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REPORTS

35836 m 1 Vol

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

—(20.)—

PRISONS (IRELAND); CONVICT PRISONS (IRELAND);
PRISON DIETARIES (IRELAND);
DUBLIN HOSPITALS; PRISONS (SCOTLAND);
MILITARY PRISONS.

Session

19 *November* 1867 —— 31 *July* 1868.

VOL. XXXV.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1867-8.

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TWENTIETH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the ot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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PRISONS (SCOTLAND):

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MILITARY PRISONS:

975.] REPORT on the DISCIPLINE and MANAGEMENT of the MILITARY PRISONS, for the Year 1867 - - - - - - 881

FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF

THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,

1867;

WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

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INSPECTORS-GENERAL FOR { NORTH and DUBLIN DISTRICT, J. CORRY CONNELLAN. / SOUTH DISTRICT, JOHN LENTAIGNE.

Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle,
April, 1868.

My Lord,

We have the honour to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1867.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

J. Corry Connellan, } *Inspectors-General*
John Lentaigne, } *of Prisons.*

To the Right Honorable
The Earl of Mayo, M.P.,
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
&c., &c.

Forty-sixth Report.

sex were 978, or 7 per cent., in excess, and the females 233, or 3 per cent. lower than in 1868.

The commitments of "*debtors*" in 1867 slightly exceeded the number in 1866, viz., by 1 male and 13 females.

The commitments of "*juveniles*" (*i.e.*, prisoners not exceeding 16 years of age) were in 1867, 203, or nearly 20 per cent. more numerous than in 1866, the proportions being 165 males, and 38 females; but, if they be measured under the category of "*individuals*" the figures give 157 males, and 31 females in excess.

In 1866, there occurred 970 commitments to county and borough gaols of persons arrested under the warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, in accordance with the Act for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, but in 1867, these commitments were only 236.

In our report for 1866 we omitted this class of prisoners from all our tables, in order to preserve them intact for the purpose of comparison throughout a long series of years, during which no similar legislation was required, and we have also excluded them in this report.

No. 1.—Number of Prisoners in Gaols (of all Classes).

On 1st January,	1851,	.	10,084	On 1st January,	1860,	.	2,535
Do. do.	1852,	.	8,803	Do. do.	1861,	.	2,488
Do. do.	1853,	.	7,604	Do. do.	1862,	.	2,916
Do. do.	1854,	.	5,755	Do. do.	1863,	.	3,055
Do. do.	1855,	.	5,080	Do. do.	1864,	.	3,023
Do. do.	1856,	.	3,561	Do. do.	1865,	.	2,747
Do. do.	1857,	.	3,419	Do. do.	1866,	.	2,663
Do. do.	1858,	.	3,265	Do. do.	1867,	.	2,332
Do. do.	1859,	.	2,844	Do. do.	1868,	.	2,463

Table No. 1 records the number of prisoners of all classes in custody on each 1st day of January from 1851 to 1868, and by reference to it we learn that the number in confinement on the 1st day of January, 1868—viz., 2,463—is the lowest in the whole table, with the exception of the year immediately preceding, and less than one-fourth of the aggregate in custody on the 1st January, 1851, when our gaols contained no less than 10,084 inmates.

No. 2.—Return of the Numbers (of all Classes) in Gaols on the 1st day of each Month in the Years

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1851, .	10,084	11,032	11,444	10,689	11,066	12,217	12,223	10,669	9,405	8,435	8,247	8,461
1852, .	8,803	9,187	9,971	8,944	8,890	9,527	8,854	7,621	7,589	7,403	7,104	7,592
1853, .	7,604	8,154	8,141	7,510	7,681	7,924	7,084	6,243	6,039	5,823	5,471	5,781
1854, .	5,755	6,186	6,423	5,978	5,886	5,977	5,816	5,686	5,487	5,230	4,930	5,100
1855, .	5,080	5,373	4,788	4,768	4,560	4,837	4,582	4,285	4,148	3,753	3,747	3,844
1856, .	3,561	3,866	4,022	3,665	3,595	3,686	3,492	3,599	3,495	3,337	3,454	3,516
1857, .	3,419	3,559	3,477	3,298	3,252	3,432	3,373	3,354	3,272	3,224	3,323	3,295
1858, .	3,265	3,323	3,193	2,908	2,932	3,047	2,867	2,910	2,933	2,779	2,787	2,760
1859, .	2,844	2,928	2,847	2,799	2,502	2,606	2,740	2,699	2,621	2,534	2,666	2,585
1860, .	2,535	2,610	2,623	2,532	2,550	2,736	2,742	2,686	2,474	2,439	2,498	2,508
1861, .	2,488	2,636	2,709	2,508	2,705	2,905	3,058	2,899	2,714	2,789	2,835	2,843
1862, .	2,916	2,985	3,182	2,993	3,059	3,149	3,298	3,025	3,049	3,032	3,064	3,051
1863, .	3,055	3,209	3,348	3,308	3,090	3,313	3,415	3,099	3,081	2,950	3,018	3,107
1864, .	3,023	3,038	2,952	2,979	3,035	3,072	3,066	3,018	3,013	2,979	2,829	2,795
1865, .	2,747	2,689	2,788	2,675	2,743	2,883	2,914	2,871	2,918	2,990	2,860	2,784
1866, .	2,663	2,766	3,034	3,170	2,987	2,841	2,954	2,711	2,519	2,311	2,325	2,311
1867, .	2,332	2,290	2,438	2,344	3,040	2,844	2,809	2,722	2,690	2,645	2,570	2,498

Table No. 2 comprises a return of the total in confinement on the first day of each month during each of the years from 1851 to 1867, both inclusive. During 1867 the numbers in custody on the first of each month were on five occasions considerably below those in charge on similar days in 1866, and on seven above those in that year. *Forty-sixth Report.*

Table 3, pp. x., xi., affords a comparative view of the numbers of those committed, of those confined, of the debtors, of the daily average in custody, and of the deaths in each gaol during the years 1866 and 1867, and also the highest and lowest numbers in charge at any one time in each prison during each of these years. It will be seen that the number confined in 1867—viz., 33,034—exceeded by 648 that of 1866, when it amounted to 32,386. Viewed as to sexes, the males exhibit an advance of 1,046, and the females a diminution of 398, as compared with the previous year.

The number of prisoners committed for debt in 1867 (634) was by 13 higher than in 1866, the males (577) contributing 1 only, and the females 12, to the excess in 1867 over 1866.

The highest and lowest aggregates in custody at any one time were greater in 1867, than in 1866; but the increase is solely due to the rise in male commitments.

The commitments in 1867 were in excess of those of 1866 in 22 localities, the principal of which were Cork city (226), Cork county (202), Dublin county (182), Limerick county and Clare county each (163), Louth (126), Antrim, including Belfast (96), Galway town (95), Drogheda town (80), and the South Riding of Tipperary (77). In the city of Dublin there was an increase of 58 in the total number of commitments. In 18 localities the commitments in 1867 were less than in the previous year, the most notable reductions having occurred in Kildare (202), Queen's county (122), Londonderry county and city (80), Roscommon (79), Westmeath (75). The male commitments in 1867 in 25 localities stood higher than those in these districts in the previous year, the following being the most remarkable increases:—City of Dublin (315), Dublin county (235), Cork county (212), Limerick county (159), Louth (146), Clare (136), Armagh (85), Cork city (72), South Riding of Tipperary (64), and Drogheda (62).

These increases (with the exception of that in Armagh) would appear to be attributable to the insurrectionary movement of last spring.

The commitments of females in 1867 were in 23 localities below those of the year previous. In Kildare there was a decline of 263, in Dublin city of 257, in Dublin county of 53, in Kerry of 46, in Westmeath 32, and in 18 other districts they declined from 30 in the Queen's county to 3 each in Leitrim and the King's county.

The only localities, in which noteworthy increases occurred in female commitments in 1867, as compared with the previous year, were Cork city, the amount being 154, Antrim 69, Galway town 51, Galway county 36, and Kilkenny city 35.

No. 3.—Comparative Statement of the Numbers Confined,* and the Number

County and Borough Gaols.	Number of Commitments								Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on night of 31st Dec.				Total Number Confined during the year.			
	Of all Prisoners, except Debtors.				Debtors.											
	1866.		1867.		1866.		1867.		1865.		1866.		1866.		1867.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2,141	1,658	2,168	1,727	71	4	84	12	166	49	167	63	2,378	1,711	2,419	1,802
Armagh,	330	228	415	210	31	1	25	3	43	28	30	15	404	257	470	228
Carlow,	178	61	172	58	6	2	11	1	17	5	15	6	201	68	198	65
Cavan,	219	104	234	100	11	1	18	1	36	10	39	14	266	115	291	115
Clare,	155	61	291	88	9	.	9	.	27	10	28	6	191	71	328	94
Cork County,	607	313	819	303	39	4	33	3	110	37	81	44	756	354	933	350
,, City,	652	884	724	1,038	59	4	61	4	42	36	55	35	753	924	840	1,077
Donegal,	294	103	294	85	18	2	8	.	69	20	41	14	381	125	342	99
Down,	322	194	288	205	37	5	29	6	86	28	68	40	445	227	385	251
Dublin County,	602	463	837	410	25	8	28	4	70	19	59	22	697	490	924	436
Dublin City :																
Richmond B.	2,957	.	3,272	.	.	.	.	.	221	.	243	.	3,178	.	3,515	.
Grangegorman P.	.	4,036	.	3,779	.	.	.	.	.	147	.	144	.	4,188	.	3,923
Fermanagh,	300	95	255	117	14	3	6	.	27	17	19	11	341	115	280	128
Galway County,	253	115	253	151	15	.	17	.	50	20	27	11	318	135	297	162
,, Town,	172	124	216	175	6	.	10	.	10	5	8	10	188	129	234	185
Kerry,	353	151	376	105	14	1	16	1	41	9	41	13	408	161	433	119
Kildare,	308	958	369	695	9	.	8	2	52	36	50	26	369	994	427	723
Kilkenny County,	184	54	168	47	10	.	7	.	28	6	22	4	222	60	197	51
,, City,	105	113	112	148	2	.	2	.	5	7	7	2	112	120	121	150
King's,	132	58	186	55	8	.	4	2	15	8	13	7	155	66	203	64
Leitrim,	163	64	182	61	5	2	2	.	17	2	20	4	185	68	204	65
Limerick County,	275	88	434	92	6	.	10	.	56	8	40	11	337	96	484	103
,, City,	578	300	626	287	15	.	22	4	34	13	37	11	627	313	685	302
Londonderry,	427	232	326	253	24	1	28	2	81	16	41	12	532	249	395	267
Longford,	187	86	202	63	3	.	5	.	32	4	10	9	222	90	217	72
Louth,	247	172	393	152	8	.	7	2	16	8	10	9	271	180	410	163
Drogheda Town,	152	60	214	78	1	.	5	.	5	3	9	5	158	63	228	83
Mayo,	474	128	438	138	7	.	9	2	55	28	43	15	536	156	490	155
Meath,	151	63	168	54	13	.	9	.	12	13	14	3	176	76	191	57
Monaghan,	293	102	247	106	9	.	15	1	27	21	34	22	329	123	296	129
Queen's,	332	104	240	74	5	.	6	2	34	11	19	6	371	115	265	82
Roscommon,	194	80	122	73	12	1	4	.	46	22	33	11	252	103	159	84
Sligo,	271	95	263	118	6	.	7	1	21	7	12	6	298	102	289	125
Tipperary, N. Rid.	382	134	373	109	11	1	4	.	52	10	39	6	445	145	416	115
,, S. Rid.	588	278	652	291	6	.	8	.	56	33	48	30	650	311	708	321
Tyrone,	299	157	315	132	23	3	23	1	51	15	24	14	373	175	362	147
Waterford County,	125	53	156	60	5	.	5	.	23	4	13	5	514	317	501	311
,, City,	334	242	300	234	6	.	4	3	21	18	23	9				
Westmeath,	323	159	280	127	7	.	5	.	25	13	21	12	355	172	306	139
Wexford,	196	73	198	98	14	.	12	.	87	17	76	15	297	90	286	113
Wicklow,	314	85	315	78	6	2	11	.	32	7	33	12	352	94	359	90
Total Males,	16,569	.	17,893	.	576	.	577	.	1,898	.	1,619	.	19,043	.	20,089	.
Total Females,	.	12,528	.	12,174	.	45	.	57	.	770	.	714	.	13,343	.	12,945
Total M. & F.	29,097		30,067		621		634		2,668		2,333		32,386		33,034	

* Exclusive of the 970 Committals in 1866, and of 236

of Deaths in the County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, in 1866 and 1867.

Exclusive of Debtors.																			
Daily Average Number Confined.				Highest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Lowest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Highest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.				Lowest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.				Deaths.			
1866.		1867.		1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866	1867	1866.		186	
M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
135·6	55	147·43	77.46	242	271	143	191	172	175	100	108	103	125	26	51	8	1	3	
32·7	20·4	40·35	21·65	71	87	33	36	48	58	33	31	16	17	12	15	.	.	.	
14·4	5·3	14	8	34	41	8	13	25	23	9	18	6	9	2	2	1	.	2	
39·4	11·4	42·87	10·63	60	71	40	41	49	57	18	16	31	34	7	5	3	1	1	
28·7	7·6	40·54	7·99	51	71	21	26	41	64	15	18	18	23	2	1	1	.	.	
113	38	109	33	231	176	102	110	195	150	49	52	63	69	23	18	.	.	1	
52·6	45·2	53·42	57·53	126	153	64	66	69	73	66	92	32	39	27	27	1	1	.	
50·8	14·5	34·33	7·01	119	60	29	27	99	51	24	14	19	22	6	3	2	.	.	
74·5	28·3	58·93	35·08	137	114	82	81	111	74	44	43	51	46	16	28	5	2	4	
77·4	19·2	92·7	19	138	229	47	65	138	229	29	23	26	46	14	16	.	.	.	
236	.	267	.	281	400	196	220	281	400	.	.	196	220	.	.	9	.	7	
.	186	.	181	242	212	136	119	.	.	242	212	.	.	136	119	.	2	.	
20·4	13·1	17·97	13·79	48	48	22	25	32	28	17	23	11	11	8	8	.	.	.	
40	16	26·7	14·08	90	56	24	23	70	45	29	26	14	15	8	6	.	.	.	
8·5	9·7	7·09	5·6	34	22	12	3	17	14	21	13	3	3	4	.	.	1	.	
39·3	10·7	40·61	11·6	64	66	37	32	53	54	18	17	31	22	5	7	.	.	1	
59·2	30·1	61·27	21·54	120	118	64	60	74	103	57	40	47	30	12	4	.	.	2	
23	6·7	24	7	39	60	19	16	32	51	12	16	14	9	3	2	.	.	.	
4·8	2·2	8·31	5·16	17	24	.	8	13	16	9	14	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	
13·5	6·5	20·23	7·08	27	45	14	14	21	33	11	12	8	9	4	4	1	.	.	
20·4	3·9	18·33	4·58	38	33	9	10	35	30	8	8	7	8	2	2	.	.	.	
51·5	12·9	73·52	11·84	87	142	42	42	87	134	21	18	30	32	7	7	1	1	.	
30·7	14·1	36	14·46	59	76	28	34	45	61	22	30	20	24	7	3	.	.	.	
54·4	15·2	34·2	14·09	100	66	40	34	83	51	24	25	30	23	8	8	.	.	.	
15·9	9·1	15·76	6·37	41	33	13	8	32	26	14	10	3	6	3	2	.	.	1	
16	13·1	33	10·67	43	106	18	16	23	93	22	19	7	7	6	5	.	.	.	
8·2	4·3	9·19	3·9	23	61	2	4	16	57	10	10	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	
55·7	22·1	40·7	17·6	132	93	39	35	101	73	31	29	24	19	10	11	3	.	.	
18·9	8·6	18·85	4·46	41	34	12	11	32	31	19	12	11	9	1	1	.	.	.	
29·8	13·6	19·73	16·25	67	55	24	24	44	33	21	22	18	11	9	13	.	1	1	
26·4	10·4	18·59	4·56	65	41	20	10	56	29	16	13	14	5	6	.	.	.	.	
37·7	15·9	26·19	7·65	91	46	28	19	71	33	26	18	15	16	8	2	6	2	.	
15·7	4·9	19·74	7·72	50	45	10	16	45	31	10	17	6	10	2	1	.	.	1	
39·9	10·4	39·92	8·65	70	102	32	23	55	86	20	20	25	16	4	4	.	1	.	
70·5	24	66·07	24·98	128	166	64	57	107	141	38	36	30	32	13	9	.	.	1	
33·7	16·7	41·03	14·42	70	74	29	30	50	58	28	24	19	19	7	9	.	1	.	
16·2	5·6	19·1	4·2	36	71	11	13	30	66	11	10	6	11	3	1	.	.	.	
22	13·3	19·8	12·8	46	43	21	19	34	30	28	23	12	10	7	4	1	.	.	
52·4	10·6	21·28	8·28	70	44	28	18	56	33	16	16	17	9	6	3	1	.	.	
81·3	16·7	70·38	18·93	108	107	85	72	92	87	25	26	70	56	12	14	6	1	2	
37·9	9·1	23·32	8·57	64	47	23	24	58	34	14	16	22	16	5	5	1	.	1	
1779·	.	1771·45	.	.	.	.	.	2,692	2,915	.	.	1084	1,096	.	.	50	.	28	
.	780·4	.	769·18	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,227	1,185	.	.	442	422	.	15	.	
2559·4		2540·63		3,600	3,809	1,676	1,695	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		65		42	

in 1867, under the Acts for Suspending the Habeas Corpus Act.

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No. 4.—COMMITMENTS (exclusive of Debtors) in the last Fourteen Years.

Years.	Number of Commitments.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Years.	Number of Commitments.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.
1854, .	60,445	5,700·9	1861, .	30,087	2,631·3
1855, .	48,446	4,418·3	1862, .	32,159	2,895·9
1856, .	43,713	3,580·6	1863, .	33,940	3,028·7
1857, .	39,666	3,273·4	1864, .	32,870	2,843·1
1858, .	33,999	2,894·6	1865, .	32,731	2,718·8
1859, .	32,142	2,605·4	1866, .	29,097	2,559·4
1860, .	30,712	2,523·8	1867, .	30,067	2,540·6

From Table 4 we learn the total of commitments to the county and borough gaols (exclusive of debtors) during the last fourteen years, and also the daily average of prisoners confined during the same period, it appearing that during 1867 there were fewer commitments than in any year included in the table, with the exception of 1866, while the daily average number confined in 1867 was the lowest recorded, viz., 2,540·6, with the exception of that in the year 1860, when it was somewhat less, viz., 2,523·8.

No. 5.—COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the Number of Prisoners Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, in each of the years 1866 and 1867, distinguishing the Sexes and Crimes.

CLASS OF OFFENDERS.	1866.			1867.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CONVICTED.						
Felons, (At Assizes and Quarter Sessions)	630	355	985	787	352	1,139
Misdemeanants, (At Assizes and Quarter Sessions)	734	87	821	890	96	986
Criminal Lunatics, (At Assizes and Quarter Sessions)	13	5	18	22	1	23
Offenders under Larceny Acts (Summary)	1,042	759	1,801	1,221	799	2,020
Misdemeanants, (Summary)	6,503	5,780	12,283	6,677	6,140	12,817
Dangerous Lunatics, (Summary)	407	274	681	380	231	611
Under Revenue Laws, . .	92	36	128	81	23	104
Under Poor Law Acts, . .	169	130	299	172	148	320
By Courts Martial, . . .	116	.	116	149	.	149
Deserters, ...	181	.	181	203	.	203
Under Vagrant Acts, . .	289	361	650	214	354	568
Drunkards, ...	3,589	3,813	7,402	3,418	3,227	6,645
TOTAL, . .	13,765	11,600	25,365	14,214	11,371	25,585
NOT CONVICTED.						
Felons (Acquitted), . . .	141	79	220	206	89	295
,, (No Bill, or no Prosecution),	126	53	179	283	64	347
Misdemeanants (Acquitted), .	123	37	160	90	25	115
,, (No Bill, or no Prosecution)	114	20	134	257	17	274
For further Examination, . .	2,025	633	2,658	2,540	517	3,057
TOTAL, . .	2,529	822	3,351	3,376	712	4,088
In Custody for Trial on 31st December,	275	106	381	303	91	394
GENERAL TOTAL, .	16,569	12,528	29,097	17,893	12,174	30,067

Table 5 affords a synoptical view of the number of persons committed for each class of crime during each of the years 1866 and 1867, and the results as to conviction or otherwise. The convictions in 1867 were 25,585, of which 14,214 were of males, and 11,371 of females. In 1866 this category included 25,365—13,765 having been males and 11,600 females. These numbers

give an increase of 3 per cent. in males, and a decrease of 2 per cent. in the females in 1867, as compared with the previous year. *Forty-sixth Report.*

The "*convictions*" in 1867 amounted to 85 per cent.; in 1866 they were about 87, and in 1865 89, per cent. of the number committed.

The "*not convicted*" in 1867 included 4,088—viz., 3,376 males and 712 females; in 1866 there were but 3,351—viz., 2,529 males and 822 females.

The "*convictions at assizes and quarter sessions*" in 1867—viz., 2,148—considerably outnumbered those in 1866, when they amounted to 1,824; but the increase was almost entirely due to male convictions, they having reached 1,699, as compared with 1,377 in 1866; whereas the females only exceeded the convictions of 1866 by 2—viz., 449 against 447.

"*Convictions of offenders under the Larceny Acts,*" 2,020—1,221 males and 799 females—were in 1867 also in excess of the same class in 1866, especially of the male sex, the numbers in that year having been 1,042 males and 759 females.

"*Misdemeanours summarily convicted*" in 1867 numbered 12,817, or 534 above the similar item in 1866, the greater increase occurring among females—360, viz., 6,140 against 5,780—while the increment of the males was only 174—6,677 in 1867, against 6,503 in 1866.

The number of "*Lunatics committed as dangerous*"—611, 380 males and 231 females—were in 1867 somewhat less than in 1866—681, 407 males and 274 females—the diminution extending to both sexes.

Convictions for "*Offences against the revenue laws*" in 1867—104, 81 males and 23 females—were not so numerous, as in the previous year, when they amounted to 128, of whom 92 were males and 36 females.

For offences "*Under Poor Law Acts*" there was an increase in the convictions during 1867, embracing both sexes. In the latter year they amounted to 320—172 males and 148 females; while in 1866 this category included 299, of which 169 were males and 130 females.

"*Commitments from Courts Martial*" were in 1867 149, against 116 in the previous year; and there was also an increase in the number of

"*Deserters,*" who reckoned 203 in 1867, and 181 in 1866.

Convictions "*Under Vagrant Acts*" in 1867—568, 214 males and 354 females—exhibit a decline as compared with 1866, when they amounted to 650—289 males and 361 females.

"*Drunkards*" in 1867 amounted to 6,645, of whom 3,418 were males and 3,227 females. During 1866 7,402—3,589 males and 3,813 females—were sent to gaol under this category. For this offence there were during 1867 7,524 commitments to bridewells, of whom 5,477 were males and 2,047 females. During 1866 7,098 male and 2,674 female commitments for drunkenness took place to these minor prisons in Ireland.

At the close of 1867 there were 394 "*Untried prisoners*" in custody, 303 of whom were males and 91 females. At the same date in 1866 the *untried* in custody were 381—275 males and 106 females.

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No. 6 (*a.*)—Number of INDIVIDUALS committed in 1866 and 1867, and the number of them committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, and Five times and upwards, *within* each of these years.

Committed.	1867.			1866.		
	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Once only,	14,046	4,971	19,017	13,197	4,993	18,190
Twice,	1,075	709	1,784	1,036	856	1,892
Thrice,	268	312	580	226	361	587
Four times,	89	170	259	68	199	267
Five times and upwards,	82	475	557	55	461	516
Total, Males,	15,560	.	.	14,582	.	.
Total, Females,	.	6,637	.	.	6,870	.
Total, M. & F.,	.	.	22,197	.	.	21,452
No. Committed for the *first* time,	11,406	3,332	14,738	10,923	3,487	14,404

Table 6 (*a*) has been compiled to show the number of "*individuals committed*," as distinguished from "*commitments*," and from it we learn that the 30,067 commitments in 1867 included but 22,197 individuals, owing to the circumstance that during that year 1,784 persons were *twice* sent to prison, 580 *thrice*, 259 *four times*, and 557 persons *five times and upwards*. The females exhibit a far higher proportion of recommitments, than the males, the propensity of the former sex to recur to prison having been often remarked upon in our reports. In 1867 no less than 25 per cent. of the individuals of that sex underwent more, than one commitment during the year, while the male sex gives a return of but 10 per cent. as having been sent to prison more than once. It is also to be remarked that in the entries under *thrice, four times, and five times and upwards* the females are not only proportionably, but numerically in excess of the males; and in one case it is recorded that a female underwent *twelve* commitments during the past year.

From the last entry in Table 6 (*a*) we find that no less than 14,738, or 66 per cent., of the 22,197 individuals committed in 1867 had during that year undergone their first commitment to prison; and this statement, when viewed as to sexes, affords further proof of the proclivity of females to return to gaol, the proportion of individuals of the male sex, who had *never before* been imprisoned, being 73 per cent of the whole, while but 50 per cent. of the females came into this category.

Table 6 (*b*) ascertains how many of the individuals committed during 1867 had been in gaol once, twice, thrice, four times, &c., &c., from their *first commitment in any year up to the end of* 1867, and the total number of commitments undergone by the entire aggregate.

From it we learn that 3,045, or nearly one-seventh, of these individuals had undergone *two* commitments; 1,288, or nearly one-eighteenth, had undergone *three* commitments; 792, or about one-twenty-eighth, *four;* 518, *five;* 365, *six;* 1,000, seven to *eleven;* 409, twelve to *sixteen;* 214, seventeen to *twenty;* and 596 had undergone *more* than *twenty* commitments.

It will be observed that under the last four headings of this table, the females number 1,493, or nearly 22 per cent., while

No. 6 (*b*).—Number of Individuals committed during 1866 and 1867; and the number of them who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, &c., &c., in Custody, from their *first* committal in *any* year up to the 31st of December, 1867, in each of those years.

Committed.	1867.							1866.						
	Not exceeding 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.		Total.			Not exceeding 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Once only,	868	146	10,043	2,908	10,911	3,054	13,965	704	132	9,923	3,136	10,627	3,268	13,895
Twice,	69	16	2,054	906	2,123	922	3,045	70	19	1,664	985	1,734	1,004	2,738
Thrice,	19	10	805	454	824	464	1,288	32	4	706	468	738	472	1,210
Four times,	9	8	472	303	481	311	792	6	5	371	324	377	329	706
Five times,	2	10	291	215	293	225	518	1	.	256	221	257	221	478
Six times,	.	.	197	168	197	168	365	.	.	189	178	189	178	367
Seven to eleven times,	.	1	431	573	431	574	1,005	1	2	404	509	405	511	916
Twelve to sixteen times,	.	.	151	258	151	258	409	.	.	136	267	136	267	403
Seventeen to twenty times,	.	.	61	153	61	153	214	.	.	36	131	36	131	167
Twenty-one times and upwards,	.	1	88	507	88	508	596	.	.	83	489	83	489	572
No. of Individuals, M.	967	.	14,593	.	15,560	.	.	814	.	13,768	.	14,582	.	.
No. of Individuals, F.	.	192	.	6,445	.	6,637	.	.	162	.	6,708	.	6,870	.
No. of Individuals, M. & F.	1,159		21,038		.	.	22,197	976		20,476		.	.	21,452
No. of Commitments represented in above, M.	1,108	.	31,223	.	32,331	.	.	976	.	28,108	.	29,084	.	.
No. of Commitments represented in above, F.	.	320	.	42,927	.	43,247	.	.	222	.	40,921	.	41,143	.
No. of Commitments represented in above, M. & F.	1,428		74,150		.	.	75,578	1,198		69,029		.	.	70,227

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but 731 males, or less than 5 per cent., are so included, a further evidence of the constant recurrence of certain classes of females to prison.

The following abstract exhibiting in greater detail the number of commitments undergone by the individuals included in the foregoing table under the heading, "*Twenty-one times and upwards,*" is prepared to show the extent, which such recurrences to gaol have reached.

NUMBER COMMITTED.

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times,	59	211	101 to 110 times,	–	6	196 times,	–	1
31 to 40 ,,	12	103	111 to 120 ,,	–	10	215 ,,	–	1
41 to 50 ,,	7	67	121 to 130 ,,	–	1	236 ,,	–	1
51 to 60 ,,	3	44	131 to 140 ,,	2	2			
61 to 70 ,,	2	22	141 to 150 ,,	–	1	Total,	88	508
71 to 80 ,,	–	14	151 to 160 ,,	1	2			
81 to 90 ,,	–	13	162 times,	–	1	M. & F.,	596	
91 to 100 ,,	2	8	164 ,,	–	1			

In 1866 this heading included 83 males and 489 females, and the details of their recommitments are as under—

NUMBER COMMITTED.

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times,	49	214	91 to 100 times,	–	7	175 times,	–	1
31 to 40 ,,	18	107	101 to 110 ,,	–	8	202 ,,	–	1
41 to 50 ,,	8	64	111 to 120 ,,	–	1	226 ,,	–	1
51 to 60 ,,	1	35	121 to 130 ,,	–	1			
61 to 70 ,,	2	20	131 to 140 ,,	–	3	Total,	83	489
71 to 80 ,,	1	15	141 to 150 ,,	–	1			
81 to 90 ,,	1	8	151 to 160 ,,	–	2	M. & F.,	572	

No. 7.—SENTENCES of DEATH and PENAL SERVITUDE of Prisoners of all Ages in 1867 and 1866.

	1867.		1866.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Death,	3	–	3	1
Penal Servitude for Life,	6	–	2	–
,, above 15 years,	2	–	1	–
,, 15 years and above 10 years,	13	–	5	–
,, 10 ,, ,, 7 ,,	27	5	32	5
,, 7 years,	66	40	62	59
,, 5 ,,	92	34	60	31
Total,	209	79	165	96
	288		261	

The "*sentences of death and penal servitude*" in 1867 included 209 males and 79 females; in 1866 they numbered but 261—viz., 165 males and 96 females.

Sentences of death were passed on 3 males, but no execution took place, as the sentences were commuted. Six males were sentenced to *penal servitude for life*, 2 *males for above* 15 years, 13 *males for terms of* 15 *and above* 10 years, 27 *males and* 5 *females for terms of* 10 *years and above* 7, 66 *males and* 40 *females were sent to penal servitude for* 7 *years, and* 92 *males and* 34 *females for* 5 *years.* Compared with 1866 the sentences of penal servitude on males exhibit an increase of 44, or nearly 17 per cent.; but on the other hand, there was a decline of 17, or nearly 18 per cent., in the sentences of penal servitude passed on females.

The number of *sentences for indefinite or unlimited terms* were, in 1867, 1,071; in 1866 this category included nearly a similar

number, viz., 1,023, but differing as to the proportion of the sexes; the numbers of each sex having been respectively 822 males and 249 females in 1867, and 729 males and 294 females in 1866. *Forty-sixth Report.*

No. 8.—Sentences of Fine only, Unlimited or Indefinite Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences respited and not passed in 1867 and 1866.

	1867.		1866.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Fine only, ...	5	1	9	1
Unlimited, ...	615	235	611	280
Sentences respited and not passed,	202	13	109	13
Total, . . .	822	249	729	294
	1,071		1,023	

In 1867 402 male, and 232 female lunatics, and 193 deserters are included under this sub-division; while in 1866, 420 male and 279 female lunatics, and 170 deserters were embraced therein.

No. 9.—Sentences of Prisoners of all Ages for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1867 and 1866.

		1867.		1866.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
3 years and above	2 years, . .	–	–	1	–
2 ,,	18 months, .	52	8	40	10
18 months	12 ,, .	44	5	39	11
12 ,,	9 ,, .	253	58	190	56
9 ,,	6 ,, .	69	23	88	21
6 ,,	3 ,, .	528	241	528	206
3 ,,	2 ,, .	641	436	632	410
2 ,,	1 month, .	1,227	557	1,254	499
1 month	14 days, .	2,615	1,355	2,614	1,233
14 days	7 ,, .	2,270	1,814	2,055	1,728
7 ,,	48 hours, .	1,942	2,556	1,872	2,848
48 hours, ...		1,850	2,129	1,822	2,068
24 ,, ...		1,844	1,932	1,917	2,192
Total, . . .		13,335	11,114	13,052	11,282
		24,449		24,334	

From table 9 we learn that during 1867 24,449 *sentences for definite terms of imprisonment in county and borough gaols* were passed—13,335 on males, and 11,114 on females. These numbers differ very slightly from the returns of 1866, either as to the total, or as to the proportion of sexes so sentenced in each of these years. In 1866 the total number of such sentences was 24,334—of which 13,052 were passed on males and 11,282 on females.

No. 10.—Sentences of Prisoners of all Ages for Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1867.

	Males.	Females.		Maximum Number of days of 24 hours represented. Males.		Females.
1 month and above 14 days,	2,615	1,355	=	73,220	and	37,940
14 days ,, 7 ,,	2,270	1,814	=	31,780	and	25,396
7 ,, ,, 48 hours,	1,942	2,556	=	13,594	and	17,892
48 hours, ...	1,850	2,129	=	3,700	and	4,258
24 ,, ...	1,844	1,932	=	1,844	and	1,932
Total, 1867, .	10,521	9,786	=	124,138	and	87,418
	20,307			211,556		
Total, 1866, .	10,280	10,069	=	120,627	and	84,980
	20,349			205,607		

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By reference to table No. 10, we find that of the total number of sentences for definite terms of imprisonment in county and borough gaols during 1867, 20,307, or 83½ per cent., were for terms of one month and under, giving an *average* imprisonment of 10 *days*, 10 *hours each.*

In 1866 this class of sentences was 84 per cent. of the entire sentences for definite terms, and afforded an average duration of 10 *days* 2 *hours.*

No. 11.—Summaries of Ages, Education, and Religious Professions of Prisoners committed in 1867 and 1866.

Ages.

	1867. Males.	1867. Females.	1866. Males.	1866. Females.
Under 10 years,	34	9	38	14
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	997	221	828	178
Above 16 to 21 years,	3,690	1,240	3,266	1,422
,, 21 to 31 ,,	7,327	6,276	6,870	6,728
,, 31 to 41 ,,	3,056	2,655	2,870	2,411
41 years and upwards,	2,681	1,743	2,643	1,758
Not ascertained,	108	30	54	17
Total,	17,893	12,174	16,569	12,528
	30,067		29,097	

Education on Commitment.

	1867. Males.	1867. Females.	1866. Males.	1866. Females.
Read and Wrote,	8,115	2,346	6,927	2,207
Read imperfectly,	2,876	3,060	3,127	3,617
Knew Spelling,	678	402	614	423
Knew Alphabet,	475	377	468	310
Wholly illiterate,	5,560	5,902	5,265	5,904
Not ascertained,	189	87	168	67
Total,	17,893	12,174	16,569	12,528
	30,067		29,097	

Schools.

	1867. Males.	1867. Females.	1866. Males.	1866. Females.
Number of individuals who attended School,	3,723	1,383	4,057	1,382
Average daily number of Pupils,	405·08	140·51	439	166
Number of Teachers,	42	24	42	29

Religious Professions.

	1867. Males.	1867. Females.	1866. Males.	1866. Females.
Established Church,	1,857	1,487	1,820	1,582
Presbyterian,	639	289	642	273
Roman Catholic,	15,235	10,368	13,974	10,645
Other Professions,	21	5	23	8
Not ascertained,	141	25	110	20
Total,	17,893	12,174	16,569	12,528
	30,067		29,097	

During 1867 the number of commitments of persons *under twenty-one years of age* was 6,191, in 1866 it included 5,746 persons. The males at this age-period in 1867 (4,721) were by 589, or 14 per cent., in excess of prisoners of the same age-period in the previous year; while the females in 1867, 1,470, exhibit a decline from the number in the year 1866 of 144, or nearly 9 per cent.

The number of persons *above twenty-one years of age* committed in 1867, viz., 23,738, 13,064 males and 10,674 females, included 681 males more, than in 1866; while the females were by 223 less in the latter, than in the previous year. *Forty-sixth Report.*

The returns showing the state of "*education on commitment*" during 1867, exhibit a considerable increase in the number of both sexes *who could read and write*, as compared with the previous year. In 1866 6,927 males and 2,207 females came into this division, while in 1867 it included 8,115 males and 2,346 females, or 45 per cent. of the males and 19 per cent. of the females committed. In 1866 the males *who could read and write* on commitment were only 41 per cent., and the females equally instructed, 17 per cent.

The "*wholly illiterate*," in 1867, amounted to 5,560 males against 5,265 in 1866, while the number of females so returned was nearly identical in both years, viz., 5,902 in 1867, and 5,904 in 1866.

The aggregate of *individuals, who attended gaol schools* in 1867, viz., 3,723 males and 1,383 females, indicates a reduction of 334 males and 1 female compared with the return for 1866. The daily average attendance of pupils also exhibits a decline in 1867, as compared with the previous year, of 34 males, and 26 females.

The return of religious professions in 1867 shows little noteworthy difference, when measured with the previous year; the numbers of the "*Established Church*" however show a slight reduction, viz., from 3,402 to 3,344. Prisoners returned as "*Presbyterians*" were 928 in 1867, and 915 in 1866. The "*Roman Catholics*" in 1867 were by 984 in excess of the numbers of 1866; while other professions include 26 in 1867 against 31 in 1866.

Under other professions were returned 14 males and 2 females as "Methodists," 3 males and 1 female as "Baptists," 1 male and 2 females as "Unitarians," 1 male as a "Jew," 1 male as a "Fire Worshipper," and 1 male as an "Infidel."

Juveniles.

The following tables show the crimes, the sentences, the condition as to parentage, the state of education, &c., of the juveniles —*i.e.*, prisoners "*not exceeding* 16 *years of age*," committed in 1867, as distinguished from the total number of prisoners, with whom they are included in the foregoing tables and analysis.

Table 12 exhibits the number of commitments of juveniles during 1867 and 1866, and the offences, with which they were charged. From it we gather that in 1867 the commitments reached to 1,261—1,031 of whom were of males, and 230 of females. In 1866 there were but 1,058 juvenile commitments, 866 being of males, and 192 of females. Thus in 1867 there was an increase of 165 male and 38 female commitments, as compared with 1866, being a rise of nearly 20 per cent. in each of the sexes, both of them reaching a nearly similar proportional advance. Juveniles under 10 years of age in 1867 experienced a decline of 4 males and 5 females, as contrasted with the previous year, while those aged 10, and not exceeding 16 years, increased from 828 males, and 178 females in 1866, to 997 males, and 221 females in 1867.

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No. 12.—Offences of Juveniles, 1866 and 1867.

Classes of Offences.	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1867.		Total in 1866.	
Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons,	1	1	47	13	48	14	36	5
Misdemeanants,	.	.	9	3	9	3	17	1
Summarily Convicted.								
Misdemeanants,	26	1	708	155	734	156	626	122
Vagrants,	2	3	11	18	13	21	15	22
Dangerous Lunatics,	.	.	4	3	4	3	8	2
Courts-Martial and Deserters,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	29	5	779	192	808	197	702	152
Acquitted and Untried.								
Felons,	1	1	31	8	32	9	16	5
Misdemeanants,	1	.	13	7	14	7	11	1
For further Examination, and Untried,	3	3	174	14	177	17	137	34
Total,	5	4	218	29	223	33	164	40
Total, 1867, Males,	34	.	997	.	1,031	.		
Total, 1867, Females,	.	9	.	221	.	230		
Total, 1867, M. & F.	43		1,218		1,261			
Total, 1866, Males,	38	.	828	.	.	.	866	.
Total, 1866, Females,	.	14	.	178	.	.	.	192
Total, 1866, M. & F.	52		1,006		.	.	1,058	

Workhouse Offenders.

—	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1867.		Total in 1866.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Workhouse Offenders,	1	.	28	7	29	7	18	1
On leaving Workhouse,	1	.	16	.	17	.	17	.
Total, 1867, Males,	2	.	44	.	46	.		
Total, 1867, Females,	.	.	.	7	.	7		
Total, 1867, M. & F.	2		51		53			
Total, 1866, Males,	1	.	34	.	.	.	35	.
Total, 1866, Females,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Total, 1866, M. & F.	1		35		.	.	36	

The males in 1867 were nearly 82 per cent. of the total number of commitments of juveniles; in 1866 they were 83 per cent., and in 1865 84 per cent.

The commitments of juveniles in 1867 were more than 4 per cent., in 1866 they represented 3·48 per cent., and in 1865 3·24 per cent. of the entire commitments to gaol.

The male juvenile commitments in 1867 amounted to 5·7 per cent. of the entire commitments of that sex, while the females gave 1·8 per cent. of the commitments of their sex. In 1866 they were rated at 5·2 and 1·5 per cent., respectively, of the entire commitments of each sex.

The convictions of juveniles at assizes and quarter sessions in 1867, 57 males and 17 females, were by 15, 4 males and 11 females, in excess of those in 1866. *Forty-sixth Report.*

The summary convictions in 1867 included 751 males and 180 females; in 1866 there were but 649 males, and 146 females comprized in this category.

The "*acquitted and untried*" in 1867 reckoned 223 males and 33 females; in 1866 there were 164 males and 40 females *not convicted.*

In 1867 there were 4 males and 3 females "10 and not exceeding 16 years of age," committed as "dangerous lunatics;" in 1866 there were 8 males and 2 females committed as such.

A supplement to this table shows how many of the juveniles committed were "*workhouse offenders,*" and how many were "*offenders on leaving the workhouse.*" During 1867, 29 males and 7 females were included in the first-named class, and 17 males in the latter. In 1866, 18 males and 1 female were returned as "*workhouse offenders,*" and 17 males as "*offenders on leaving workhouse.*"

No. 13.—Commitments of Individual Juveniles in the year 1867 and 1866.

Ages.		Committed during 1867.										Total, 1867.		Total, 1866.	
		Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years, . . .		34	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	9	37	14
10 and not exceeding 16 years, ...		876	163	52	13	3	4	2	2	.	*1	933	183	777	148
Total, 1867,	Males, .	910	.	52	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	967	.		
	Females,	.	172	.	13	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	192		
	M. & F.,	1,082		65		7		4		1		1,159			
Total, 1866,	Males, .	768	.	40	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	814	.
	Females,	.	146	.	10	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	162
	M. & F.	914		50		9		2		1		.	.	976	

*Twelve times.

From table No. 13 we find that the 1,261 juvenile commitments in 1867 represented but 1,159 individuals, of whom 967 were males and 192 females. In 1866 there were but 814 male and 162 female juvenile individuals committed to county and borough gaols.

In 1867 52 males and 13 females were *twice* committed; 3 males and 4 females *thrice*; 2 males and 2 females *four times*; and 1 female *five times, and upwards* (viz., 12 times.) In 1866 40 males and 10 females were *twice* sent to gaol; 6 males and 3 females *thrice*; 2 females *four times*; and 1 female *five times, and upwards.*

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No. 14.—Sentences of Penal Servitude on Juveniles in 1867 and 1866.

	1867. Males.	1867. Females.	1866. Males.	1866. Females.
Penal Servitude for 5 years, . .	2	–	1	–

From table No. 14 we learn that in 1867 the sentences of juveniles to *penal servitude* included but 2 males, each for a term of 5 years. In 1866 there was but 1 male sentenced to penal servitude, and for a similar term.

No. 15.—Sentences of Juveniles to Undefined Terms of Imprisonment in 1867 and 1866.

	1867. Males.	1867. Females.	1866. Males.	1866. Females.
Unlimited, ...	4	3	12	2
Fine only, ...	–	–	1	1
Sentence respited and not passed,	4	–	2	–
Whipping, ...	1	–	–	–
	9	3	15	3
Totals, . . .	12		18	

Sentences of juveniles to *undefined terms of imprisonment* embraced 9 males and 3 females in 1867 (inclusive of a male sentenced to whipping.) In 1866 this category contained 15 males and 3 females.

No. 16.—Sentences of Juveniles for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1867 and 1866.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1867.		Total, 1866.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2 Years and above 18 months, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
18 Months and above 12, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12 Months and above 9, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9 Months and above 6, . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
6 Months and above 3, . .	.	1	7	3	7	4	12	1
3 Months and above 2, . .	1	.	17	1	18	1	27	6
2 Months and above 1, . .	.	.	33	4	33	4	43	6
1 Month and above 14 days, .	2	3	186	42	188	45	145	27
14 Days and above 7, . .	18	1	247	53	265	54	208	36
7 Days and above 48 hours, .	6	.	170	40	176	40	145	41
48 Hours, ...	2	.	58	35	60	35	35	16
24 Hours, ...	.	.	49	11	49	11	76	16
Total, 1867, . . Males,	29	.	768	.	797	.		
Females,	.	5	.	189	.	194		
M. & F.,	34		957		991			
Total, 1866, . . Males,	30	.	662	.	.	.	692	.
Females,	.	9	.	140	.	.	.	149
M. & F.,	39		802		.	.	841	

Table No. 16 exhibits the number of sentences of juveniles in 1867, and 1866 to *definite terms of imprisonment.* In the latter year they amounted to 991—797 of males and 194 of females; in 1866 there were 841 sentences of this kind passed on juveniles—692 on males, and 149 on females.

No. 17.—Sentences of Juveniles to Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1867. *Forty-sixth Report.*

	1866. Males.	Females.	Total.	Maximum No. of Days of 24 hours represented.
1 Month and above 14 days,	188	45	233	6,524
14 Days and above 7 ,,	265	54	319	4,466
7 Days and above 48 hours,	176	40	216	1,512
48 Hours,	60	35	95	190
24 Hours,	49	11	60	60
Total, 1867,	738	185	923	12,752
,, 1866,	609	136	745	9,728
Average in 1867,	13 days 20 hours.			
,, 1866,	13 days 1 hour.			

From table 17 we learn that in 1867 923, or more than 93 per cent. of this class of sentences, were for terms of *one month and under*, and which, if taken at the highest maximum number of days represented, yield but an average imprisonment of 13 days and 20 hours. In 1866 89 per cent. of the sentences of juveniles to *definite terms of imprisonment* were for terms not exceeding a month, and afforded an average imprisonment of 13 days and 1 hour.

In 1867 there were 176 males and 45 females directed to be sent to reformatories at the expiration of their gaol sentences. Of the 169 males and 43 females sent to these institutions, 2 males and 2 females were on the 31st December, 1867, in custody, their sentences not having expired at that date; 1 male was, during the year, discharged by order of the Executive; and 4 males were rejected by the reformatory authorities—3 for having infectious skin diseases, and in the remaining case the cause is not stated.

No. 18.—Parentage of Juveniles in 1867 and 1866.

—	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1867.		Total, 1866.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having both parents living,	20	4	574	102	594	106	437	98
Having both parents dead,	3	.	118	27	121	27	136	18
Having father dead,	9	3	177	53	186	56	178	48
Having mother dead,	2	2	119	37	121	39	107	25
Not ascertained,	.	.	9	2	9	2	8	3
Total, 1867, Males,	34	.	997	.	1,031	.		
Total, 1867, Females,	.	9	.	221	.	230		
Total, 1867, M. & F.,	43		1,218		1,261			
Total, 1866, Males,	38	.	828	.	.	.	866	.
Total, 1866, Females,	.	14	.	178	.	.	.	192
Total, 1866, M. & F.,	52		1,006		.	.	1,058	

Sub-Classification.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having stepfather,	.	1	31	13	31	14	14	9
Having stepmother,	2	.	36	18	38	18	21	7
Abandoned by parents,	1	.	29	5	30	5	25	9
Absconded from parents,	1	.	37	14	38	14	32	7
Illegitimate,	1	1	14	4	15	5	11	4

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From table 18 we learn the condition as to parentage of the juveniles committed in 1867 and 1866.

In 1867 121 males and 27 females are returned as "*having both parents dead,*" and 307 males and 95 females as *having but one parent;* 69 males and 32 females are stated to have had a *step-parent;* 30 males and 5 females as having been "*abandoned by their parents;*" 38 males and 14 females as having "*absconded from parents;*" and 15 males and 5 females were ascertained to be "*illegitimate.*"

In 1866 136 males and 18 females were returned as having *lost both parents,* and 285 males and 73 females as *having each lost a parent,* either father or mother; 35 males and 16 females were in 1866 stated to have had a *step-parent;* 25 males and 9 females as "*abandoned by parents;*" 32 males and 7 females as having "*absconded from parents;*" and 11 males and 4 four females as "*illegitimate.*"

No. 19.—Previous Residence of Juveniles in 1867 and 1866.

—		Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1867.		Total, 1866.	
County or borough to which gaol belongs,		M. 34	F. 9	M. 873	F. 209	M. 907	F. 218	M. 742	F. 167
Other localities,		.	.	121	12	121	12	122	24
Not ascertained,		.	.	3	.	3	.	2	1
Total, 1867,	Males,	34	.	997	.	1,031	.		
	Females,	.	9	.	221	.	230		
	M. & F.,	43		1,218		1,261			
Total, 1866,	Males,	38	.	828	.	.	.	866	.
	Females,	.	14	.	178	.	.	.	192
	M. & F.,	52		1,006		.	.	1,058	

Table 19 affords a return showing the localities, in which juveniles resided prior to their commitment, and from this we learn that in 1867 121 males and 12 females were strangers to the localities belonging to the gaols, to which they were committed. In 1866 this category included 122 males and 24 females.

Table 20 shows the *state of education of the juvenile prisoners on commitment.* In 1867 410, or 32 per cent., were returned as having been able to "*read and write;*" 241, or 19 per cent., as having "*read imperfectly;*" 97, or 8 per cent., "*knew spelling;*" 90, or 7 per cent., "*knew the alphabet;*" and 423, or 34 per cent., were "*wholly illiterate.*" In 1866 29 per cent. were returned as having been able to "*read and write;*" 22 per cent. as "*reading imperfectly;*" 11 per cent. as having known "*how to spell;*" 9 per cent. as having "*known the alphabet;*" and 28 per cent. as "*wholly illiterate.*"

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No. 20.—State of Education on Commitment of Juveniles in 1867 and 1866.

—		Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1867.		Total, 1866.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Read and wrote,		4	.	361	45	365	45	285	26
Read imperfectly,		5	.	195	41	200	41	197	38
Knew spelling,		2	1	70	24	72	25	92	25
Knew alphabet,		6	.	49	35	55	35	71	30
Wholly illiterate,		17	8	322	76	339	84	221	71
Not ascertained,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Total, 1867,	Males,	34	.	997	.	1,031	.		
	Females,	.	9	.	221	.	230		
	M. & F.,	43		1,218		1,261			
Total, 1866,	Males,	38	.	828	.	.	.	866	.
	Females,	.	14	.	178	.	.	.	192
	M. & F.,	52		1,006		.		1,058	

No. 21.—Religious Professions of Juveniles in 1867 and 1866.

—		Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1867.		Total, 1866.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Established Church,		4	.	74	14	78	14	101	10
Presbyterian,		1	.	33	1	34	1	32	5
Roman Catholic,		29	9	890	206	919	215	733	177
Not ascertained,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total, 1867,	Males,	34	.	997	.	1,031	.		
	Females,	.	9	.	221	.	230		
	M. & F.,	43		1,218		1,261			
Total, 1866,	Males,	38	.	828	.	.	.	866	.
	Females,	.	14	.	178	.	.	.	192
	M. & F.,	52		1,006		.		1,058	

Table 21 furnishes a statement of the religious professions of the juveniles committed in 1867 and 1866.

Members of the "*Established Church*" are returned in 1867 as 78 males, and 14 females; in 1866 they numbered 101 males, and 10 females. "*Presbyterians*" in 1867 amounted to 35—34 males and 1 female; while "*Roman Catholics*" in 1867 numbered 919 males, and 215 females, against 733 males and 177 females in 1866. The per-centage of each profession to the whole in 1867 were, respectively, $7\frac{1}{2}$, 3, and $89\frac{1}{2}$; while in 1866 the proportions were 11, 4, and 85 of the commitments of that year.

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Lunatics.

The Legislature having, by the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118, withdrawn from justices in Ireland the powers they hitherto possessed to commit to prison "*persons apprehended under circumstances denoting a derangement of mind*," the insane so apprehended have been, since the commencement of the year 1868, transferred directly to the lunatic asylums of the districts, in which they reside.

We do not here dwell on the great benefits, which this statute

DANGEROUS LUNATICS in Custody in County

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number in Custody on 1st January.		Number Committed during the Year.		Total Number in Custody.		Sent to Lunatic Asylums.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	11	1	18	6	29	7	1	.
Armagh,	5	9	10	6	15	15	2	5
Carlow,	.	.	4	1	4	1	1	1
Cavan,	16	4	22	8	38	12	.	4
Clare,	13	.	15	6	28	6	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	22	7	22	7	19	7
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	15	8	15	8	13	8
Down,	23	14	20	14	43	28	2	3
Dublin County,	2	*3	17	15	19	18	8	.
Dublin City:								
Richmond B.,	49	.	57	.	106	.	24	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	59	.	†48	.	†107	.	30
Fermanagh,	.	.	6	3	6	3	5	1
Galway County,	1	.	13	5	14	5	13	4
„ Town,	.	.	5	3	5	3	5	2
Kerry,	.	.	11	4	11	4	9	4
Kildare,	15	1	9	2	24	3	3	2
Kilkenny County,	2	.	10	4	12	4	10	2
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	2	1	2	1	1	1
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	3	1	10	9	13	10	4	4
„ City,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
Londonderry,	.	.	7	2	7	2	4	1
Longford,	.	1	10	4	10	5	5	4
Louth,	3	1	12	7	15	8	10	4
Drogheda Town,	2	.	.	6	2	6	2	2
Mayo,	.	.	12	15	12	15	11	14
Meath,	.	.	11	1	11	1	11	1
Monaghan,	8	10	9	8	17	18	5	7
Queen's,	.	.	2	2	2	2	2	2
Roscommon,	.	1	5	6	5	7	5	7
Sligo,	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
Tipperary, North Riding,	1	.	15	11	16	11	16	11
„ South Riding,	.	.	3	1	3	1	3	1
Tyrone,	.	.	2	1	2	1	1	1
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	5	3	5	3	5	3
Westmeath,	.	.	4	1	4	1	4	1
Wexford,	40	3	11	4	51	7	7	3
Wicklow,	6	3	5	8	11	11	8	2
Total, 1867, Males,	200	.	380	.	580	.	220	.
Total, 1867, Females,	.	111	.	231	.	342	.	143
Total, 1867, M. & F.,	311		611		922		363	
Total, 1866, Males,					734	.	309	.
Total, 1866, Females,					.	415	.	205
Total, 1866, M. & F.,					1,149		514	

* Seventeen female lunatics were removed to Grangegorman Prison.

confers on the insane, who in future will, without passing through a prison, be at once received into well constituted asylums, where they will obtain without unnecessary delay the curative treatment required by persons in their condition; but we wish to call special attention to the fact that, as the Act merely prohibits "the future incarceration of lunatics from and after the 1st January, 1868," there still remains in custody in the county and borough gaols of Ireland, a large number of insane prisoners, to the great detriment of discipline, and gravely interfering with the management of the sane inmates of the gaols.

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and Borough Gaols during the year 1867.

How Disposed of.						Remaining in Custody on 31st December.		Daily Average Number in Custody.		County and Borough Gaols.
Discharged as Cured.		Removed by Friends.		Died.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
8	4	5	.	1	1	14	2	12·95	1·27	Antrim.
4	7	.	.	.	1	9	2	6·55	5·8	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1·31	0·02	Carlow.
23	7	.	.	.	.	15	1	15·33	4·12	Cavan.
7	1	.	.	.	.	21	5	15·67	2·06	Clare.
1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	·67	0·3	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	0·35	0·18	Donegal.
11	7	.	.	4	2	26	16	25·08	16·0	Down.
5	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	2·6	4·7	Dublin County.
36	.	.	.	3	.	43	.	43·0	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	32	.	.	.	2	.	60	.	54·0	Grangegorman P.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	0·36	0·16	Fermanagh.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0·92	0·13	Galway County.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	0·2	0·09	„ Town.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0·75	0·09	Kerry.
5	1	.	.	2	.	14	.	15·09	0·28	Kildare.
1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	0·5	0·14	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	0·13	0·03	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
3	4	.	.	.	.	6	2	4·6	2·0	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0·04	„ City.
.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	0·11	0·05	Londonderry.
4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1·47	0·23	Longford.
2	2	.	.	.	.	3	2	2·16	1·81	Louth.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	0·66	0·81	Drogheda Town.
1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	0·4	0·4	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1·12	0·04	Meath.
5	2	.	1	1	.	6	8	6·74	8·48	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0·26	0·08	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0·72	0·86	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0·65	0·44	Tipperary, North Riding.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0·06	0·15	„ South Riding.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0·34	0·11	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0·19	0·16	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0·1	0·02	Westmeath.
7	2	.	.	1	.	36	2	36·5	1·91	Wexford.
.	5	.	.	1	.	2	4	4·1	2·79	Wicklow.
129	.	8	.	15	.	208	.	201·64	.	Males,
.	80	.	4	.	6	.	109	.	109·75	Females, } Total, 1867.
209		12		21		317		311·39		M. & F.,
159	.	32	.	35	.	199	.			Males,
.	84	.	7	.	8	.	111			Females, } Total, 1866.
243		39		43		310				M. & F.,

† Less 17 received from Kilmainham Prison.

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At the close of the year 1867, when the above-recited Act came into force, the number of lunatics in the county and borough gaols of Ireland was 317, exceeding by 7 the number in custody at the same date in the previous year; and on the 31st March, when this Report was going to press 242 (170 males and 73 females) prisoners belonging to this class were still in charge, notwithstanding that the powers of magistrates to commit lunatics to gaols had ceased three months previously. It is therefore of paramount importance, in order to carry out the benevolent intentions of the framers of the statute, that Governors of district lunatic asylums should, as soon as practicable, provide sufficient accommodation for the insane now detained in gaols, in order that the evils resulting from the present system should be brought to a close, and that prisons should no longer be perverted into hospitals for persons labouring under mental disease. The Governors of the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum, at Richmond, have, pending the erection of additional buildings, rented premises adjoining the asylum (part of the old gaol of Grangegorman) for the accommodation of the insane of the district; and it is hoped that early in the month of May all the lunatics in the gaols of Dublin, Louth, and Wicklow, amounting to 54 males and 69 females, will be transferred to the temporary asylum so provided.

There are at present 38 lunatics in Wexford Gaol, and a like number in the Gaol of Downpatrick, besides 22 in Ennis Gaol and 22 in those of Armagh and Monaghan. Hence the necessity for the Governors of other asylums to carry out the plan adopted in that of the metropolitan district.

The following Table shows the number of lunatics committed to the county and borough gaols during the last seven years :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Number of Lunatics committed as dangerous during the year,	653	653	643	723	756	685	611
Daily average number in custody,	–	–	353	396	433	404	311
Died in the Gaol,	39	39	39	43	36	43	21
In custody, 31st December,	331	359	361	410	465	310	317

Alteration in the Dietary.

In our Reports for the years 1865 and 1866, we took occasion, having regard to the improved condition in later years of the classes, from which criminals are ordinarily derived, and to the large diminution of the number of vagrants, or workhouse offenders, upon whom the greater or lesser amount of food supplied in gaols might operate as an inducement or a deterrent, to submit that an inquiry should be instituted by a competent tribunal into the sufficiency, or otherwise, of the existing scale of dietary, which had been framed antecedently to such amelioration, and moreover to the establishment of the system of individual cellular separation, and of the more stringent discipline incident thereto. Accordingly, in the autumn of last year a medical committee was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, consisting of Dr. Stokes, Physician in ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, and Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin; Dr. Hill, Poor Law Medical Inspector; and Dr. W. M. Burke, Fellow of the College of Physicians in Ireland, Physician in ordinary to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and Medical Superintendent of the General Register Office in Dublin. The professional, official, and personal

character of these gentlemen afforded the highest guarantee for the able and conscientious discharge of the very important duties assigned to them, and they have produced an exhaustive report embracing both principle, and practical details. It is difficult *not* to select, but to reject any portion of this valuable contribution to the statistics of social knowledge, and the whole document in its integrity deserves the most careful perusal, and consideration. We shall attempt, however, to summarize it, and to give extracts comprising the principal points, to which their inquiry was directed, viz., the subjects above enumerated, and the prospective adjustment of a scale of food, on the assumption that the rules regulating the amount and duration of hard labour now enforced in the English gaols would be probably embodied in any Act on prisons relating to Ireland; rules, which are recited *in extenso* in one of the extracts which we have furnished. *Forty-sixth Report.*

Queries were consequently addressed to the Surgeons, to the Governors, and to the Boards of Superintendence of the several gaols, in reference to the ordinary diet, to the extra diet issued to those not in hospital, to the absence of variety in the items of food, to the complaints on the part of prisoners regarding quantity, and quality, to the official inspection of it, to the graduation of it according to the terms of imprisonment, to the mode of fufilment, and the duration of hard labour daily, to the hours assigned to meals, the interval between lock-up at night and unlock in the morning, to the maintenance of the "separate" or "associative" system, and lastly, as to the wages and ordinary dietary of the agricultural labourer, the small farmer, and the artisan; subjects, which were further elucidated by returns obtained from the Clerks of the Poor Law Unions, in which the several county and borough gaols are situated, and by a private correspondence between the Committee and persons selected by them for such communications, and including clergymen of different religious denominations, and members of the medical profession throughout this kingdom.

The Committee further personally visited the gaols enumerated below, directing their special attention to some of the points already recorded upon the several matters which are found embodied in the subjoined extracts.

"PART III.—DIETARY IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS OF IRELAND.

"The dietary in use throughout the County and Borough Gaols in Ireland was in the year 1849 as follows:—

"'Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of new milk or buttermilk.

"'Dinner, 1 lb. of good bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

"'The bread to be composed either—1st, of seconds flour; 2nd, whole wheatenmeal; 3rd, one-half seconds flour, and one-half Indian meal.

"'The stirabout may consist of—1st, 8 oz. of oatmeal; 2nd, 4 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. of Indian meal; 3rd, 6 oz. of either oat or Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice.

"'In no case is a dietary to consist of two meals of stirabout. At the discretion of the Boards of Superintendence 4½ lbs. of potatoes may be substituted for either of the above-mentioned quantities of bread or stirabout.'

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"In that year, as it was represented to the Government and to the Inspectors-General of Prisons that the above dietary contained a larger amount of nutriment than the lower orders were accustomed to receive, either within or without the workhouses, and that consequently offences were committed for the mere purpose of obtaining food in the gaols; the Inspectors-General, with the view of checking crime, were convinced of the necessity of diminishing the amount of food afforded to prisoners. They, therefore, with the assistance of the Commissioners of Health, framed the following scale of prison dietary:—

"'Class 1.—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. of bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper, ——

"'Class 2.—Females.—Breakfast 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. of bread and ¾ pint of new milk. Supper, ——

"'Class 3.—Males and Females under 10 years.—Breakfast, 5 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 10 oz. of bread and ½ pint of new milk. Supper, 4 oz. of bread, 1 naggin and ½ new milk.

"'The prisoners included in Class 1 committed for not less than two months *may in cold weather and if employed in exhausting labour* (should it be certified as proper by the medical officer) receive for *breakfast 9½ oz. of meal*, and for dinner 1 lb. of bread or an equivalent portion of potatoes.

"'The meal may be Indian meal, or oatmeal, or rye meal; rice may be used instead, but only in conjunction with meal, and then in the proportion of 2 oz. of rice to 6 oz. of meal. Instead of new milk buttermilk may be used in the proportion of half a pint of new milk to one pint of buttermilk.

"'The bread shall consist of either of the following substances:—

1. Seconds flour. 2. Half seconds flour and half Indian meal. 3. Whole wheatmeal. 4. Rye meal. 5. Rye and barley meal.

"'Provided that if rye or rye and barley meal be used the equivalents shall be 16 oz. of rye or rye and barley meal for 14 oz. of wheaten or Indian meal, and also in proportion for the other quantities. Potatoes may be substituted for the stirabout or bread in each meal in the following proportions:—

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Breakfast	3 lb.	2½ lb.	2 lb.
Dinner	4 lb.	3½ lb.	3 lb.
Supper	—	—	1 lb.

"'It is strongly recommended that as to preserve the health variety of food is as necessary as a full supply, the substitution of potatoes for bread at dinner may be made whenever practicable twice or thrice in each week.'

"The foregoing dietary was approved of by the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Medical Officer of Kilmainham Gaol and Smithfield Government Prison (to whom the question was referred) considered it 'to be sufficient.'

"This dietary was universally adopted and remained unchanged until the following year, 1850, when it having come to the knowledge of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, that acts of vagrancy, and insubordination in workhouses, were committed solely for the purpose of obtaining gaol dietary, the quantity of milk being the great inducement, a reduction in the amount of milk issued to prisoners, whose terms of imprisonment did not exceed one calendar month, was determined on, that is, so far as Classes Nos. 1 and 2 were concerned, the reduction not affecting Class No. 3.

"The following dietary for prisoners confined for a term *not exceeding*

one month was approved of by the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench and sanctioned by the Board of Health :— *Forty-sixth Report.*

"'Class 1.—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel or vegetable soup.

"'Class 2.—Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. of bread, ¾ pint of oatmeal gruel or vegetable soup.

"'Class 3.—*No change in this class.*'

"In 1851 the Inspectors-General, with the approval of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, of the Board of Health, and the concurrence of five-sixths of the Boards of Superintendence of County and Borough Gaols, made the following alteration in the prison dietary :—

"'Class 1.—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. bread, 1 pint of gruel two days in the week with intervals. Supper, none.

"'Class 2.—Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. of bread, ¾ pint of gruel two days in the week with intervals. Supper, none.

"'Class 3.—Males and Females under 10 years of age.—No alteration in this class.'

"In 1854 the Inspectors-General of Prisons found during their inspections, and also by written communications from local authorities, that in consequence of difference existing between the dietaries of the prisons and workhouses, the youthful of both sexes (almost exclusively the males) were induced either to commit offences within the walls of the latter institutions, or immediately upon leaving them, in order to obtain the higher scale of food obtainable in the prison.

"In the prison there were only two classes as to age, but in the workhouse there was a subordinate class for those between the ages of 9 and 15 years. The prison allowance for males over 10 years of age exceeded that of the workhouse by 2 oz. of meal and 3 oz. of bread daily.

"The Inspectors-General, under these circumstances, recommended in Class 3 the substitution of the words, 'Males and females under 15 years of age ;' instead of males and females under ten years of age.

"The recommendation of the Inspectors-General was approved of by the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench as well as by the Physician and Surgeon to the City of Dublin Prisons, whose opinion was taken on the subject.

"Since 1854 no modification has been made by the Legislature or other authorities in the dietary in use in the County and Borough Gaols in Ireland.

"At present Prisoners are divided into three classes :—1st—Males. 2nd—Females. 3rd—Males and Females under 15 years of age.

"The scale of diet for each class is laid down as follows :—

"Class 1.—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. of bread and 1 pint of new milk.

"Class 2.—Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. of bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

"Class 3.—Males and females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast, 5 oz. of oatmeal and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, not less than 8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper, 4 oz. of brown bread.

"The dietary for prisoners whose terms of imprisonment shall not exceed one calendar month is for—

"Class 1.—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel or vegetable soup.

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"Class 2.—Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of milk. Dinner, 12 oz. of bread, and ¾ of a pint of gruel, or vegetable soup.

"Class 3.—Males and females under 15 years of age—Breakfast, 5 oz. of meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, not less than 8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper, 4 oz. brown bread.

"The prisoners in class 1, if committed for not less than two months, may in cold weather and if employed at exhausting labour (should it be certified as proper by the medical officer), receive for breakfast 9½ oz. instead of 8 oz. of meal, and for dinner 1 lb. of bread instead of 14 oz., or an equivalent portion of potatoes.

"The meal may be Indian meal, or oaten meal, or rye meal. Rice may be used instead, but only in conjunction with meal, and then in the proportion of 2 oz. of rice to 6 oz. of meal. Instead of new milk buttermilk may be used, in the proportion of 1 pint of the latter to ½ a pint of the former.

"The bread shall consist of either of the following substances:—1. seconds flour; 2. half seconds flour and half Indian meal; 3. whole wheat meal; 4. rye meal; 5. rye and barley meal.

"Provided that if rye or rye and barley bread be used, the equivalents shall be 16 oz. of rye or rye and barley bread for 14 oz. of wheaten or Indian meal, and also in proportion for the other quantities.

"Potatoes may be substituted for the stirabout or bread, in each meal in the following proportions:—

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Breakfast,	3 lbs.	2¼ lbs.	2 lbs.
Dinner,	4 lbs.	3½ lbs.	3 lbs.
Supper,	—	—	1 lb.

"Part IV.—Inquiry as to the Sufficiency of the Dietary in use in Gaols in Ireland.

"Such being the dietary established by law, previously sanctioned and approved by medical authorities, the question arises:—whether this dietary is sufficient to maintain prisoners undergoing sentences of hard labour in such a state of health during their confinement, as will enable them when leaving gaol to earn their bread, instead of again becoming criminals, or seeking relief at the workhouse, and in either case burdening the ratepayers.

"With a view of ascertaining the opinions of those who have had practical experience of the gaol dietaries, one of the queries submitted to the Surgeons and Governors of all the County and Borough Gaols in Ireland was:—whether they considered the dietary at present in use sufficient or insufficient?

"Now, of the thirty-nine Governors of goals, thirty-two state in their replies that the present scale of dietary is insufficient; some of these gentlemen modify their statements, but their opinions, without exception, are in favour of an increased amount of food to prisoners under their charge.

"It must be borne in mind that generally the views of Governors of gaols, as to the insufficiency of food, do not apply to prisoners who have to undergo short sentences, *i.e.*, whose period of imprisonment does not extend beyond one calendar month.

"With the exception of two, all of the Surgeons who have the medical superintendence of the thirty-nine County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, testify to the insufficiency of the existing scale of prison dietary.

"The replies of the Governors and Surgeons of gaols do not always agree; thus the Governor of the Clare County Gaol, at Ennis, states that

the diet is 'sufficient,' and offers no recommendation; while the Surgeon distinctly states that the diet is insufficient. Again, the Governor of Cavan County Gaol states that the food is insufficient, and recommends animal food once or twice a week, as he has known prisoners to faint from the long fast; while the Surgeon of the same gaol states that the dietary is sufficient; but at the same time recommends a light supper. The Governor of the County of Fermanagh Gaol considers the diet sufficient and recommends no change; the Surgeon, though he looks upon the amount of food sufficient, still recommends a light supper. *Forty-sixth Report.*

"The Governor of Monaghan Gaol considers the prisoners sufficiently fed; so does the Surgeon. Yet the latter recommends an alteration of the hours for meals, or the giving to prisoners a supper. The Governor and Surgeon of Mayo County Gaol, Castlebar, consider that the food allowed to prisoners is ample. The Governor, however, suggests the propriety of substituting bread for potatoes at dinner.

"As regards the quantity of food at present supplied to prisoners in the County and Borough Gaols of Ireland, 82 per cent. of the Governors and 94 per cent. of the Surgeons state positively that the present scale of prison dietary is insufficient.

"The next point to be considered, and one which hinges closely on the preceding, is the fact of prisoners being allowed but two meals in the day. This involves a fast of eighteen hours—a fast that cannot in any way be justified. It is a subject that will be entered into more fully when our personal inspection of gaols is dealt with. As regards a supper, thirty-six of the Governors of gaols and thirty Surgeons recommend that meal as necessary. The written evidence of the Governors and Surgeons of gaols, therefore, clearly demonstrates the propriety of introducing a third meal as an important element of a prison dietary.

"In answer to query No. 7, 'Are complaints from prisoners in reference to the quantity or quality of their food frequent?' the Surgeons of twenty-eight gaols state that such complaints are frequent, and that they chiefly refer to the quantity, rarely as to the quality of the food. The Surgeon of the Clonmel Gaol, in which (notwithstanding that it is contrary to the General Prison Regulations) a supper is given, remarks that 'complaints were very frequent before the introduction of supper, but almost unknown now.'

"It would appear that prisoners complain more frequently to the Surgeons than to the Governors of prisons in reference to the insufficiency of their food. As already stated, the returns from the Surgeons show that complaints were frequent in twenty-eight instances; those from the Governors only amount to twenty-one. The Surgeon of the Kerry County Gaol answers the query thus—'Certainly as to quantity, often and often as to quality, the stirabout and water gruel disagreeing with them.' The Governor's answer to the query is merely 'No, as they (*i.e.* the prisoners) know the futility of such.'

"As soon as the answers to the queries which had been forwarded to the Prison Authorities were received by the Committee, it was deemed advisable that the members, or as many of them as circumstances permitted, should personally inspect so many gaols as time would admit of prior to the framing of their report.

"The points of inquiry to be elucidated by visiting the gaols, and which demanded their special attention, were arranged under the following heads:—

"1. The inspection of the food supplied to prisoners.

"2. The number of instances where it was found necessary to order extra diet.

"3. The state of health of prisoners, as ascertained by individual exa-

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mination, and their complaints in reference to the quantity or quality of the food.

"4. The kind and daily amount of hard labour, and the number of hours allowed for sleep.

"5. The sanitary condition of the gaols; the number of sick under medical treatment; and the rate of mortality.

"6. The opinions of the Officers of Gaols as to an improved scale of dietary for prisoners, and to what extent it should be carried in the event of the amount and nature of the labour in Irish gaols being assimilated to the system adopted in the English gaols, as prescribed by the 28 and 29 Victoria, cap. 126, sec. 19, which is as follows :—

"'Hard labour for the purposes of this Act shall be of two classes, consisting—1st, of work at the tread-wheel, shot-drill, capstan, stone-breaking, or such other like description of hard bodily labour as may be appointed by the Justices in sessions assembled, with the approval of the Secretary of State, which work is hereinafter referred to as hard labour of the first class; 2ndly, of such other description of bodily labour as may be appointed by the Justices in sessions assembled, with the approval of the Secretary of State, which work is hereinafter referred to as hard labour of the second class; and in every prison where prisoners sentenced to hard labour are confined, adequate means shall be provided for enforcing hard labour in accordance with the regulations of this Act. . . . Provided, that employment in the necessary services of the prison may, in the case of a limited number of prisoners, to be selected by the Visiting Justices, as a reward for industry and good behaviour, be deemed hard labour of the second class.'

"The 34th rule in Schedule 1 of the Act, directs that—

"'Every male prisoner of sixteen years of age and upwards, sentenced to hard labour, shall, during the whole of his sentence, where it does not exceed three months, and during the first three months of his sentence where it exceeds three months, be kept at hard labour of the first class for such number of hours, not more than ten or less than six (exclusive of meals), as may be prescribed by the Visiting Justices, and during the remainder of his sentence shall be kept in like manner at hard labour of the first class, except where during such remainder of his sentence the Visiting Justices substitute hard labour of the second class for hard labour of the first class : Provided that if the surgeon certifies any such prisoner to be unfit to be kept at hard labour of the first class during the whole or any part of the prescribed hours, such prisoners shall, during such whole or part of the prescribed hours, be kept at hard labour of the second class, unless the surgeon certifies that such prisoner is unfit to be kept at either class of hard labour during the whole or any part of such hours. . . .'

"And, according to rule 35—

"Every male prisoner under the age of sixteen years sentenced to hard labour, and every female prisoner sentenced to hard labour, shall be kept at hard labour of the second class during such number of hours, not more than ten or less than six (exclusive of meals) in each day, as may be prescribed by the Visiting Justices, unless the surgeon certifies that he or she is unfit for hard labour.'

"The gaols visited were the following :—Naas, Belfast, Downpatrick, Dundalk, Enniskillen, Derry, Lifford, Monaghan, Cork City, Cork County, Limerick County, Limerick City, Waterford, Kilkenny, Kilmainham, Richmond Bridewell, Grangegorman Penitentiary, Galway County, Galway Town, Tullamore, Castlebar, Roscommon, Mullingar, Omagh, and Wexford.

"1. As regards the quality of food it was (with some rare exceptions) found to be very good—the bread and porridge especially so, as was the

milk in the majority of cases; for gruel the amount of oaten meal used to the pint of water varied; thus, in the Roscommon Gaol, the gruel was made with 2 oz. of meal to one pint of water, while in the Wexford Gaol the pint of gruel contained but ½ oz. of meal.

"The exceptional quality of the food mostly referred to the milk (a very important element of the dietary), that supplied to the Castlebar Gaol was very bad. It was examined on the 26th and 27th of last December, and was found to be, on both occasions, wretched. The contract price, it may be added, was 5*d.* per gallon.

"In Belfast Gaol, and in Downpatrick, the milk was indifferent, though the contract price in the former was 10½*d.*, and in the latter 10*d.* per gallon.

"2. In the several Gaols visited the number of prisoners on extra diet was not remarkable, with the exception of the Richmond Bridewell, in which out of 230 prisoners 215 were receiving extra diet—of these 24 received 8 oz. of beef in soup on three days in the week; and 4 of the latter received in addition, 1 lb. 7 oz. of bread daily for supper.

"3. The majority of the prisoners looked healthy—none of them appeared exhausted by the amount of labour undergone. The complaints as to the quantity of the food, and the weakness resulting from the long fast from dinner to breakfast, were very frequent. As to the quality, the complaints were few. In Castlebar Gaol most of the prisoners complained of the quality, and not without cause. In some instances complaints were made respecting the nature of the food, which nevertheless was found on inspection to be of excellent quality.

"4. With reference to hard labour it is by no means rigidly enforced in any of the Prisons which we have visited. The want of uniformity in the system was very apparent. In only two or three instances did we observe anything approaching to real hard labour, while in many others it was merely nominal.

"In the Gaols of Belfast and Cork (County), though the labour is not very severe, still the prisoners are obliged to work and work well. In the former gaol the work of the prisoners produces no less than £1,300 per annum; the laundry, which is admirably conducted, contributing £600 per annum. All the prison authorities in Belfast are in favour of remunerative labour; they are strongly opposed to the introduction of the tread-wheel, crank labour, or shot-drill; not so as to stone-breaking since they received for the stones broken by the prisoners last year £270.

"The number of hours allowed for sleep is about nine.

"5. The cleanliness of the gaols was remarkable, and the sanitary condition good; the majority of the hospitals were unoccupied, and the mortality during the last five years was trifling.

"6. Nearly all the officers of the gaols visited, are of opinion that in the event of hard labour (similar to that enforced in English gaols) being introduced into the county and borough gaols of Ireland, *an addition of meat in soup to the present dietary would be necessary.*

"The result of our inspection shows—

"That with one or two exceptions the quality of the food supplied to the prisoners was very good.

"That the diet, though scant, has not materially injured the health of the prisoners:—more than this, some prisoners, who had nearly completed long sentences, stated that their health had improved during their imprisonment.

"That the condition of prisoners as regards clothing, bedding, and lodging is far superior to that of the small farmer or labourer."

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"PART V.—RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

"The practical question arises, what is to be the fitting diet of the prisoner condemned for varying periods of time to hard labour? The answer would seem to be that if the hard labour exceed that of the free labourer, under ordinary circumstances, it ought to be better than that of the free labourer; yet it is a question whether the free labourer does not often undergo an amount of labour greater than that of the condemned prisoner. As a general rule, however, at least in countries other than Ireland, the greater the exertion the more nutritious is the diet. Now, although it appears as the main result of the researches of European physiologists that the greatest health, power, and activity of body is produced by a mixed diet, *i.e.* a diet partly animal and partly vegetable; it must not be forgotten that although more than one reduction in the prison's diet has taken place since 1849; and though the reduced scale, with occasional exceptions has been ever since employed, the health of the prisoners cannot be said to have been injured.

"In our various inspections of the County and Borough Gaols nothing was more striking than the healthy appearance of the inmates, even of those who had undergone long sentences. The hospital returns showed the rarity of illness, and the mortality was extremely small, and commonly confined to cases of lunacy or accident; yet the diet, with the exception of milk, was exclusively farinaceous, consisting almost uniformly of bread, oatmeal and Indian meal porridge, and, as a rule, at the rate of only two meals in the day, which implies the fast of eighteen out of twenty-four hours.

"In this matter, however, two points are worthy of notice.

"1st—That the quality of the different articles of food was in the great majority of cases good.

"2nd—That hard labour is not carried out in the Irish gaols with much severity; while such prisoners as are employed in attendance on dangerous lunatics, and in works such as the erection of buildings—or show any falling off in condition—are commonly allowed extra diet.

"That the good quality of the food employed has had its influence on the health of the prisoners may safely be admitted, and this exemplifies the truth of the dictum that the best rule for diet is that it should be sparing but good.

"Yet that other circumstances concur in promoting the health of prisoners in the Irish gaols, is obvious. They are exempted from the effects of bad ventilation, cold, and damp; they have good beds, personal cleanliness is attended to, and the evils of intoxication rendered impossible.

"The allowance of extra diet in the Richmond Bridewell was found to be much larger than that in any other prison that we inspected. Yet the physical health of the inmates of this prison did not appear to be in any respect superior to that of prisoners in other gaols. Allowance must be made, however, for the circumstance that the inmates of this prison were, in a large proportion, taken from the ill-ventilated streets and lanes of Dublin, and belonged mostly to the dissolute classes of society.

"Through the courtesy of the Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland, we have been furnished with returns from each of the County and Borough Gaols, showing for each of the years 1849 to 1867 inclusive, the total number of prisoners in custody, the number in gaol hospitals, and the number of deaths.

"From these returns it appears that during the nineteen years over which they extend, there were in custody in the County and Borough Gaols of Ireland (exclusive of debtors and dangerous lunatics), an annual average

of 55,900 prisoners, or 1 in every 104 of the population;* the annual average number confined in the gaols in the province of Leinster, was 24,839, or 1 in 59; in those of Munster, 17,391, or 1 in 87; in those of Connaught, 4,944, or 1 in 185; and in the gaols of the province of Ulster there were confined during the nineteen years an annual average of 8,726 prisoners, or 1 in 219 of the population.* It may be well to remark that the above numbers are not to be taken as representing the number of committals in each year, but as giving the total number of prisoners in custody during each year, many of them having been recommitted several times during a year, and consequently enumerated on each occasion. The Inspectors-General in their 44th Report, referring to the subject of re-commitments, observe that they are "owing to the greater proclivity of females, for the most part prostitutes, to recur to gaol," and that they ascertained that 'one-third of the females and one-eleventh of the males in custody during 1865 underwent more than *one* imprisonment within the year.'

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"The average annual number of prisoners and the localities in which they were imprisoned have not, however, so much concern with the subject under our consideration as the comparative number of receptions into the gaol hospitals and the ratio of mortality during the several years embraced in the returns during which different scales of dietary were adopted in the prisons; therefore the following Table, which is compiled from these returns, has been divided into periods in accordance with the time during which the several scales of dietary, before referred to in this report, were in use.

"TABLE, showing by Periods, for the years 1849–67, the Estimated Population in Ireland, the total number of Prisoners† in Custody during each year, in the County and Borough Gaols of Ireland, the number in Gaol Hospitals, and number of Deaths; also the ratio of Prisoners to Population, and ratio of those in Hospital, and of Deaths, to total number of Prisoners.

Years.	Estimated Population, middle of each year.	Total number of Prisoners in Custody during the year.*	Number in Gaol Hospital.†	Number of Deaths.	Ratio of Prisoners to Population.	Ratio of number in Hospital to total number of Prisoners.	Ratio of Deaths to total number of Prisoners.
1849, .	7,256,314	113,568	11,330	1,167	1 in 64	1 in 10	1 in 97
1850, .	6,877,549	119,540	8,537	510	1 in 58	1 in 14	1 in 234
1851, .	6,514,473	115,918	8,511	429	1 in 56	1 in 14	1 in 270
1852, .	6,336,389	96,662	7,416	187	1 in 66	1 in 13	1 in 517
1853, .	6,198,984	78,346	6,331	131	„ 79	„ 12	„ 598
1854, .	6,083,183	64,256	5,091	69	„ 95	„ 13	„ 931
Average, 1852–54,	6,206,352	79,755	6,279	129	1 in 78	1 in 13	1 in 618
1855, .	6,014,665	52,360	4,556	75	1 in 115	1 in 11	1 in 698
1856, .	5,972,851	45,948	3,585	42	„ 130	„ 13	„ 1,094
1857, .	5,919,454	42,002	3,409	35	„ 141	„ 12	„ 1,200
1858, .	5,890,814	36,109	2,686	21	„ 163	„ 13	„ 1,719
1859, .	5,861,711	33,675	2,410	32	„ 174	„ 14	„ 1,052
1860, .	5,820,960	32,302	2,210	19	„ 180	„ 15	„ 1,700
1861, .	5,788,415	31,499	2,114	22	„ 184	„ 15	„ 1,332
1862, .	5,784,527	33,785	2,474	23	„ 171	„ 14	„ 1,469
1863, .	5,739,569	35,630	2,588	36	„ 161	„ 14	„ 990
1864, .	5,675,307	34,321	2,323	18	„ 165	„ 15	„ 1,907
1865, .	5,641,086	34,156	2,007	25	„ 165	„ 17	„ 1,366
1866, .	5,582,625	30,630	1,769	19	„ 182	„ 17	„ 1,612
1867, .	5,557,196	31,404	1,659	21	„ 177	„ 19	„ 1,495
Average, 1855–67,	5,788,398	36,448	2,599	30	1 in 159	1 in 14	1 in 1,221

* According to the Census of 1861. † Debtors and Dangerous Lunatics are not included in this Table.

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"An examination of the foregoing table shows that in the year 1849, notwithstanding a comparatively liberal scale of dietary being in use, the ratio of those in gaol hospitals to total number of prisoners in custody, was as high as 1 in 10, and the number of deaths 1 in 97. It must, however, be borne in mind that this was one an exceptional year, when compared with the other years in the table; it immediately followed three years of extreme suffering throughout this country; poverty was doubtless the incentive to the crimes for which many were committed, who, it may naturally be assumed, were received into the various prisons with impoverished constitutions, and probably having contracted diseases incidental to that state, such as dysentery, diarrhœa, fever, &c.; the gaols were overcrowded, and in addition to other calamities, an epidemic of cholera fell upon Ireland in that year, which swelled the bills of mortality in the gaols.

"In the following year (1850), although the scale of dietary was reduced, the ratio of receptions into gaol hospitals to total prisoners was only 1 in 14, and the deaths 1 in 234.

"It may, however, be well to remark that very many of the prisoners were sentenced to terms of imprisonment too short for a dietary (although it might be too low) to cause any serious results while the prisoner was under confinement, whatever ill effects might afterwards have resulted.

"In 1851 the scale of dietary for adults committed for a term *not exceeding one month*, was further reduced, gruel being substituted for new-milk twice a week; nevertheless, the ratio of receptions into gaol hospitals remained the same (1 in 14), and the ratio of deaths decreased to 1 in 270 of the total committals.

"For the following three years (1852-4), the scale of dietary approved of for adults sentenced to a term *not exceeding one month*, remained the same; but a reduction in the dietary for adults sentenced to longer periods took place. The average number of receptions into hospitals for this period (1852–4) was 1 in 13 (in 1853 it was 1 in 12), and the average ratio of deaths for the three years was only 1 in 618; a marked improvement in the relative mortality having occurred during each of the years; thus—in 1852 the ratio was 1 in 517, in 1853 it was 1 in 598, and in 1854 it was only 1 in 931. This improvement may be fairly attributed to the absence of epidemics, and the fact of the gaols not being overcrowded; also to the probability of the prisoners being in a better state of health on admission, the effects of the 'famine period' having nearly passed away.

"A further alteration in the prison dietary scale was made in the year 1854, and the scale then adopted has remained in use for the past thirteen years, and upon this scale it is now our duty to report. The period, 1854 to 1867, during which the dietary scale just referred to has been in use, has been on the whole remarkably healthy—the only epidemic of importance being a slight invasion of cholera in 1854, and the recent outbreak of that disease in the latter end of 1866; happily both these visitations passed off without sensibly affecting the death ratio in the gaols.

"The average annual number of prisoners in the several county and borough gaols of Ireland in the years during which the present scale of dietary has been in use was 36,448, affording a ratio of 1 in 159 of the estimated population; the average number of receptions into the gaol hospitals was 2,599, or 1 in every 14 of the total prisoners; and the average annual number of deaths was but 30, or 1 in every 1,221 of the prisoners in custody.

"Now, were our inquiry confined to the question as to whether the scale of dietary at present adopted in the gaols of Ireland was sufficient to sustain the life of prisoners, doubtless from the foregoing ratio of mortality we should come to the conclusion that it is; but whether it is

sufficient to preserve the health of the prisoners unimpaired, does not appear so manifest; for we find, as above stated, that an annual average of 1 in 14 were received into gaol hospitals, notwithstanding that amongst the number of prisoners on which this ratio was calculated, very many are included who were sentenced to very short periods of incarceration; besides this, the prisoners in each gaol are under the inspection of a Medical Officer, who is vested with the authority to order *extra diet* to any prisoner whose state of health he considers to require it, and from the replies of these officers to our query No. 4—'Are you often obliged to order extra diet to prisoners not in hospital?'—we must conclude that the Medical Officers have availed themselves frequently of this privilege; however, we will allude to the subject of extra diet more in detail in a subsequent portion of this report. *Forty-sixth Report.*

"We have carefully considered the question of reduction in diet as a means of penal correction. It may be looked at from two points of view:—

"I. As part of the general discipline to which all prisoners are subjected according to their class.

"II. As a punishment for infraction of the prison rules.

"Dietetic punishment is recommended in the Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords (see clause VIII.), but in terms which simply affirm the principle.

"To carry out a punishment by extreme reduction of diet for any length of time, we think objectionable; and we further consider that even for short periods the system should be adopted with great caution.

"The Governor of a gaol has the power of confining a refractory prisoner to the dark cell for a period not exceeding seventy-two hours, during which time the diet is generally confined to one pound of bread per diem, with water for drink. On the fourth day the prisoner is enlarged and restored to the dietary of his class. But in the event of his non-submission, the Governor may on the fifth day recommit him for another period of three days; and a third punishment may be inflicted after an interval of a day—that is to say, that for twelve days, with intervals of every fourth day, the prisoner may be kept in the dark cell upon bread and water. Should he still prove refractory, he may be committed under the warrant of a magistrate who is a member of the Board of Superintendence, for a period not exceeding a calendar month; so that it is possible that a prisoner may be confined for thirty-seven days on bread and water. One case has been reported to us where the prisoner, under these circumstances, got twenty-one days of this discipline, after having undergone the three sentences by the governor for seventy-two hours each. This prisoner continued refractory after all. In a sanitary point of view we hold such discipline to be objectionable, other modes of enforcing prison discipline in extreme cases seem to be requisite; for although men may be found who can without apparent injury bear the great deprivation of food implied in these sentences, yet such cases may be held to be exceptional; and again, though no disease may be developed at the time, the effects of the punishment on the system may be shown at some future period.

"Nor would the daily visits of the Surgeon to the prisoner wholly remove the objection. For that officer would not recommend the cessation of the punishment until he found the prisoner ill, that is to say, until mischief was done. It is plain that the frequent repetition of such punishments, must undermine the health of both body and mind; inducing on the one hand the bodily evils which are produced by defective nutriment, and on the other weakening that power of self-control, which is the sole means of avoiding a repetition of the offence.

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"Nor do we think it consistent with the character and the objects of medical science, that the Surgeon should be compelled to watch for the time when the punishment can be no longer endured, and so virtually to become, in his own capacity, an assistant to the execution of a sentence.

"We are glad to say, however, that in the county and borough gaols of Ireland such punishments are rarely inflicted, and that the sentence is remitted immediately on the submission of the prisoner.

"As the punishment of prisoners by restrictions of diet has been recommended by many, so it may here deserve to be noticed that some recommend an improved scale of dietary for the well-conducted criminals as a 'reward diet.' This last system is said to have been adopted in some of the Continental gaols, and in consequence of several who take a great interest in convict life, having directed our attention to this matter, we deemed it worthy of consideration.

"In the abstract the doctrine appears most plausible, and to many unacquainted with the criminal classes worthy of adoption. With very few exceptions, the authorities of the gaols which we visited were strongly opposed to anything like the introduction of 'reward diets.' The Governor of the Enniskillen Gaol curtly stated that he thought 'good conduct should be the *rule* and not the *exception* in a gaol.' Many said that the introduction of such a system must prove wholly subversive of discipline, give rise to scheming, not only on the part of prisoners, but also on the part of prison officers; and lastly, all admitted that the *worst criminals proved the best conducted prisoners.* From this last, it must be inferred that the old offender would reap all the rewards in diet, and that the prisoner who was sentenced for a first offence, would be placed in a lower grade than the old offender who was consequently more familiar with prison regulations.

"Though this argument may not hold good in all cases, still it appears sufficiently cogent to prevent our advocating 'reward diets.'

"What has been termed a 'progressive dietary,' in other words, the placing prisoners sentenced to hard labour, during the early periods of their incarceration, on the lowest scale of food, has been carefully considered.

"We have no hesitation in affirming that such a procedure must be attended with the worst results.

"It is at the first period of imprisonment that want of liberty is most keenly felt by the prisoner; there may be remorse for the crime committed, which led to the imprisonment, or chagrin at the detection of that crime, a craving for the too frequent stimulants, in short, everything combining to depress the vital powers; then if in addition to these the the allowance of food be barely sufficient to sustain life, how can the hard labour sentence be carried out? The prisoner cannot do the work, health fails, the Surgeon is called upon, and the inevitable result is extra diet. In the views we hold on this point, we are borne out by the opinions entertained by the great majority of the Surgeons and Governors of the County and Borough Gaols in Ireland.

"We have, moreover, the high authority of Dr. Christison, and also that of Mr. Thomson, who, in their report on the prison dietaries of Scotland, observe, 'We hold that hard labour and the depression of mind of convicts do not admit of low dietary rates; and if there is a failure of health and strength in the early months of imprisonment, it is difficult and expensive to restore this class of prisoners to vigour for work.'

"In proposing alterations of the Irish prison dietary, the subject may be looked at from three points of view, viz.:

"Alterations in quantity of food.
Alterations in quality.
Variety in the articles of food.

"By the last we mean a variation in food within certain periods of time, so as to avoid the evils of complete monotony of food. *Forty-sixth Report.*

"An increase of the dietary has been recommended by most of the Governors and Surgeons of the Irish prisons. The increase which they propose is not great, and merely consists in the recommendation that a third meal in the day should be given, it being considered that the period of abstinence from food between the time of dinner to that of breakfast on the following day is too long. No recommendation for increase of quantity as to the breakfast and dinner in present use has been made to us.

"A prison dietary, independently of other considerations, should suffice to preserve health and vigour, but must not, from its being in advance as to quantity and quality of the food in common use, act as an incentive to crime.

"We shall first deal with the question of the quantity of food; and with respect to the weight of the food at breakfast and at dinner, as at present used, we do not propose any addition, except for prisoners committed for upwards of three months with hard labour; but we are of opinion that two meals in the day are insufficient, and that the addition of a third meal is advisable for all prisoners sentenced to periods exceeding one week.

"The practice of using three meals in the day by the agricultural population throughout Ireland is general, except in times of great scarcity, while in many of the union workhouses the giving of three meals in the day is the rule.

"Under the present system in gaols there is a fast of nearly eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, and when the prisoners are put to hard labour before breakfast they suffer accordingly. We are prepared, therefore, to recommend the addition of a supper to prisoners of every class (with the exception of those committed for 'one week or less'); the supper to consist of bread with sweet milk, to be issued at the hour fixed for that meal.

"As regards the dietaries of Irish prisons when compared with those of England it must be remembered that the agricultural classes in this country have long been accustomed to the potato, which constitutes a very bulky article of diet. Now, though complaints were seldom made to us by the prisoners as to the quality of their food, yet a greater quantity was often desired, especially by those who had been recently committed. It has been stated that in many cases the condition of the prisoner deteriorated in the earlier periods of confinement, but after a month or six weeks the appearance of good health returned: this circumstance is not to be forgotten. The reports of the medical officers show that little, if any, disease has been induced by the dietary. In two instances, however, of young men admitted in perfect health, a great falling off in condition ensued during the early periods of confinement. These men subsequently got into a state of flabby fatness, succeeded by scrofulous enlargement of the glands of the neck.

"We are strongly in favour of the introduction of the potato into the prison dietaries. It is right, however, to refer to the fact that for years past the potato crop in Ireland has been an uncertain one, and that even in the best seasons the 'potato blight' has been met with in some localities; the cost too rises considerably in the summer months, yet by careful storing, or by a fair contract, there seems no reason why this article of food, to which the people have been so long accustomed, should not be provided and given with sufficient liberality. At Castlebar, potatoes are supplied by yearly contract at 4*d.* a stone. It is required that they should be washed before delivery at the prison; and before

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they are boiled, they are picked by some of the prisoners, and those found to be bad are rejected.

"And this opens another consideration, namely, the question of the bulk of food. An Irish labourer will often consume half a stone of potatoes at a meal, but if he has *kitchen* with his meal, that is, a bit of bacon, or eggs, or salt herring, or dripping, or milk, a quarter or a third of a stone will suffice. Now, it is plain that to people accustomed to this bulk of diet, a meal in smaller quantity, even though it might be equally or more nutritious, will not be so satisfying. And this explains the circumstance that there is often at first a falling away in the condition of the inmates of prisons, coupled with an inaptitude to labour, but that after a time the system seems to recover.

"We have to propose, in addition to the use of potatoes, other modifications in the prison dietary as established—viz., the introduction of vegetable soup, and, prospectively, of soup made with both meat and vegetables. We also propose to give to certain classes of prisoners tea at the supper meal. These changes will affect both the quality and the quantity of food, and facilitate the carrying out the principle of variety in the diet.

"It is the practice at the Westmeath Gaol to give a vegetable soup, and we have found it of most excellent quality; it was composed of oatmeal, onions, carrots, and turnips, with the condiments of pepper and salt. It was hot, savoury, and not thin, and appeared to us a most relishing article of diet.

"It is unnecessary for us to dilate on the advantages of a supply of well dressed vegetable food, and in this country it will have an additional value as a substitute for the potato, when that esculent is scarce or of inferior quality.

"The meat used for the second form of soup should be fresh beef or mutton. We would prefer the former; for there is a value with reference to the taste of food independent of its nutritive quality. We recommend that the meat after boiling should be given with the soup, rather than at a subsequent time when cold.

"As to what is termed 'bone liquor' as a basis for soup, we cannot approve of it. For unless in the case of the hollow bones which contain marrow, the amount of nutritive matter which can be extracted from bones already boiled must be trifling.

"With respect to the quality of food to be employed, it is unnecessary for us to state that it should be of the best. To provide bad food, by accepting the lowest tender, must be the worst economy. We have already given our testimony as to the excellent nature of the supplies of bread, meal, and milk, in most of the prisons which we have visited, and have stated our opinion that to this circumstance the good health of the prisoners is in a large measure to be attributed. In two gaols we found the milk poor, in one decidedly bad. Yet in those, as in other places, the duty of inspecting and reporting on the food is entrusted to the Chaplains. We are of opinion that this arrangement requires modification.

"In every prison a daily inspection of the food should be made by the Governor or Surgeon, or by both; and as regards the question of milk, every prison should be provided with a lactometer and cream tube. Yet it is obvious that if Boards of Superintendence contract for milk—which has been the only substitute for meat in our prison dietaries—at 40 per cent. under the market price, no regulation would avail.

"The specific gravity of good milk should be from 1028 to 1035, and the lower specific gravity does not necessarily imply an inferior milk, as it may be caused by a larger proportion of cream. Hence the necessity of the use of the cream tube as well as that of the lactometer.

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"We cannot too strongly insist on the importance of providing good milk. In the Irish as in the Scotch prison dietaries, milk has been the only substitute for meat, and it is much to be regretted that this all-important source of nourishment should be rendered defective by the practice of a false economy, or that the want of a proper vigilance on the part of those whose duty it is to examine the supply, should afford an opportunity for fraudulent adulteration of the article.

"In our proposed dietary we recommend an increased quantity of new milk, for all classes of prisoners, and that, with the sanction of the Surgeon, buttermilk may be substituted at breakfast or dinner, in the proportion of one pint of the latter in lieu of half a pint of the former.

"We recommend that the bread for prisoners should be made with whole wheatenmeal, or with equal parts of wholemeal and seconds flour. In the Westmeath Gaol it was the practice formerly to prepare the bread from the flour ground in the prison, by which a perfectly wholesome bread was obtained. But owing to the great diminution of late years in number of prisoners who could be employed at the mill, this system has been discontinued.

"We propose that prisoners of all classes should receive for breakfast certain quantities of meal made into stirabout or porridge; the meal may be either oatmeal or equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal. With regard to the former, care should be taken that it has been sufficiently cleaned and dried. In the Westmeath prison there is a mill and kiln for the preparation of oatmeal, by which a supply of the very purest and best article is obtained. The proper drying of the meal insures the safety of its storage, as well as its improvement as an article of diet, whether we consider it as to its quality, or the bulk of the mess of porridge for each prisoner; and we see no reason why the authorities of other prisons should not adopt the same system which has been the practice in the Westmeath gaol, where oatmeal is seldom used until it has been made at least twelve months—that at present in use has been in store for a year and a half. The drying gives a greater amount of nutriment for an equal weight of the oatmeal. We have ascertained that 8 oz. of oatmeal, if in good condition, as just described, will weigh about 3 lbs. when made into stirabout.

"We recommend that Indian meal, when used, should always be in combination with oatmeal. To make a digestible porridge of the admixture of the two meals requires, however, careful manipulation, inasmuch as the Indian meal takes a longer time to cook than oatmeal. The meal from the European maize is to be preferred to that of America.*

"In all cases the stirabout or porridge should be served hot.

"As to the use of simple gruel, especially as a substitute for milk, we recommend its discontinuance. It is an article not in use by the people, and is only acceptable to prisoners on account of its being served warm. Its nutritive value is of the lowest.

"Prisoners in Irish gaols are at present divided, with reference to diet, into only two classes—viz., those who are confined for terms not exceeding one calendar month, and those who are undergoing imprisonment for longer periods. *Taking for granted that the English system of Hard Labour, as described on page* 18, *will be extended to Ireland;*—we propose, in suggesting a dietary for prisoners in the County and Borough Gaols of this country, to adopt, up to a certain point, the classification recommended by the Committee appointed in 1864 to inquire into the dietary of gaols in England, and to divide prisoners sentenced to various terms of imprisonment with hard labour into four classes:—

"Class I.—includes prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment of

* See Article—Polenta, Appendix, p. 87.

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one week or less with hard labour. This class is chiefly composed of persons confined for drunkenness and its results, assaults, and other disorderly conduct. As a restricted diet for so short a term of imprisonment cannot injure, and is often likely to benefit the health of such persons, we propose to allow to the adult males of this class only two meals daily; the breakfast to consist of 8 ozs. of meal made into stirabout and half a pint of new milk; and the dinner of 14 ozs. of bread and 1 pint of new milk. Adult females will also receive two meals daily; the breakfast to consist of 7 ozs. of meal made into stirabout and half a pint of new milk, and dinner of 12 ozs. of bread and three quarters of a pint of new milk.

"Prisoners of both sexes, under fifteen years of age, are to receive three meals per day, viz., for breakfast 5 ozs. of meal made into stirabout and half a pint of new milk; for dinner, 8 ozs. of bread and three quarters of a pint of vegetable soup; and for supper, 4 ozs. of bread and half a pint of new milk.

"Class II.—includes prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment longer than one week, and not exceeding one month. For all prisoners in this class the breakfast meal shall be the same as that of prisoners in class I.

"Adult males are allowed for dinner 14 ozs. of bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup on three days, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of potatoes with 1 pint of new milk on four days in each week; and for supper, 6 ozs. of bread and half a pint of new milk on three days, and the same quantity of bread with half a pint of tea on four days in each week.

"Adult females are to receive for dinner 12 ozs. of bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup on three days, and 3 lbs. of potatoes with three quarters of a pint of new milk on four days in each week; and for supper, 5 ozs. of bread and half a pint of tea on four days, and the same quantity of bread with half a pint of new milk on the remaining three days in the week.

"Prisoners of both sexes under fifteen years of age, shall receive for dinner 8 ozs. of bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup on three days, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of potatoes with three quarters of pint of new milk on four days in the week; for supper, 5 ozs. of bread and half a pint of new milk daily.

"Class III.—comprises prisoners undergoing sentences of more than one month, and not exceeding three months in duration. The breakfast meal for all prisoners is the same as in classes I. and II. For dinner all prisoners receive the same diet as that proposed for class II., except on Sundays, when adult males will be allowed 14 ozs. of bread and 1 pint of meat soup; adult females, 12 ozs. of bread and three quarters of a pint of meat soup; and prisoners under fifteen years of age, 8 ozs. of bread and three quarters of a pint of meat soup. For supper adult males are allowed 6 ozs. of bread and half a pint of tea on five days, and the same quantity of bread with half a pint of new milk on the remaining two days in each week. Adult females are allowed 5 ozs. of bread and half a pint of tea on five days, and the same quantity of bread with half a pint of new milk on two days in the week. The supper meal for prisoners of both sexes, under fifteen years of age, is the same as for those in class II.

"Class IV.—includes all prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding three months with hard labour. In the English prison dietary this class comprises prisoners undergoing sentences of more than three, and not exceeding six months; but as we are of opinion that the diet which would be sufficient for a prisoner for six months with hard labour, would adequately support him for any longer period, we do not purpose to make any distinct provision for longer sentences.

"In this class the adult male will be allowed for breakfast 9 ozs. of

meal made into stirabout with half a pint of new milk daily. For dinner, 14 ozs. of bread and 1 pint of meat soup on two days in each week, and on other days the same diet as that allowed to class III. The supper is the same as that proposed for class III. *Forty-sixth Report.*

"The adult female is to receive 8 ozs. of meal and half a pint of new milk for breakfast, daily; for dinner, 12 ozs. of bread and three quarters of a pint of meat soup on two days in the week, and on the other days in the week the same diet as that given to class III.; for supper daily the same diet as that allotted to class III.

"Prisoners of both sexes, under the age of fifteen years, shall every day receive for breakfast, 6 ozs. of meal in stirabout with half a pint of new milk; for dinner 8 ozs. of bread and three quarters of a pint of meat soup on two days in the week, and on the other days of the week the same diet as that allowed to class III. For supper they are to have the same diet as that given to classes II and III.

"Untried prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and destitute debtors, should receive the same diet as that recommended for class III. All prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment, without hard labour, for any period not exceeding one week, shall be placed on the diet of class I.; and prisoners sentenced to any term exceeding a week, without hard labour, shall receive the diet of class II.

"The following table (pp. xlvi., xlvii.) sets forth the dietaries which we recommend for prisoners sentenced for various terms of imprisonment with Hard Labour. We have annexed to the table our suggestions for certain modifications in the dietary for prisoners without Hard Labour, as well as for untried prisoners and destitute debtors. We have also given directions for the preparation of the various articles of diet.

"Until the English system of hard labour be introduced into the Irish gaols, the alterations which we would recommend in the present dietary are:—For prisoners sentenced to periods of imprisonment longer than one week, the addition of a third meal or supper of—for adult males, 6 ozs. of bread and half a pint of new milk; for adult females and juveniles of both sexes, 5 ozs. of bread and half a pint of new milk; the substitution of vegetable soup (made as directed in the preceding Table) for gruel at dinner, and of potatoes for bread at dinner on three days in the week, whenever they can be procured at a moderate price; the quantities of potatoes to be 3 lbs. for adult males and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. for adult females and juveniles.

"Communications having been received by the Inspectors-General of Prisons from several Roman Catholic Chaplains of gaols, and forwarded to us, suggesting the propriety of making a change in the dietary of members of the Roman Catholic Church, on the first Wednesday in Lent, the last Wednesday in Lent, and Good Friday, we accordingly recommend in our proposed dietaries the alterations referred to—viz., in place of milk, 2 ozs. of molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper, on those days.

"We anticipate that these modifications of the dietary, if approved of by the Government, *will in a great measure relieve the surgeons of prisons from the necessity of ordering extra diet to prisoners not in hospital.*

"SCALE of DIETARY proposed for Prisoners sentenced to various

Days of the Week.	Articles of Food.	Class I. — One Week or less.			Class II. — More than One Week and not exceeding One Month.		
		Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Males and Females under 15 years.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Males and Females under 15 years.
Breakfast.							
Every day,	Meal,	8 oz.	7 oz.	5 oz.	8 oz.	7 oz.	5 oz.
	New Milk,	½ pint.	½ pint.	½ pint.	½ pint.	½ pint.	½ pint.
Dinner.							
Sunday,	Bread,	14 oz.	12 oz.	8 oz.	14 oz.	12 oz.	8 oz.
	New Milk,	1 pint.	¾ pint.	—	—	—	—
	Vegetable Soup,	—	—	¾ pint.	1 pint.	1 pint.	1 pint.
	Meat Soup,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday,	Bread,	14 oz.	12 oz.	8 oz.	—	—	—
	New Milk,	1 pint.	¾ pint.	—	1 pint.	¾ pint.	¾ pint.
	Potatoes,	—	—	—	3½ lbs.	3 lbs.	2½ lbs.
	Vegetable Soup,	—	—	¾ pint.	—	—	—
Wednesday and Friday,	Bread,	14 oz.	12 oz.	8 oz.	14 oz.	12 oz.	8 oz.
	New Milk,	1 pint.	¾ pint.	—	—	—	—
	Vegetable Soup,	—	—	¾ pint.	1 pint.	1 pint.	1 pint.
Thursday,	Bread,	14 oz.	12 oz.	8 oz.	—	—	—
	New Milk,	1 pint.	¾ pint.	—	1 pint.	¾ pint.	¾ pint.
	Potatoes,	—	—	—	3½ lbs.	3 lbs.	2½ lbs.
	Vegetable Soup,	—	—	¾ pint.	—	—	—
	Meat Soup,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supper.							
Sunday,	Bread,	—	—	4 oz.	6 oz.	5 oz.	5 oz.
	New Milk,	—	—	½ pint.	½ pint.	½ pint.	½ pint.
	Tea,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,	Bread,	—	—	4 oz.	6 oz.	5 oz.	5 oz.
	New Milk,	—	—	½ pint.	—	—	½ pint.
	Tea,	—	—	—	½ pint.	½ pint.	—
Wednesday and Friday,	Bread,	—	—	4 oz.	6 oz.	5 oz.	5 oz.
	New Milk,	—	—	½ pint.	½ pint.	½ pint.	½ pint.

"Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and destitute Debtors, should receive the same diet exceeding a week, shall be placed on the diet of Class 1.; and Prisoners sentenced to

"NOTE.—The meal directed in the above Table to be used at breakfast may be oatmeal, or mixed meal following formula:—Add to one gallon of boiling water 8 oz. of oatmeal, blended in a little cold water, 2 lbs. when boiled for one hour it is fit for use—parsnips or carrots may be substituted for turnips. Meat Soup is the boiling point, let it simmer for two hours, then add oatmeal and vegetables as for Vegetable Soup, and or of equal parts of seconds flour and wholemeal. The tea is to be made with half a pound of tea and one new milk at breakfast or dinner if the Surgeon approve of the change; and the equivalents shall be for

"On the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, Roman Catholic prisoners shall have in according to classification.

terms of Imprisonment, with Hard Labour, in the Gaols of Ireland.

Class III.			Class IV.			Articles of Food.	Days of the Week.
More than One Month and not exceeding Three Months.			More than Three Months.				
Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Males and Females under 15 years.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Males and Females under 15 years.		
						Breakfast.	
8 oz. ½ pint.	7 oz. ½ pint.	5 oz. ½ pint.	9 oz. ½ pint.	8 oz. ½ pint.	6 oz. ½ pint.	Meal. New Milk.	Every day.
						Dinner.	
14 oz. — — 1 pint.	12 oz. — — ¾ pint.	8 oz. — — ¾ pint.	14 oz. — — 1 pint.	12 oz. — — ¾ pint.	8 oz. — — ¾ pint.	Bread. New Milk. Vegetable Soup. Meat Soup.	Sunday.
— 1 pint. 3½ lbs. —	— ¾ pint. 3 lbs. —	— ¾ pint. 2½ lbs. —	— 1 pint. 3½ lbs. —	— ¾ pint. 3 lbs. —	— ¾ pint. 2½ lbs. —	Bread. New Milk. Potatoes. Vegetable Soup.	Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday.
14 oz. — 1 pint.	12 oz. — 1 pint.	8 oz. — 1 pint.	14 oz. — 1 pint.	12 oz. — 1 pint.	8 oz. — 1 pint.	Bread. New Milk. Vegetable Soup.	Wednesday and Friday.
— 1 pint. 3½ lbs. — —	— ¾ pint. 3 lbs. — —	— ¾ pint. 2½ lbs. — —	14 oz. — — — 1 pint.	12 oz. — — — ¾ pint.	8 oz. — — — ¾ pint.	Bread. New Milk. Potatoes. Vegetable Soup. Meat Soup.	Thursday.
						Supper.	
6 oz. — ½ pint.	5 oz. — ½ pint.	5 oz. ½ pint. —	6 oz. — 1 pint.	5 oz. — 1 pint.	5 oz. ½ pint. —	Bread. New Milk. Tea.	Sunday.
6 oz. — ½ pint.	5 oz. — ½ pint.	5 oz. ½ pint. —	6 oz. — 1 pint.	5 oz. — 1 pint.	5 oz. ½ pint. —	Bread. New Milk. Tea.	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
6 oz. ½ pint.	5 oz. ½ pint.	5 oz. ½ pint.	6 oz. ½ pint.	5 oz. ½ pint.	5 oz. ½ pint.	Bread. New Milk.	Wednesday and Friday.

as Class III. All Prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment, *without* hard labour, for any term not any term exceeding a week, *without* hard labour, shall receive the diet of Class II.

composed of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal. Vegetable Soup should be made according to the of turnips peeled and sliced, 4 oz. of onions cut small, and as much pepper and salt as will make it palatable. to consist of 1½ lb. (24 oz.) of coarse beef, cut small, to every five quarts of cold water; after it has reached boil all for one hour, when the quantity will be reduced by one-fifth. The bread is to be made of wholemeal pound of sugar to four gallons of water, and one quart of new milk. Buttermilk may be used instead of every half pint of new milk, one pint of buttermilk.

lieu of milk 2 oz. of molasses at breakfast, Vegetable Soup at dinner, and tea, without milk, for supper,

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"It has been represented to us that the power of ordering extra diets would, if exercised beyond a limited degree, interfere with the discipline of the prison by lessening the power of the Governor, and by leading to jealousy, discontent, and attempted deception on the part of the non-recipients of the extra allowance. The surgeon should have the option of recommending a diminution of hard labour or an increase in the allowance of food. We are, however, of opinion, that in all cases of prisoners not in hospital, he should make a record of his advice and the grounds of its recommendation in a book kept for the purpose.

"But independently of this, we would in no way counsel any diminution of the powers of the medical officers of prisons, the importance of whose functions both as to the health of the prisoners and the due execution of the law, it is difficult to overestimate. In Ireland, more perhaps than in any country with which we are acquainted, the surgeon has to perform the difficult and responsible duty of determining questions as to the remission of sentences in consequence of illness, alleged or real; and under these circumstances there is sometimes brought to bear upon him a great pressure from without. *Such an officer should be chosen from the best ranks of his profession, and should above all things occupy a perfectly independent and honourable position.*

The report of the Medical Committee having been referred to us by the Executive, we felt bound to carry into operation forthwith the scale of dietary framed for use in the intermediate periods pending the intended legislation, and the extension to this kingdom of the system of hard labour already in the gaols of England and Wales, and having obtained the sanction of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in accordance with the 84th and 85th sections of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, and the 8th section of the 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, we took the necessary steps for the substitution and establishment of the annexed dietary, by a circular addressed to the several Boards of Superintendence.

In conclusion we would invite the earnest attention of the local authorities to the recommendations of the Committee, in respect of the nature and quality of the food, the proportions of admixture, the preparation of the several items, the daily inspection of the provisions, and above all, to the observations upon *the exercise of the discretionary powers vested in the Medical Officers with regard to the issue of extra diet.*

Health.

The gaols were almost universally in 1867 free from epidemic diseases. The mortality was less in 1867, in proportion to the number of prisoners confined, than in any previous year (except 1858) since 1856. The deaths in 1867 were but 42, in 1866 they reckoned 65 (including 2 executions), or one in 498 prisoners; in 1865 they were one in 532; and in 1864, one in 566.

We find that of the 42 prisoners whose deaths are recorded in 1867, 21 were under commitments as dangerous lunatics.

Deaths.

Years.	Total confined in Gaols.	Daily Average (exclusive of Debtors).	No. of Deaths.
1850	115,871	11,496	578, or 1 in 200
1851	113,554	10,746	494, or 1 in 233
1852	92,638	8,578	213, or 1 in 435
1853	83,805	6,841	157, or 1 in 534
1854	73,733	5,704·1	102, or 1 in 723
1855	54,531	4,418·3	98, or 1 in 556
1856	48,060	3,580·6	61, or 1 in 788
1857	43,838	3,273·4	61, or 1 in 719
1858	37,997	2,894·57	38, or 1 in 1,000
1859	35,695	2,605·38	65, or 1 in 549
1860	33,906	2,523·80	48, or 1 in 706
1861	33,471	2,631·26	61, or 1 in 549
1862	36,180	2,895·92	66, or 1 in 548
1863	38,183	3,028·74	80, or 1 in 477
1864	36,807	2,843·3	65, or 1 in 566
1865	36,262	2,718·8	68, or 1 in 532
1866	32,386	2,559·4	65, or 1 in 498
1867	33,034	2,540·63	42, or 1 in 787

No. of Persons confined in Bridewells.

Years.	No. of Persons confined.	Years.	No. of Persons confined.
1850	88,899	1859	25,298
1851	85,080	1860	22,421
1852	69,860	1861	20,166
1853	58,563	1862	22,064
1854	48,356	1863	21,053
1855	38,002	1864	20,563
1856	33,534	1865	20,556
1857	31,504	1866	18,447
1858	27,424	1867	16,964

Total Expenditure of Bridewells.

Years.	£	s.	d.		Years.	£	s.	d.
1849	10,634	4	10					
1850	8,173	13	1	decrease,	1850	2,460	11	9
1851	7,399	16	0	decrease,	1851	773	17	1
1852	6,589	6	6	decrease,	1852	810	9	6
1853	6,109	9	10⅓	decrease,	1853	479	16	7½
1854	6,133	7	1¼	increase,	1854	23	17	2¾
1855	5,644	11	0	decrease,	1855	488	16	1¼
1856	6,342	7	4½	increase,	1856	697	16	4½
1857	6,165	12	10¾	decrease,	1857	176	14	5¾
1858	5,970	7	7	decrease,	1858	195	5	3¼
1859	5,681	18	6¼	decrease,	1859	288	9	0¾
1860	6,018	1	11½	increase,	1860	336	3	5¼
1861	6,198	1	10	increase,	1861	179	19	10½
1862	6,219	15	0¾	increase,	1862	21	13	2¾
1863	6,142	18	7⅓	decrease,	1863	76	16	5¼
1864	6,141	6	5¼	decrease,	1864	1	12	2¼
1865	6,417	0	8¾	increase,	1865	275	14	3½
1866	6,364	18	9	decrease,	1866	52	1	11¾
1867	6,521	8	11¼	increase,	1867	156	10	2¼

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Total Expenditure of Gaols.

Years.	£	s.	d.		Years.	£	s.	d.
1849 .	128,630	12	0					
1850 .	102,963	6	11	decrease,	1850 .	25,667	5	1
1851 .	95,482	14	2	decrease,	1851 .	7,480	12	9
1852 .	86,868	6	5	decrease,	1852 .	8,614	7	9
1853 .	86,666	0	7	decrease,	1853 .	202	5	10
1854 .	89,991	19	2	increase,	1854 .	3,325	18	7
1855 .	82,736	1	3	decrease,	1855 .	7,255	17	11
1856 .	80,168	7	10	decrease,	1856 .	2,567	13	5
1857 .	77,056	6	4	decrease,	1857 .	3,112	1	6
1858 .	73,834	4	11	decrease,	1858 .	3,222	1	5
1859 .	72,166	18	6	decrease,	1859 .	1,667	6	5
1860 .	75,506	15	8	increase,	1860 .	3,339	17	2
1861 .	77,714	15	5	increase,	1861 .	2,207	19	9
1862 .	84,229	0	10½	increase,	1862 .	6,514	5	5½
1863 .	83,110	8	1½	decrease,	1863 .	1,118	12	9
1864 .	80,366	2	1	decrease,	1864 .	2,744	6	0½
1865 .	79,658	19	1¼	decrease,	1865 .	707	2	11¾
1866 .	84,042	13	6½	increase,	1866 .	4,383	14	4¾
1867 .	87,101	5	1	increase,	1867 .	3,058	11	6½

	£	s.	d.
Net expenditure in 1866, deducting profit on works,	81,684	12	0½
Do. do. in 1867, ...	84,418	14	0¼
Increase in 1867, . .	2,734	1	11¾
Total cost of each Prisoner in 1866, . . .	30	17	3·
Do. do. 1867, . . .	31	15	2·
Cost of diet of each Prisoner in 1866, . . .	4	8	2·42
Do. do. 1867, . . .	5	1	1·

The expenses of gaols have increased during the past year by £2,734 1*s.* 11¾*d.*, and those of bridewells, by £156 10*s.* 2¼*d.*

The total average cost per annum of each prisoner, in 1867, £31 15*s.* 2*d.*, was rather higher, than in the previous year, viz., £30 17*s.* 3*d.*, the difference being caused principally by the advance in the price of provisions.

Table showing the Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the year ended 31st December, 1867.

Counties and Boroughs.	Amounts.			Counties and Boroughs.	Amounts.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Antrim, ...	552	5	5	Limerick County, . . .	234	16	8
Armagh, ...	196	16	4	Limerick City, . . .	191	15	8
Carlow, ...	75	2	0	Londonderry, ...	182	15	1
Cavan, ...	120	12	3	Longford, ...	55	13	9
Clare, ...	72	19	1	Louth, ...	89	11	4
Cork County, ...	287	8	10	Mayo, ...	226	13	0
„ City, ...	256	8	4	Meath, ...	61	3	0
Donegal, ...	119	10	5	Monaghan, ...	83	12	6
Down, ...	184	3	1	Queen's, ...	84	0	5
Drogheda Town, . . .	41	18	6	Roscommon, ...	141	19	4
Dublin County, . . .	133	18	2	Sligo, ...	73	18	9
„ City, ...	1,093	4	5	Tipperary, North Riding, .	166	5	7
Fermanagh, ...	119	3	8	„ South Riding, .	346	15	10
Galway County, . . .	85	13	4	Tyrone, ...	201	7	3
„ Town, ...	17	16	0	Waterford County, . . .	119	6	4
Kerry, ...	220	1	1	„ City, ...	128	4	2
Kildare, ...	224	11	9	Westmeath, ...	91	13	4
Kilkenny County, . . .	86	8	9	Wexford, ...	250	11	7
„ City, ...	42	18	5	Wicklow, ...	73	9	0
King's, ...	125	14	10				
Leitrim, ...	90	3	6	Total, . . .	6,950	10	9

Education.

Forty-sixth Report.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of Primary Education, having addressed to us a communication in which they request information relative to the schools attached to the county and borough gaols of Ireland, we framed queries on the subject, which we forwarded to the authorities of the several prisons, and we hereto append the answers received by us, reduced into a tabular form for the convenience of reference. We however, wish to add, that although schools are generally held in the gaols, unless when interrupted in consequence of the number of political prisoners in custody, or during structural alterations in the prison buildings, yet the teaching in many, especially of the females, is not attended with satisfactory results, partly from the short periods of the sentences, of which 83½ per cent. during the past year were for terms varying from 1 month to 24 hours, and averaging 12 days for males, and 9 days for females, and partly because a large number of persons committed, belong to the classes of prostitutes and vagrants, who seldom can be induced to profit by school teaching. It has further to be observed that the persons employed in teaching are in most gaols insufficiently instructed. The majority of the male teachers have never been trained in any public educational establishment, and with one exception, none of the females. Besides, both males and females have, in most instances, other occupations assigned to them, which are incompatible with the efficient discharge of their scholastic duties; all have been appointed by their respective Boards of Superintendence, but only one was selected on the recommendation of an educational body; and one teacher was subjected to an examination previously to his appointment.

Thirteen prison schools are now in connexion with the Board of National Education, and are inspected by their officers. These schools are supplied from the book department of that Board with books and school requisites on the same terms as schools in workhouses and lunatic asylums, and when the teachers are efficient, they receive gratuities from the Education Commissioners, but the majority are not reported as deserving of such gratifications.

In a large number of the county and borough gaols of Ireland, school is held in a day room or other apartments assigned for the purpose, but in many the rooms are badly lighted, and not fitted up with the proper school requisites or appliances, viz., maps, black boards, &c. In seven secular instruction is given in the prison chapel, contrary to the provision of the 6th section of the Prisons Act, and in two county gaols the prisoners are taught individually in their cells.

County and Town Gaols.	Is the School in connexion with any Public Educational Body?	Are there any Bonuses or Gratuities to Teacher from any Dublin Board of Education?
Antrim,	No.	No.
Armagh,	No.	—
Carlow,	*No school.*	—
Cavan,	No.	No.
Clare,	Yes; Board of National Education.	Yes, for efficiency, from National Board.
Cork County,	Ditto.	No.
„ City	No.	No.
Donegal,	No.	No.
Down,	No.	No.
Dublin County,	Yes; Board of National Education.	No.
Dublin City:		
Richmond Bridewell, for males,	Ditto.	£5, in 1865, from National Board.
Grangegorman Penitentiary, for females.	Ditto.	No.
Fermanagh,	No.	No.
Galway County,	Yes; Board of National Education.	—
„ Town,	*No school.*	—
Kerry,	Yes; Board of National Education.	No.
Kildare,	Ditto.	No.
Kilkenny County and City,	No.	No.
King's County,	No.	No.
Leitrim,	No.	No.
Limerick County,	No.	No.
„ City,	No.	No.
Londonderry,	No.	No.
Longford,	No.	No.
Louth:		
Dundalk,	No.	No.
Drogheda Town,	No.	No.
Mayo,*	No school.	—
Meath,	No.	No.
Monaghan,	No.	No.
Queen's County,	Yes; Board of National Education.	No.
Roscommon,	No.	No.
Sligo,	No.	No.
Tipperary:		
Nenagh,	Yes; Board of National Education.	Male gets a gratuity from National Board.
Clonmel,	Ditto.	No gratuity.
Tyrone,	No.	Ditto.
Waterford County and City,	Yes; Board of National Education.	Occasionally a small gratuity from National Board.
Westmeath,	Ditto.	No.
Wexford,	No.	No.
Wicklow,	No.	No.

* Closed since 31st December, 1867, and removed from Roll of National Education Board, being inoperative.

County and Town Gaols.	Teachers.	Whether Teachers have any other Gaol Employment.	By whom appointed.
Antrim,	A male teacher only; teaches females in presence of a matron.	—	Appointed by Board of Superintend.
Armagh,	One of each sex.	Male is storekeeper; female, assist. matron.	Ditto.
Carlow,	*None.*	—	—
Cavan,	One of each sex.	Male acts as turnkey, and female as assistant matron.	Ditto.
Clare,	Ditto.	Male, 1st turnkey; female, matron.	Ditto.
Cork County,	A male teacher only.	Assists in office.	Ditto.
„ City,	One of each sex.	No other duties.	Ditto.
Donegal,	Ditto.	Male acts as turnkey, and female as assistant matron.	Ditto.
Down,	A male teacher only.	Females taught by assistant matron; male acts as turnkey.	Ditto.
Dublin County,	One of each sex.	Male, gate warder and tailor; female, assistant matron.	Ditto.
Dublin City: Richmond Bridewell, for males.	One teacher.	Is assistant clerk.	Ditto.
Grangegorman P. for females.	Ditto.	On Sundays and holidays acts as matron for tried prisoners.	Ditto.
Fermanagh,	A male teacher only.	Acts as clerk and turnkey when required.	Ditto.
Galway County,	Ditto.	Hospital clerk.	Ditto.
„ Town,	*None.*	—	—
Kerry,	One of each sex.	The male is deputy-governor and clerk; the female is matron.	Ditto.
Kildare,	A male teacher only.	Acts as discipline warder. Females not taught.	Ditto. Recommended by Board of Nat. Educ.
Kilkenny Co. & City,	—	Turnkeys instruct males, and the matron and assistant matron the females.	—
King's County,	A male teacher only.	Matron instructs females; male teacher is also clerk.	Ditto.
Leitrim,	Two male teachers.	One clerk and one a turnkey; the matron teaches the females.	Ditto.
Limerick County,	A male teacher only.	Assistant clerk.	Ditto.
„ City,	One of each sex.	The male clerk and storekeeper; the female assistant matron.	Ditto.
Londonderry,	A male teacher only.	Acts as turnkey.	Ditto.
Longford,	One of each sex.	The male is also clerk; the female is matron.	Ditto.
Louth: Dundalk,	One male teacher.	Acts as clerk. The females are instructed by the matron.	Ditto.
Drogheda Town,	A male teacher only.	Is assistant turnkey and clerk.	Ditto, after exam. by Insp. of Nat. Board.
Mayo,	—	—	—
Meath,	One of each sex.	Male is turnkey, and the matron is the female teacher.	Ditto.
Monaghan,	Ditto.	The male is turnkey, and the female assistant matron.	Ditto.
Queen's County,	Ditto.	The male acts as turnkey, and the female as matron.	Ditto.
Roscommon,	Ditto.	Male is clerk; the female assistant matron.	Ditto.
Sligo,	A male teacher only.	Male is clerk; the matron teaches the females.	Ditto.
Tipperary: Nenagh,	One of each sex.	The male acts as clerk; the female as hospital nurse	Ditto.
Clonmel,	Ditto.	The male acts as clerk, and the female teacher as matron.	Ditto.
Tyrone,	A male teacher only.	Male, turnkey; and female assist. matron.	Ditto.
Waterford County and City.	One of each sex.	The male acts as turnkey, and the female as assistant matron.	Ditto.
Westmeath,	A male teacher only.	No other duty.	Ditto.
Wexford,	Ditto.	Is also turnkey.	Ditto.
Wicklow,	Ditto.	Acts as turnkey; females taught by female officers.	Ditto.

County and Town Gaols.	Have the Teachers been Trained, and under what Board, &c.		Reported Inspectors of Prison Schools.
	Males.	Females.	
Antrim,	At a private school.	—	By Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Board.
Armagh,	National Board.	Untrained.	„ Local Inspector, Chaplains, and High Sheriff.
Carlow,	*Nil.*	—	—
Cavan,	Untrained.	Ditto.	„ Local Inspector and Chaplains.
Clare,	National Board.	Ditto.	„ The Inspector of National Education and Chaplains.
Cork County,	Ditto.	—	„ Ditto.
„ City,	Untrained.	—	„ Local Inspector and Chaplains.
Donegal,	Ditto.	Ditto.	„ The Chaplains.
Down,	Ditto.	Ditto.	„ The Local Inspector and Chaplains.
Dublin County,	Ditto.	Ditto.	„ National Board Inspector, and Chaplains.
Dublin City: Richmond Bridew.	Trained, National Board, 2nd class.	—	„ National Board Inspectors, Chaplains, and Governor.
Grangegorman P.	—	Trained, National Board, 1st of 3rd class.	„ National Board Inspector, Local Inspector, and Protestant Chaplain occasionally.
Fermanagh,	Untrained.	—	„ The Chaplains.
Galway County,	—	—	—
„ Town,	*Nil.*	—	—
Kerry,	Untrained.	Untrained.	„ Inspector of National Board, Chaplains, and Local Inspector.
Kildare,	Trained by National Board, 1st of 2nd class.	—	„ Inspector of National Board, Chaplains, and Local Inspector.
Kilkenny County and City.	Untrained.	—	„ Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Governor.
King's County,	Yes; under Church Education Society.	Ditto.	„ Chaplains, Local Inspector, and Governor.
Leitrim,	Untrained.	Ditto.	„ Local Inspector and Chaplains.
Limerick, County,	Yes; National Board, 3rd of 1st class.	—	„ Chaplains.
„ City,	Untrained.	Ditto.	„ Chaplains.
Londonderry,	Yes; Church Education Society.	—	„ Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Governor.
Longford,	Untrained.	Ditto.	„ Local Inspector and Chaplains.
Louth, Dundalk,	Yes; Erasmus Smith's Board.	Ditto.	„ Local Inspector and Chaplains.
Drogheda Town,	A teacher under National Board.	—	„ Governor.
Mayo,	Yes; National Board, 1st of 3rd class.	—	„ District National Inspector, Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Governor.
Meath,	Untrained.	Ditto.	„ Governor.
Monaghan,	Ditto.	Ditto.	„ Local Inspector and Chaplains.
Queen's County,	Ditto.	Ditto.	„ National School Inspector, Local Inspector, and Chaplains.
Roscommon,	Ditto.	Ditto.	„ Chaplains and Local Inspector.
Sligo,	Yes; Erasmus Smith's.	Ditto.	„ Chaplains.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	Yes; Church Education Society.	Ditto.	„ Protestant Chaplain.
„ Clonmel,	Untrained.	Ditto.	„ Inspector of National Schools.
Tyrone,	Yes; Church Education Society.	—	„ Local Inspector and Chaplains.
Waterford County & City.	Untrained.	Ditto.	„ Inspector of National Schools, in presence of Local Inspector and Chaplains.
Westmeath,	Yes; by Society for Discountenancing Vice. Examined by Board of National Inspectors.	—	„ National Board Inspector, and Governor.
Wexford,	Yes; National Board.	—	„ Local Inspector and Chaplains.
Wicklow,	Untrained.	Ditto.	„ Chaplains and Governor.

County and Town Gaols.	How often School visited in 1867.	Limit of age.	Subjects taught in addition to Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
Antrim,	Not periodical; each pupil examined on joining and leaving school.	None.	History, geography, and etymology.
Armagh,	Occasionally.	None.	None.
Carlow,	*Nil.*	—	—
Cavan,	Occasionally.	None.	None.
Clare,	The Inspector of National Board quarterly; others occasionally.	None.	Grammar, geography.
Cork County,	National Inspector periodically; Chaplains frequently.	Prisoners over 18, seldom sent.	Grammar, geography, geometry, book-keeping, reasoning.
„ City,	Local Inspector twice a week; Chaplains frequently.	None.	Religious instruction.
Donegal,	Occasionally.	None.	None.
Down,	Occasionally.	17 years, unless in exceptional cases.	Geography.
Dublin County,	—	None.	—
Dublin City: Richmond Bridew.	Three times by National Inspector; frequently by Chaplains and Governor.	28 years.	Geography and religious instruction.
Grangegorman P.	—	26 years in 1867, 40 since 1848.	Geography, dictation, catechism.
Fermanagh,	Occasionally.	None.	Theory of agriculture.
Galway County	—	—	Geography.
„ Town,	*Nil.*	—	—
Kerry,	Every three months by Inspector of National Board; and by others occasionally.	None.	Grammar and geography.
Kildare,	Inspector of National Board twice in 1867; Local Inspector and Chaplains occasionally.	None.	Grammar, geography, mensuration, geometry, and algebra.
Kilkenny County and City.	Local Inspector twice a week; Chaplains occasionally, and Governor daily.	21 years.	None.
King's County,	—	All juveniles and others when prison duties do not interfere.	Geography.
Leitrim,	Occasionally.	30 years.	None.
Limerick County,	—	All except those under very short notice.	None.
„ City,	—	None.	Religious instruction.
Londonderry,	Local Inspector occasionally; Chaplains two or three times a week; Governor daily.	None.	Geography, history.
Longford,	Occasionally.	None.	Geography.
Louth, Dundalk,	Frequently.	All prisoners sentenced to one month upwards.	Dictation.
Drogheda Town,	Occasionally.	None.	Geography and grammar.
Mayo,	Occasionally.	None.	Geography and grammar.
Meath,	Morning and evening.	None.	None.
Monaghan,	—	Juveniles and those likely to be benefited.	None.
Queen's County,	National Inspector once every three months; Local Inspector twice a week, and Chaplains occasionally.	None.	None.
Roscommon,	—	None.	None.
Sligo,	Occasionally.	None.	None.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	Occasionally.	None.	Dictation, grammar, and geography.
„ Clonmel,	Three times in 1867.	21 years.	Geography.
Tyrone,	Fifteen in 1867.	None.	Grammar.
Waterford County & City.	Once in 1867.	None.	Grammar and geography.
Westmeath,	National Inspector three times, and Governor each morning.	None.	Mensuration, grammar, and geography.
Wexford,	—	None.	None.
Wicklow,	Occasionally.	None.	None.

County and Town Gaols.	Method of Teaching.	Where School held.	Are there Maps, Black-boards, &c.
Antrim, . . .	Teacher occupies raised platform; prisoners writing and ciphering sit in front; queries are asked by master.	In chapel.	A few.
Armagh, . . .	—	Ditto.	No.
Carlow, . . .	—	—	—
Cavan, . .	National system.	In the chapel.	No.
Clare, . . .	Ditto.	Separate school-rooms.	Yes.
Cork, County, . .	Ditto.	A day-room.	Yes.
„ City, . .	In classes.	Female school held in a day-room.	No.
Donegal, . . .	—	In regular school-rooms.	One map, a variety of tablets.
Down, . . .	—	In a special room.	No.
Dublin County, .	National School system.	Rooms specially fitted.	Yes.
Dublin City:			
Richmond Bridew.	Ditto.	In a school-room.	Yes.
Grangegorman P.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Yes.
Fermanagh, . .	Separately in cells	In cells.	No.
Galway County, .	National School system.	In a day-room.	Yes.
„ Town, .	—	—	—
Kerry, . . .	Ditto.	In day-rooms in yards.	Yes.
Kildare, . . .	Ditto.	Day-room in old gaol.	Yes.
Kilkenny County and City.	Not stated.	Males in main hall, females in their cells.	No.
King's County, .	Separately.	In day-rooms.	No.
Leitrim, . . .	Reading in classes, writing from head-lines, arithmetic on slates.	A school-room.	No.
Limerick, County, .	On National Board system.	In school-rooms.	Yes, in m. school.
„ City, .	Ditto.	Ditto.	No.
Londonderry, .	Kildare-street School system.	Ditto.	Yes.
Longford, . .	—	Ditto.	Yes, in m. school.
Louth:			
Dundalk, . .	(Not stated).	Special stalls, on separate system, in chapel.	No.
Drogheda Town, .	In classes.	In chapel in summer, in a room in winter.	No.
Mayo, . . .	National School system.	Day-hall.	Yes.
Meath, . . .	Ditto.	Chapel in summer, day-room in winter.	No.
Monaghan, . .	Separate system.	School-rooms.	No.
Queen's County, .	National Board system.	A large hall.	Yes.
Roscommon, . .	Ditto.	Day-rooms.	No.
Sligo, . . .	Reading in classes, writing from engraved lines, and arithmetic on slates.	Ditto.	No.
Tipperary:			
Nenagh, . .	—	A school-room.	Yes.
Clonmel, . .	National School system.	Inspection halls, temporarily.	Yes.
Tyrone, . . .	Tasks set day before and examined next day in each cell.	In each cell.	No.
Waterford County & City.	National School system.	At end of corridors, on ground-floor.	Yes.
Westmeath, . .	Ditto.	Stalled school-rooms.	Yes.
Wexford, . . .	Ditto.	Males in hall, females in a room.	No.
Wicklow, . . .	Teacher goes from pupil to pupil.	Male prisoners in chapel, female school in day-room.	No.

County and Town Gaols.	No. of week-days School was held.	No. of hours each day Prisoners taught.		Number of Individuals, Prisoners, who attended School	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Antrim,	Every week-day, save 37, viz., 8 at Christmas and Easter, 8 days teacher on leave, and 21 days teacher engaged on other duties.	3	1½	381	167
Armagh,	Every week-day except 48, teachers otherwise employed.	2	2	118	58
Carlow,	*Nil.*	–	–	–	–
Cavan,	Every week-day.	2	1	155	–
Clare,	Males every day, except a few days in each quarter. Teacher absent at Assizes, &c. The females every day, except one in each week employed in laundry.	1	1	105	46
Cork County,	Pretty regularly, occasionally closed owing to alterations in gaol buildings.	2	2	54	41
,, City,	Every week-day.	2	2	147	89
Donegal,	Nearly every day, unless one week teacher on leave, and days when prisoners were engaged in prison duties.	1	1	261	68
Down,	Every week-day with 56 omissions in male school, and 22 days in female school; resignation of one master, and illness of assistant-matron.	2	2	27	31
Dublin County,	None for the last 12 months, owing to prison having been occupied with political prisoners.	2	2	–	3
Dublin City:					
Richmond Bridw.,	Every week-day, save 9 weeks teacher ill and attending to pressing duties, and 12 days teacher on leave.	1½	–	175	–
Grangegorman P.,	School closed 57 days—1 for vacation, 29 on prison duties, illness of prison officers.	–	4½ hours on 5 days in week in winter 5 months; 7 do. summer; 2 hours on Saturday.	–	231
Fermanagh,	Every week-day.	1½	1	105	49
Galway County,	One hundred and sixty-one days.	7	–	64	–
,, Town,	*Nil.*	–	–	–	–
Kerry,	Males, 224 days; females, 300 days. No pupils in custody other days.	2	1½	36	8
Kildare,	Many omissions owing to teacher being otherwise engaged, and presence of political prisoners.	1	–	29	–
Kilkenny Co. & City,	Males, 5 days each week; females, 4 days each week.	2	2	80	9
King's County,	One hundred and ninety-five days. No juveniles other days.	2	2	10	–
Leitrim,	Every week-day, except holidays and Board days.	1	1	114	14
Limerick County,	Only 13 days in 1867 owing to alteration of prison, &c.	2	–	14	–
,, City,	No male school in 1867; female school was closed for some months in consequence of alteration of buildings.	2	2	–	30
Londonderry,	Every week-day, except Saturday.	1	1	150	49
Longford,	Every week-day in 1867, except 8.	2	2	146	25
Louth:					
Dundalk,	In early part of 1867 school was interrupted by presence of political prisoners, otherwise every week-day.	1	1	54	28
Drogheda Town,	Every week-day, except 8.	2	–	61	–
Mayo,	Every week-day up to 5th August, when school ceased.	2	–	69	–
Meath,	Male school every week-day; female school closed on many occasions for want of pupils, &c.	2	2	95	37
Monaghan,	Often closed during year from absence of prisoners likely to improve.	2	2	13	5
Queen's County,	Every week-day.	1½	1½	74	40
Roscommon,	Male school on 227 days; female school on 292 days.	1	2	135	48
Sligo,	Every week-day, except Saturdays.	Sum. 2 Win. 1½	Summer, 2 Winter, 1½	281	67
Tipperary:					
Nenagh,	Every week-day except holidays and 7 days teacher on leave.	1	1	121	31
Clonmel,	Not regularly in 1867, one master having resigned and another dismissed.	2	2	37	–
Tyrone,	Every day, except 14 teacher on leave.	2	1	288	92
Waterford County and City,	Omissions in male school from May to July; vacancy of teacher. Female regularly held.	2	2	36	25
Westmeath,	Every week-day, except holidays.	2	1	117	17
Wexford,	Every week-day, except holidays, &c.	1½	1½	16	12
Wicklow,	Male school regular; female school sometimes prevented by paucity of pupils, number of lunatics, &c.	2	2	155	63

County and Town Gaols.	Results of Inspection.	Average Daily Number of Pupils.	
		Males.	Females.
Antrim,	No *recorded* result.	10·	5·29
Armagh,	Chaplains expressed their satisfaction in writing.	10·6	6·12
Carlow,	*Nil.*	- -	—
Cavan,	Chaplains expressed their satisfaction in writing.	14·36	—
Clare,	Manner of teaching and progress of pupils in male school deemed satisfactory by National Board Inspector, and also by the Chaplains.	9·	3·
Cork County,	Chaplains express their satisfaction.	7·1	4·4
„ City,	Satisfactory.	15·	10·
Donegal,	Chaplains enter their opinions on each visit.	19·44	4·66
Down,	*No observation recorded.*	3·35	3·27
Dublin County,	*No inspection in* 1867.	—	1·4
Dublin City:			
Richmond Bridewell,	Chaplains and National Inspector recorded their approval.	19·	—
Grangegorman P.,	Discipline and order good, accounts well kept, and school-room satisfactory.	—	13·3
Fermanagh,	Chaplains express satisfaction on each inspection.	13·72	7·95
Galway County,	Discipline and order well maintained, writing fairly executed and taught with ease.	11·5	—
„ Town,	*Nil.*	—	—
Kerry,	"Progression fair; fair; fair for time in school."—Extract from National Inspector's report.	2·5	1·4
Kildare,	District Inspector expressed satisfaction, as also Chaplains.	7·6	—
Kilkenny County and City,	*No result of inspection recorded.*	10·	1½
King's County,	Chaplains express satisfaction with teacher and pupils.	1·1	—
Leitrim,	Chaplains express satisfaction with pupils' progress.	11·42	1·14
Limerick County,	*None during* 1867.	9·	—
„ City,	*None recorded during* 1867.	—	4·
Londonderry,	Satisfactory, much improvement in writing.	24·1	8·
Longford,	Chaplains record their satisfaction.	10·	4·1
Louth: Dundalk,	Chaplains always report favourable.	8·71	3·32
Drogheda,	No result of inspection recorded.	6·85	—
Mayo,	—	14·24	—
Meath,	*No record.*	8·05	4·56
Monaghan,	*Ditto.*	4·	3·
Queen's County,	"Satisfactory," District Inspector National Schools.	11·1	3·3
Roscommon,	*No record.*	18·09	3·79
Sligo,	Chaplains express satisfaction in writing.	15·53	7·98
Tipperary, Nenagh,	District Inspectors of National Schools reports, "fairly conducted."	22·82	4·15
„ Clonmel,	District Inspector reports school rather deficient, and the teacher incompetent.	5·6	—
Tyrone,	Fifteen inspections during year. On each occasion the efficiency of the master and progress of the pupils was testified as satisfactory.	39·	14·19
Waterford County and City,	District National School Inspector. Male school—proficiency of some fair, others very moderate.	8·3	4·1
Westmeath,	District National School Inspector and Chaplains express satisfaction with progress of pupils.	13·9	2·0
Wexford,	*No record.*	6·3	4·7
Wicklow,	*No record.* Chaplains in remarks in registries express their approval.	13·3	6·09

TABLE showing the Nature and Amount of HARD LABOUR enforced in the several County and Borough Gaols of Ireland, and the daily duration of it, as compared with the time prescribed in the English "Prisons Act," 28 and 29 Vic. cap. 126, s. 19.

GAOLS.	Nature of Work.	From.	To.	Intervals of Rest.	Actual duration of each Prisoner's Work.	REMARKS.
					H. M.	
Antrim, Belfast,	Crank pump when water required,	10 A.M.,	12 noon.	3 out of every 13 minutes.	1 30	Board will not permit the introduction of unproductive labour in any shape.
	Or, stone-breaking,	12.15 P.M.,	2.15 P.M.			
		9 A.M.,	4 P.M.	None.	7 0	
Armagh,	Stone-breaking (hard whin stone).	7 A.M.,	6 P.M.	3 hours.	8 0	1 hour at breakfast, 1 hour at dinner, and 1 hour for exercise. Those attending school work but 6 hours.
Carlow,	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	7 A.M.,	9 A.M.	15 minutes.	4 30	Shot-drill is very seldom in operation, as the tread-mill supplies the prison with water.
		10 P.M., Summer.	3 P.M.	15 ,,		
		4 P.M.,	6 P.M.	15 ,,		
	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	8 A.M., Winter.	9 A.M.	15 ,,	3 0	
		10 A.M.,	3 P.M.	15 ,,		
Cavan,	Tread-wheel,	6 A.M.,	8.30 A.M.		6 30	
	Stone-breaking,	12 noon, Summer.	3 P.M.	1 hour.		
	,, ,,	4 P.M.,	6 P.M.			
	Tread-wheel,	7 A.M.,	9 A.M.		4 50	
	Stone-breaking,	12 noon, Winter.	3 P.M.	40 minutes.		
	,, ,,	4 P.M.,	4.30 P.M.			
Clare, Ennis,	Tread-wheel,	7 A.M.	9 A.M.	30 minutes.	1 30	
Cork County,	Tread-wheel,	Wheel works all day.	4 hours at two intervals during day.	1 hour; 12 minutes work, and 3 minutes off.	3 0	Between punitive and industrial labour prisoners in summer work 9 hours, and 7 in winter.
Cork City,	Tread-wheel,	6 A.M.,	8.45 A.M.	1 hour 7½ minutes.	3 25	On tread-wheel prisoners work 20 minutes and then rest for 20 minutes. No intervals of rest at stone-breaking and washing. Work in summer lasts 7 hours, in winter 5½ hours.
		12 noon, Summer.	3.45 P.M.	1 hour 52½ minutes.		
		5 P.M.,	6 P.M.	30 minutes.		
		7.30 A.M., Winter.	8.45 A.M.	37½ minutes.	2 37½	
		12 noon,	4 P.M.	2 hours.		
	Stone-breaking & washing.	Same hours.	Same hours.	None.	—	
Donegal,	Stone-breaking,	7 A.M.,	6 P.M.	2 hours 45 minutes. Intervals when working, 5 minutes every hour.	8 15	Intervals—breakfast, 30 minutes; dinner, 30 minutes; school, 1 hour. Relaxation 5 minutes every hour.
Down, Downpatrick,	Shot-drill,	7 A.M.,	8.30 A.M.	None; a moderate rate is pursued continuously.	5 0	
		10 A.M.,	12 noon.			
		4 P.M.,	5.30 P.M.			
Dublin County, Kilmainham.	Crank-pump,	10 A.M.,	1 P.M.	10 minutes rest after 10 minutes work.	1 30	

TABLE showing the Nature and Amount of HARD LABOUR enforced in the several County and Borough Gaols of Ireland, and the daily duration of it, as compared with the time prescribed in the English "Prisons Act," 28 and 29 Vic. cap. 126, s. 19.—*continued.*

GAOLS.	Nature of Work.	From.	To.	Intervals of Rest.	Actual duration of each Prisoner's Work.	REMARKS.
					H. M.	
Roscommon,	Tread-wheel,	7 A.M.,	9 A.M.	Alternate 10 minutes.	3 30	
		10 A.M.,	3 P.M.			
	Shot-drill,	4 P.M.,	5 P.M.	—	1 0	
					4 30	
Sligo,	Tread-wheel,	10.30 A.M.,	3.30 P.M.	2 hours.	4 0	Days when prisoners are not at tread-wheel they are kept at shot-drill, stone and bone breaking.
		5 P.M.,	6 P.M.			
	Or, shot-drill, and bone and stone breaking.	10.30 A.M.,	3.30 P.M.	16 minutes when at shot-drill.	5 44	
		5 P.M.,	6 P.M.			
Tipperary—North Riding, Nenagh.	Tread-wheel,	10 A.M.,	12 noon.	5 minutes on, and 10 minutes off.	0 40	In 1868 the intervals of rest is reduced to 5 minutes.
,, South Riding, Clonmel.	Tread-wheel,	7.30 A.M.,	9 A.M.	45 minutes.	2 0	
Tyrone,	Tread-wheel,	10 A.M.,	12.30 P.M.	1 hour 15 minutes.		
		7 A.M.,	9 A.M.	½ time.	5 0	When there is an insufficiency of prisoners to work well, hard labour prisoners are put to pump water, and then sent to stone-breaking; and those employed at reproductive labour are only on the wheel from 7 to 9 A.M.
		12 noon,	3 P.M.			
		4 P.M.,	6 P.M.			
Waterford County and City.	Tread-wheel,	7.30 A.M.,	9 A.M.	Every ¼ hour.	0 45	Hard labour prisoners are also employed during remainder of day in weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, cooking, cutting wood, &c., so that the time of labour extends to 8½ hours.
Westmeath, Mullingar,	Corn Mill,	10 A.M.,	6 P.M.	4 hours 30 minutes. Every alternate 10 minutes.	3 30	
	or					
	Stone-breaking,	10 A.M.,	6 P.M.	2 hours; 10 minutes in each hour.	6 0	
Wexford,	Stone-breaking,	10 A.M.,	2.30 P.M.	None.	4 30	
	Force-pump,	4 P.M.,	5.30 P.M.	5 minutes rest after 10 minutes work.	1 0	
					5 30	
Wicklow,	Shot-drill,	7 A.M.,	9 A.M.	None.	4 0	
		10.15 A.M.,	12.15 P.M.			
	Tread-wheel,	4 P.M.,	5 P.M.	5 minutes rest after 10 minutes work.	0 40	
					4 40	

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS.

Gaols.	Accommodation.		Hospital.	Laundry.
	Males.	Females.		
Antrim, . .	Ample.	Ample, *except for debtors.*	*Rather small.*	Adequate.
Armagh, . .	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	*No baths.*	Good: *but not partitioned.*
Carlow, . .	Sufficient: *but no reception ward, nor quarter for pauper debtors.*	Sufficient.	Commodious.	Adequate.
Cavan, . . .	Sufficient.	*Very limited.*	*Very defective.*	*Small.*
Clare, . . .	Sufficient.	Generally sufficient.	Adequate, *but no baths.*	*Requiring partitions*
Cork County, .	Generally sufficient.	Generally sufficient.	*Inconveniently placed.*	Improved.
,, City, . .	Improved.	Improved.	Adequate.	*Defective.*
Donegal, . .	*Bad for debtors.*	*No reception room.*	Adequate: *but no baths.*	*Requiring partitions.*
Down, . . .	Ample.	Ample, *except for debtors.*	Adequate, *but no water-closets or fixed baths.*	Adequate.
Dublin County, .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Improved.
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bridw.	Adequate.	—	Adequate.	Adequate.
Grangegorman P.	—	Adequate, *except for lunatics.*	Adequate.	Adequate: *but undivided.*
Fermanagh, . .	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	*Inadequate.*	Adequate.	*Defective.*
Galway County, .	*Defective.*	*Inadequate.*	Sufficient: *but without water-closets or baths.*	*Very defective.*
Town, .	*Insufficient.*	*Defective.*	*Inconveniently placed and defective.*	*None.*
Kerry, . . .	*Defective.*	*Defective.*	*Limited.*	Adequate, *but unpartitioned.*
Kildare, . .	Adequate.	Generally adequate, *except for debtors.*	Sufficient.	Adequate.
Kilkenny Co. & City,	Ample.	Ample.	Good.	Adequate.
King's, . . .	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	Sufficient: *but without water-closets.*	Partitioned.
Leitrim, . .	*Defective for debtors.*	*Defective.*	Adequate: *but no water-closets.*	*Defective.*
Limerick County, .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Commodious and partitioned.
,, City, .	—	When completed will be adequate.	Fair.	None at present.
Londonderry, .	Ample.	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	*Requiring partitions.*
Longford, . .	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	*Inadequate.*	Adequate, *but no female bath.*	*Indifferent.*
Louth:				
Dundalk, . .	Ample, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	Adequate, *but very damp.*	Adequate.
Drogheda, . .	*Inadequate as to debtors.*	*Inadequate as to debtors.*	Adequate: *but no fixed baths or water-closets.*	Improved.
Mayo, . . .	Ample.	Adequate: *but no reception-room, nor debtors' quarter.*	Adequate; *but no warm baths.*	Partitioned.
Meath, . . .	Ample, *except for debtors.*	*Inadequate.*	Adequate: *but defective in the separation of the sexes.*	*Ill-contrived and unpartitioned.*
Monaghan, . .	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	Adequate in size: *but without fixed baths.*	*Imperfect.*
Queen's, . .	Ample, *except marshalsea.*	Generally sufficient, *except for debtors.*	Adequate, *but ill-planned.*	Commodious.
Roscommon, . .	Ample, *except for debtors.*	*Inadequate.*	*Imperfect.*	*Small and unpartitioned.*
Sligo, . . .	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate: *but without water-closets.*	Adequate: *but not partitioned.*
Tipperary:				
Nenagh, N.R. .	Ample.	Adequate.	Sufficient: *but without water-closets.*	Commodious: *but not divided.*
Clonmel, S.R. .	Sufficient.	*Sufficient.*	Good: *but without water-closets.*	Sufficient: *but not divided.*
Tyrone, . .	Ample.	Adequate.	*Defective.*	Improved.
Waterford County and City,	Adequate.	*Occasionally inadequate.*	Adequate.	Adequate.
Westmeath, . .	Ample.	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	Adequate.
Wexford, . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Good.
Wicklow, . .	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	*Defective; without proper baths, &c.*	Good.

[*continued.*

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Drying-room.	Improvements completed in 1867.	Improvements in Progress.	Sewerage.
Antrim,	Adequate.	In laundry, and drying-room, and hospital.	Boundary wall about to be rendered secure.	Effective.
Armagh,	Good.	None.	None.	Effective.
Carlow,	*No separate room.*	Boundary wall strengthened.	None.	Effective.
Cavan,	*None.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Clare,	*Ineffective.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Cork County,	Improved.	None	Detailed elsewhere.	Effective.
„ City,	Improved.	None	None.	Effective.
Donegal,	*Small.*	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	*Defective.*
Down,	Sufficient.	None.	None.	Generally effective, *but requiring examination*
Dublin County,	Improved.	None.	—	Effective.
Dublin City: Richmond Bridw.	Adequate.	Detailed elsewhere.	—	Now effective.
Grangegorman P.	Adequate.	None.	Plan for new sections to carry out "separation."	Effective.
Fermanagh,	*None.*	Detailed elsewhere.	—	Effective.
Galway County,	*Very defective.*	None.	—	Effective.
„ Town,	*None.*	*None.*	None.	Good.
Kerry,	*Ineffective.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Kildare,	Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.
Kilkenny County and City,	Adequate.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Effective.
King's	*None.*	None.	Plans for establishing "separation."	Improved.
Leitrim,	*None.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Limerick County,	*Heating defective.*	None.	None.	Effective.
„ City,	*None.*	—	Detailed elsewhere.	Effective.
Londonderry,	Adequate.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Now effective.
Longford,	*Inadequate.*	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Improved.
Louth:				
Dundalk,	*Defective.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Drogheda,	*None.*	None.	—	Improved.
Mayo,	*None.*	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	*Ineffective.*
Meath,	*Bad.*	None.	None.	Generally effective.
Monaghan,	*None.*	—	—	Improved.
Queen's,	Sufficient.	None.	—	Effective.
Roscommon,	Improved.	None.	None.	*Defective.*
Sligo,	Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.
Tipperary:				
Nenagh, N.R.	Fair.	None.	None.	Sufficient.
Clonmel, S.R.	Sufficient.	Detailed elsewhere.	—	Effective.
Tyrone,	Improved.	—	—	Improved.
Waterford County and City,	Adequate.	—	—	Effective.
Westmeath,	Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.
Wexford,	Sufficient.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	*Imperfect.*
Wicklow,	Good.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Effective; *but water-closets not trapped.*

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Ventilation.	Water.	Bedding.	Clothing, &c.
Antrim, . .	Effective.	Generally sufficient.	Ample.	Sufficient.
Armagh, . .	Excellent.	Abundant.	Ample.	Sufficient.
Carlow, . .	Fair.	Abundant.	Sufficient, *but some blankets worn.*	Adequate.
Cavan, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Clare, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	*Deficient.*
Cork County, .	Good.	Generally abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
„ City, . .	Improved.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Donegal, . .	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Down, . . .	Satisfactory.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Dublin County, .	*Partially defective.*	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Dublin City: Richmond Bridw.	Effective.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Grangegorman P.	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Fermanagh, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient, *except shoes.*
Galway County, .	Good.	Ample.	*Defective.*	*Defective.*
„ Town, .	Good.	*Deficient within this gaol.*	*Defective.*	*Insufficient.*
Kerry, . . .	Good.	Ample.	Generally sufficient.	Now sufficient.
Kildare, . .	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Kilkenny County and City,	Fair.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
King's, . . .	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate, *except rugs.*	In good condition.
Leitrim, . .	Good.	Sufficient.	*Imperfect.*	Sufficient.
Limerick County, .	Good.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	In good condition.
„ City, .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Londonderry, .	Generally good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient for use.
Longford, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Louth: Dundalk, . .	Improved.	Generally adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Drogheda, . .	Improved.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Mayo, . . .	Tolerable.	Supply improved.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Meath, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Adequate.
Monaghan, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Queen's, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Roscommon, .	Good.	Generally sufficient.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Sligo, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Tipperary: Nenagh, N.R. .	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Ample.
Clonmel, S.R. .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Tyrone, . . .	Good.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Waterford County and City,	Improved.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Westmeath, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Wexford, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Wicklow, . .	Good.	Abundant.	*Sheets, and new blankets are required.*	Sufficient.

[*continued*

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Complete Separation.	Partial Separation.	Approximative Separation.	Classification according to Prisons Act.
Antrim, . .	With all crimi	nal classes.	—	—
Armagh, . .	With all crimi	nal classes.	—	—
Carlow, . .	*None.*	Carried out in 15 cells for females, except when nursing.	Carried out at meals and at night for males.	Correct with regard to males.
Cavan, . .	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Clare, . .	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out with the males and females, and at work for latter.	*Imperfect.*
Cork County, .	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out with all.	Correct as to both sexes, and extended.
„ City, . .	*None.*	*None.*	At night and at meals, and at some kinds of labour.	Correct.
Donegal, . .	*None.*	*None.*	Males work in separate sheds.	*Imperfect as to females.*
Down, . .	With all crimi	nals under slight m	odifications.	—
Dublin County, .	Separation car	ried out with both	sexes under modifications.	—
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bw.	For males und	er modifications.	—	—
Grangegorman P.	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out to a considerable extent.	Observed.
Fermanagh, .	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Galway County,	*None.*	For males.	—	Correct as to males: *very defective as to females.*
„ Town, .	*None.*	*None.*	—	*Imperfect as to males: wholly inadequate as to females.*
Kerry, . .	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out to a *limited extent.*	*Imperfectly carried out.*
Kildare, . .	With both sex	es, *except lunatics.*	—	—
Kilkenny County and City,	With all crimi	nal classes.	—	—
King's, . .	For males.	Carried out in 8 cells for females.	—	—
Leitrim, . .	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out to a *limited extent.*	Correct as to males: *inadequate as to females.*
Limerick County,	With both sex	es.	—	—
„ City, .	Will be complete for males	*None.*	*None.*	*Very imperfect for females.*
Londonderry, .	For both sexes.	—	—	—
Longford, . .	For females.	*None.*	Males sleep singly.	Correct with males.
Louth:				
Dundalk, .	With all crimi	nal classes.	—	—
Drogheda, .	With both sexes.	—	—	—
Mayo, . .	*None.*	*None.*	Both sexes sleep and take their meals singly, *except in winter.*	*Defective as to females.*
Meath, . .	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out at meals and at night.	Nearly correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Monaghan, .	Applied to both	h sexes.	—	—
Queen's, . .	With both sex	es.	—	—
Roscommon, .	*None.*	Carried out *imperfectly* in 16 cells for females.	Carried out at meals and at night with males.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Sligo, . . .	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out at meals and at night and in the male sheds.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Tipperary:				
Nenagh, N.R.	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out with both sexes at meals and at night.	*Defective as to both sexes.*
Clonmel, S.R.	*None.*	*None.*	—	—
Tyrone, . .	For both sexes.	—	—	—
Waterford Co. and City,	For both sexes.	—	—	—
Westmeath, .	*None.*	Carried out for fem. and some males.	Carried out at meals and at night as to males.	Correct as to males.
Wexford, .	With both sexes.	—	—	—
Wicklow, . .	*None.*	With both sexes.	—	—

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*concluded.*

Gaols.	Education.	Labour.	
		Punitive.	Industrial.
Antrim,	*Unsatisfactory.*	Limited crank-pump, *now rarely used*, and stone-breaking.	Carried on with great activity.
Armagh,	Satisfactory.	*None*, except by breaking and carrying the heavier stones.	Actively maintained.
Carlow,	*None.*	Tread-wheel.	*Limited* from paucity of hands.
Cavan,	Tolerable for males.	Tread-wheel *in bad order.*	*Limited.*
Clare,	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel *not partitioned.*	*Reduced* from paucity of hands.
Cork County,	Satisfactory for both sexes, *but limited.*	Tread-wheel, capstan-mill, and pumps.	Actively maintained.
„ City,	Fair for both sexes, *but limited.*	Tread-wheel, crank-mill, and stone-breaking.	Well maintained.
Donegal,	*Imperfect.*	Stone-breaking.	*Insufficient for males.*
Down,	Satisfactory for *males.*	Stone-breaking, pumping, shot-drill, and capstan-mill.	Actively maintained.
Dublin County,	Latterly suspended.	Pumping.	Latterly *almost suspended.*
Dublin City:			
Richmond Bridw.	Fair, but limited.	Tread-wheel, *very limited.*	Actively maintained.
Grangegorman P.	Middling.	—	Fairly maintained.
Fermanagh,	*Limited.*	Crank-pump.	*Limited.*
Galway County,	Fair as to males: *as to females none.*	Limited to tread-wheel.	*Limited.*
„ Town,	*Imperfect as to males: as to females none.*	Tread-wheel, when there is a sufficiency of prisoners sentenced to hard labour, and stone-breaking.	*Very little for males:* sewing and knitting for females.
Kerry,	*Limited.*	Tread-wheel and capstan.	Fairly maintained.
Kildare,	Fair.	Shot-drill and crank-pump for very short periods.	Well maintained.
Kilkenny County and City,	*Limited.*	Stone-breaking, force-wheel pump, and shot-drill.	*Almost a nullity.*
King's,	*None for females.*	Crank-mill and stone-breaking.	*Suspended.*
Leitrim,	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel.	*Limited* from paucity of hands.
Limerick County,	*Limited.*	Crank-pumps and stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
„ City,	*Suspended.*	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	*Limited.*
Londonderry,	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Extra stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Longford,	*Limited.*	Tread-wheel, *but limited.*	Fairly maintained.
Louth:			
Dundalk,	Tolerable.	Crank-pump: breaking stone.	Fairly maintained.
Drogheda,	*None for females.*	*Almost a nullity.*	*Very limited.*
Mayo,	Fair for males.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	*Very limited.*
Meath,	*Null.*	Tread-wheel and hand-pump.	*Limited.*
Monaghan,	Fair for males.	Crank-wheel.	*Limited.*
Queen's,	Fair for males.	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking, *but limited.*	*Limited* from paucity of hands
Roscommon,	Imperfect.	Tread-wheel, shot-drill, and stone-breaking.	*Limited.*
Sligo,	Fair for males.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	*Reduced* from paucity of hands, but active.
Tipperary:			
Nenagh, N.R.	Fair.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Clonmel, S.R.	*Imperfect.*	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Tyrone,	Satisfactory.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Waterford County and City,	Moderate.	Tread-mill, pumping, stone-breaking, &c.	Fairly maintained.
Westmeath,	Satisfactorily conducted.	Shot-drill, crank, &c.	Actively maintained.
Wexford,	Fair.	Crank-mill, stone-breaking, &c.	Fairly maintained.
Wicklow,	Satisfactory for males.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	*Limited.*

Forty-sixth Report.

IMPROVEMENTS in ACCOMMODATION, &c., in the year 1867.

Antrim.—A fumigating apparatus has been provided. A steam boiler and pipes have been erected in the laundry for the purpose of drying the clothes, and heating the water for the female baths.

Iron bars have been placed on four of the hospital windows; skeleton iron gates have been erected at the entrances to the basement, from the front hall. The prison wall is about to be rendered more secure.

Carlow.—An insulating area has been formed round the boundary wall.

Cork County.—The prison is at present undergoing very extensive alterations, with a view to carrying into effect the separate cellular system of confinement.

Donegal.—An apartment not hitherto in use on the Debtors' side of the prison has been fitted up as a Board-room; pipes have been laid for the conveyance of water through the debtors' yard, and a solitary cell has been fully furnished with all requirements.

Dublin City (*Grangegorman*).—The new sections designed for carrying out the "separate system," are nearly completed.

Fermanagh.—The cells in the male and female prison have been supplied with gongs, and the heating apparatus has been examined and thoroughly repaired.

Galway County.—Iron check-gates have been erected at the doors, separating the chapel from the separate prison. Some new locks have been procured, and other measures have been taken to improve the security of the gaol.

Kildare.—A building for the pumping apparatus, furnished with a safety crank, has been erected at the west end of the gaol.

The railing separating the male prison from the hall, and the quarters excluding the head warder's family and the matron's from the prison, have been completed.

Kilkenny County and City.—The water-closets have been removed from the cells, both male and female, and a closet of the best description has been placed at the end of each corridor, and also a lavatory on each landing, viz., four closets and four lavatories on the male side, and the same on the female side.

King's County.—The new buildings for the individual separation of male prisoners completed.

The sewerage improved; artificial heating by hot water introduced, and gas-light in all the cells of the male and female "separate" prisons.

County of Limerick.—Gas has been introduced into the female section, and is now supplied to every part of the prison.

City of Limerick.—The entire prison is undergoing alterations and improvements for carrying out the individual separation of criminals of both sexes.

The new male prison and the Governor's residence are completed and occupied.

Londonderry.—The front of the gaol has been repaired and cemented; the stone-work has been re-dressed, and all imperfect stones replaced by sound ones.

Longford.—Apartments for the turnkeys have been.

Mayo.—A female reception-room has been provided. Photographic apparatus has been procured, and a place prepared for its reception.

Roscommon.—A new stove has been placed in the Chapel.

Tipperary South Riding (*Clonmel*).—The laundry for the males has been completed.

Waterford County and City.—The cut-stone quoins have been levelled by filling the recesses with cement.

Wexford.—A small detached building has been adapted for gas retorts, &c.

Wicklow.—Four water-closets have been erected, viz., one for the use of the Board of Superintendence, two in the hospital, and one in the untried male felons' class.

Hitherto in our Annual Reports we had annexed to the above synopsis of "Improvements in accommodation and discipline" two schedules recording the "material" and "administrative" deficiencies, but in the Report for 1866, we assigned as a reason for the omission of them (a reason equally applicable to that for 1867), that pending the introduction of a comprehensive Prisons bill, which would probably involve extensive changes in the constitution and distribution of the gaols under our inspection, we were unwilling to offer suggestions for the correction of such deficiencies, which might be rendered nugatory by the new legislation.

The draught of a bill partaking of this character, has accordingly been prepared, in order to establish a further class of prisons to be placed under the direct control of the Executive, to render available for works of public utility the employment of prisoners under long sentences to hard labour, to assimilate and extend some important points of differences now existing in the laws affecting the gaols of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, to reconcile actual, or apparent conflicts in those, which are limited to the latter kingdom, to define and enlarge the powers of the Executive in certain matters, and of the fiscal and administrative bodies, and to embrace in a schedule a code of regulations for the guidance of the officers. We regret, however, to be compelled to arrive at the conclusion that, owing to the pressure of public business of vital and immediate importance upon the House of Commons, and to the attitude of political parties, there is little hope that any legislative action in reference to the subjects, upon which we have touched, will be carried into effect during the present session of Parliament, and we consequently feel bound to refrain from entering into further detail, and from offering any definite suggestions to the local authorities.

J. Corry Connellan.
J. Lentaigne.

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PART II.

Separate Reports on Prisons by Inspectors-General, ... 67

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COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	CONVICTED.																					
	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						Summary.						Under Revenue Laws.		Under Poor Law Acts.		By Courts Martial.	Deserters.	Under Vagrant Acts.		Drunkards.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Criminal Lunatics.		Offenders under Larceny Act.		Misdemeanants.		Dangerous Lunatics.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	43	22	27	6	.	.	124	84	1,301	1,182	18	6	1	6	7	.	.	29	15	12	369	355
Armagh,	14	6	39	4	.	.	32	31	145	47	10	6	1	.	3	.	2	1	5	4	109	88
Carlow,	4	13	6	.	1	.	15	13	31	7	4	1	2	.	5	.	.	4	2	6	75	6
Cavan,	13	6	16	1	.	.	11	9	72	20	22	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	49	41
Clare,	8	1	7	7	.	.	11	10	62	30	15	6	1	.	4	7	.	1	1	2	29	8
Cork County,	46	9	24	4	.	.	60	64	357	158	22	7	2	.	16	18	66	4	8	7	33	19
,, City,	25	35	10	5	.	.	56	74	482	810	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	30	67	.	.
Donegal,	9	6	35	6	.	.	11	.	152	22	15	8	23	4	1	.	.	2	10	3	14	29
Down,	12	7	35	1	.	.	16	17	118	109	20	14	.	.	2	.	.	5	3	3	35	40
Dublin County,	38	2	63	1	.	.	49	31	221	207	17	15	2	1	1	.	.	24	22	15	55	119
Dublin City:																						
Richmond B.,	144	.	104	.	5	.	390	.	1,130	.	57	.	4	.	6	.	38	31	38	.	525	.
Grangegorman P	.	69	.	18	.	1	.	127	.	1,968	.	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	103	.	1,239
Fermanagh,	4	8	10	4	.	.	10	13	77	23	6	3	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	.	109	32
Galway County,	16	10	14	4	1	.	35	23	114	42	13	5	8	2	2	35	1	.	2	6	12	14
,, Town,	1	1	.	1	.	.	13	4	69	80	5	3	2	1	4	.	.	.	7	12	69	61
Kerry,	23	8	23	1	1	.	21	20	143	41	11	4	1	.	16	1	.	1	.	.	100	19
Kildare,	19	16	23	2	1	.	16	12	113	505	9	2	.	.	2	4	8	27	7	5	88	126
Kilkenny County,	5	6	10	1	.	.	13	11	71	16	10	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	17	.
,, City,	7	.	4	.	.	.	9	2	12	33	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	7	2	53	105
King's,	23	7	5	1	1	.	11	5	54	9	2	1	.	.	1	3	.	3	1	4	61	20
Leitrim,	7	3	24	.	.	.	9	6	66	13	.	.	4	.	3	6	.	.	.	.	41	23
Limerick County,	22	11	50	1	1	.	14	12	95	23	10	9	.	.	19	13	7	1	4	3	25	2
,, City,	12	9	6	.	.	.	41	27	263	141	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	6	6	8	205	65
Londonderry,	16	5	11	.	.	.	20	18	112	25	7	2	4	4	2	1	16	1	4	13	86	170
Longford,	6	3	12	2	.	.	6	5	88	22	10	4	.	.	1	14	.	.	1	2	30	4
Louth,	22	4	13	1	1	.	19	16	95	36	12	7	.	.	7	1	4	16	1	.	70	78
Drogheda Town,	.	.	2	.	.	.	9	.	13	36	.	6	.	.	3	.	.	5	.	.	64	27
Mayo,	20	12	54	9	.	.	1	1	157	56	12	15	6	2	2	8	1	2	.	.	78	12
Meath,	7	.	14	.	2	.	9	8	57	30	11	1	.	.	7	.	.	3	5	.	10	2
Monaghan,	2	4	14	.	.	.	10	11	74	22	9	8	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	104	54
Queen's,	7	2	48	3	2	.	21	18	38	16	2	2	.	.	10	3	.	5	2	.	42	23
Roscommon,	10	2	13	.	1	.	6	6	45	32	5	6	.	.	2	2	2	2	.	3	14	17
Sligo,	11	3	6	.	.	.	9	10	109	40	1	.	4	2	6	4	.	3	10	3	62	45
Tipperary, N.Rid.,	50	.	14	4	.	.	20	10	94	48	15	11	.	.	3	.	.	4	1	1	105	31
,, S.Rid.,	51	21	59	4	1	.	32	28	131	120	3	1	.	.	7	1	.	2	1	3	204	86
Tyrone,	28	5	27	.	.	.	20	15	121	30	2	1	9	1	3	2	1	2	5	36	68	31
Waterford County,	6	4	31	.	1	.	11	10	67	29	5	2	1	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	11	2
,, City,	8	7	5	1	1	.	13	19	71	34	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	166	152
Westmeath,	9	4	17	.	1	.	10	4	110	13	4	1	.	.	4	1	.	3	1	23	78	71
Wexford,	25	16	8	3	.	.	25	20	56	30	11	4	.	.	8	8	.	2	2	2	36	4
Wicklow,	14	5	7	1	1	.	13	5	91	35	5	8	.	.	13	6	.	7	4	2	117	7
Total Males,	787	.	890	.	22	.	1,221	.	6,677	.	380	.	81	.	172	.	149	203	214	.	3,418	.
Total Females,	.	352	.	96	.	1	.	799	.	6,140	.	231	.	23	.	148	.	.	.	354	.	3,227
Total M. & F.,	1,139		986		23		2,020		12,817		611		104		320		352		568		6,645	

the year 1867, by Classes of Offences (exclusive of parties committed under the Acts the Habeas Corpus Act).

Total.		Not Convicted.												Untried Prisoners in custody on 31st Dec., 1867.		Total.		
		Felons.				Misdemeanants.				For Further Examination and Discharged.		Total.						
		Acquitted.		No Bill or no Prosecution.		Acquitted.		No Bill or no Prosecution.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
1,934	1,673	11	2	.	1	5	1	1	.	203	47	220	51	14	3	2,168	1,727	3,895
361	186	7	3	4	1	.	.	.	.	34	19	45	23	9	1	415	210	625
149	46	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	18	10	20	10	3	2	172	58	230
181	87	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	41	9	44	11	6	2	234	100	334
139	71	.	.	66	2	2	2	.	.	78	12	146	16	6	1	291	88	379
638	286	4	4	38	3	6	3	66	.	41	3	155	13	26	4	819	303	1,122
609	991	5	9	3	6	.	.	6	.	94	27	108	42	7	5	724	1,038	1,762
272	78	5	4	3	2	1	.	1	.	7	.	17	6	5	1	294	85	379
246	191	5	2	1	1	.	.	2	4	29	3	37	10	5	4	288	205	493
492	391	11	4	29	1	3	1	99	.	185	10	327	16	18	3	837	410	1,247
2,472	.	54	.	16	.	22	.	33	.	621	.	746	.	54	.	3,272	.	7,051
.	3,573	.	21	.	24	.	5	.	4	.	143	.	197	.	9	.	3,779	
218	87	3	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	29	26	34	28	3	2	255	117	372
218	141	7	1	6	3	6	1	.	.	10	1	29	6	6	4	253	151	404
170	163	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	41	9	42	10	4	2	216	175	391
340	94	6	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	25	5	34	6	2	5	376	105	481
313	672	1	1	2	2	.	.	1	.	42	11	46	14	10	9	369	695	1,064
131	39	1	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	29	3	31	7	6	1	168	47	215
96	142	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	6	16	6	.	.	112	148	260
162	50	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	20	2	22	4	2	1	186	55	241
154	51	4	3	.	1	3	.	.	.	20	5	27	9	1	1	182	61	243
248	74	5	.	11	2	8	5	5	1	143	8	172	16	14	2	434	92	526
541	251	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	75	34	79	35	6	1	626	287	913
279	238	4	2	4	1	.	.	2	.	37	12	47	15	.	.	326	253	579
154	56	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	37	5	40	5	8	2	202	63	265
260	148	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	129	7	131	7	2	2	393	152	545
96	69	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	116	7	118	8	.	1	214	78	292
333	115	12	5	12	1	11	1	28	3	34	7	97	17	8	6	438	138	576
125	41	2	2	2	.	1	1	.	.	32	9	37	12	6	1	168	54	222
215	102	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	3	31	3	1	1	247	106	353
177	67	1	.	2	2	3	.	5	.	45	5	56	7	7	.	240	74	314
100	68	7	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	.	19	3	3	2	122	73	195
221	107	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	23	8	27	9	15	2	263	118	381
306	105	6	.	21	.	1	1	.	.	35	3	63	4	4	.	373	109	482
491	264	7	2	41	3	.	.	4	.	91	19	143	24	18	3	652	291	943
286	121	7	4	2	3	1	.	.	.	13	2	23	9	6	2	315	132	447
135	49	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	14	9	15	10	6	1	156	60	216
267	216	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	17	31	17	2	1	300	234	534
237	117	2	1	2	2	1	.	.	1	36	6	41	10	2	.	280	127	407
173	87	2	3	3	2	.	.	.	.	19	4	24	9	1	2	198	98	296
272	69	13	4	10	.	2	.	3	2	8	1	36	7	7	2	315	78	393
14,214	.	206	.	283	.	90	.	257	.	2,540	.	3,376	.	303	.	17,893	.	.
.	11,371	.	89	.	64	.	25	.	17	.	517	.	712	.	91	.	12,174	.
25,585		295		347		115		274		3,057		4,088		394				30,067

TABLE II.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols, Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, and Five Times and upwards, *within* the year 1867.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Individuals Committed *within* the Year.										Total Number of Individuals Committed.		Number of the foregoing who had not been in any Gaol previous to 1867.	
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1,242	414	208	114	70	48	26	30	30	90	1,576	696	1,066	359
Armagh,	324	126	26	23	5	7	.	3	3	1	358	160	283	95
Carlow,	164	46	1	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	167	52	162	45
Cavan,	210	60	9	4	2	1	.	.	.	2	221	67	208	60
Clare,	124	48	71	10	7	4	1	2	.	.	203	64	167	45
Cork County,	742	195	30	19	3	11	2	3	.	4	777	232	708	146
„ City,	619	556	39	83	4	36	1	15	2	23	665	713	250	177
Donegal,	247	52	22	4	1	1	.	.	.	3	270	60	216	36
Down,	252	121	14	14	1	7	.	2	1	5	268	149	231	101
Dublin County,	723	189	37	15	8	12	2	.	1	19	771	235	689	155
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	2,581	.	227	.	49	.	15	.	4	.	2,876	.	1,880	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1,068	.	207	.	91	.	54	.	193	.	1,613	.	511
Fermanagh,	204	75	6	3	4	6	3	2	2	2	219	88	170	47
Galway County,	251	115	1	7	.	6	.	1	.	.	252	129	233	100
„ Town,	156	86	17	11	4	7	2	3	1	5	180	112	153	93
Kerry,	291	76	31	7	5	1	2	3	.	.	329	87	238	64
Kildare,	292	132	19	27	7	12	1	10	2	42	321	223	237	102
Kilkenny County,	155	38	5	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	161	42	126	28
„ City,	91	30	9	2	1	2	.	2	.	10	101	46	56	20
King's,	156	49	5	3	4	.	2	.	.	.	167	52	156	49
Leitrim,	147	31	11	4	3	1	1	2	.	2	162	40	111	21
Limerick County,	400	84	12	4	2	.	1	.	.	.	415	88	323	64
„ City,	548	219	16	7	10	5	4	4	.	4	578	239	492	197
Londonderry,	277	100	11	14	1	4	3	5	2	10	294	133	215	64
Longford,	173	40	8	4	3	2	1	1	.	1	185	48	135	29
Louth,	316	53	21	11	5	5	1	2	3	6	346	77	279	34
Drogheda Town,	170	25	9	8	4	4	.	1	2	3	185	41	141	20
Mayo,	387	108	15	10	5	2	.	1	1	.	408	121	354	88
Meath,	153	29	6	3	1	5	.	1	.	.	160	38	134	21
Monaghan,	199	61	9	6	5	3	2	.	1	4	216	74	196	58
Queen's,	227	51	5	5	1	.	.	2	.	1	233	59	210	34
Roscommon,	116	53	3	4	.	2	.	.	.	1	119	60	93	31
Sligo,	188	66	15	3	5	6	2	1	3	3	213	79	146	50
Tipperary, N. Riding,	294	76	20	3	5	1	.	3	3	2	322	85	250	64
„ S. Riding,	499	136	49	20	6	8	4	8	3	9	561	181	198	70
Tyrone,	242	60	18	9	6	5	3	1	1	6	270	81	169	31
Waterford County,	146	48	2	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	150	54	125	35
„ City,	152	64	23	12	9	6	7	5	7	16	198	103	129	47
Westmeath,	222	43	13	6	3	.	2	.	3	8	243	57	202	39
Wexford,	161	90	13	4	2	.	.	.	1	.	177	94	117	58
Wicklow,	205	58	19	4	12	.	1	3	6	.	243	65	158	44
Total Males,	14,046	.	1,075	.	268	.	89	.	82	.	15,560	.	11,406	.
Total Females,	.	4,971	.	709	.	312	.	170	.	475	.	6,637	.	3,332
Total M. and F.,	19,017		1,784		580		259		557		22,197		14,738	

ABLE III.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed during 1867 to the several County and Borough Gaols, who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five times, &c., &c., from their *first* Committal in *any* year, so far as could be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

UNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	ONCE ONLY.				TWICE.				THRICE.				FOUR TIMES.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
trim, . .	89	7	855	284	6	.	266	88	6	..	121	56	1	1	61	35
nagh, . .	26	.	256	95	1	.	30	14	.	.	11	15	.	.	11	8
rlow, . .	3	1	157	39	.	.	3	10	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
van, . .	1	1	207	59	.	.	10	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
are, . .	4	.	163	45	.	.	12	5	.	.	10	4	.	.	7	4
rk County, .	38	12	593	126	1	.	93	28	.	.	24	17	1	.	8	6
, City, . .	69	18	151	139	6	4	383	199	2	3	36	87	1	2	4	54
negal, . .	13	1	191	34	.	.	47	8	.	.	12	1	1	.	1	3
wn, . . .	13	4	215	93	2	.	13	11	.	.	8	10	.	.	8	3
blin County, .	28	3	644	144	3	.	47	23	1	.	16	10	.	.	9	6
blin City:																
Richmond B., .	257	.	1,548	.	34	.	378	.	4	.	183	.	3	.	115	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	28	.	440	.	9	.	231	.	6	.	111	.	5	.	94
rmanagh, . .	13	4	157	43	1	.	17	13	.	.	9	11	.	.	4	3
lway County, .	13	6	220	92	2	.	11	10	.	.	3	3	.	.	2	2
„ Town, .	13	.	130	81	1	.	8	6	.	.	6	4	1	.	7	5
rry, . .	31	3	204	55	2	1	46	11	1	.	16	2	.	.	13	2
dare, . .	20	3	204	81	1	.	40	26	.	.	22	10	.	.	13	9
kenny County, .	8	.	109	26	.	.	27	7	.	.	9	3	.	.	3	2
„ City, .	13	.	42	20	.	.	14	4	.	.	12	3	.	.	8	3
g's, . .	4	1	149	42	.	.	5	4	.	.	6	2	.	.	3	.
trim, . .	4	3	107	18	.	.	27	7	.	.	6	2	.	.	5	.
nerick County, .	20	.	283	62	2	.	66	14	.	.	15	5	.	.	11	1
„ City, .	11	3	458	163	.	.	33	17	2	.	18	13	1	.	16	11
ndonderry, .	21	3	188	50	.	1	29	28	1	1	13	6	.	.	6	3
gford, . .	7	2	122	25	2	.	28	7	1	.	5	2	.	.	5	1
th, . . .	18	2	242	28	1	.	32	11	.	.	15	5	.	.	15	5
rogheda Town,	5	.	130	15	.	.	23	5	.	.	9	1	.	.	6	1
yo, . . .	6	2	343	81	.	.	24	9	.	.	13	9	.	.	7	4
th, . . .	11	1	123	20	.	.	10	3	.	.	7	3	.	.	4	1
naghan, . .	5	.	191	58	.	1	6	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	3
en's, . .	9	4	197	29	.	.	6	3	.	.	5	2	.	.	9	4
common, .	4	2	89	29	.	.	12	8	.	.	1	4	.	.	5	1
o, . . .	9	1	137	49	1	.	24	5	.	.	12	4	.	.	4	3
perary, N. Riding,	6	2	242	56	.	.	42	10	.	.	17	1	.	.	5	3
„ S. Riding,	29	6	167	64	2	.	90	21	.	.	84	9	.	.	46	10
one, . . .	9	1	153	29	.	.	41	14	.	.	22	7	.	.	13	2
erford County, .	3	6	122	29	.	.	9	8	.	.	4	4	.	.	3	2
„ City, .	8	7	114	36	.	.	23	14	.	.	11	9	.	.	10	4
tmeath, . .	8	1	190	37	.	.	13	3	.	.	12	3	.	.	2	1
ford, . .	8	6	103	50	1	.	32	11	.	.	13	11	.	.	9	2
klow, . .	11	2	147	42	.	.	34	6	.	.	13	2	.	.	10	2
otal Males, .	868	.	10,043	.	69	.	2,054	.	19	.	805	.	9	.	472	.
otal Females, .	.	146	.	2,908	.	16	.	906	.	10	.	454	.	8	.	303
otal M. and F.,	1,014		12,951		85		2,960		29		1,259		17		775	
	13,965				3,045				1,288				792			

[*continued.*

TABLE III. *concluded.*—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed during 1867 to the several times, &c., &c., from their *first* Committal in *any* year, so far as

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	FIVE TIMES.				SIX TIMES.				SEVEN TO ELEVEN TIMES.				TWELVE TO SIXTEEN TIMES.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	42	25	.	.	30	20	.	.	50	59	.	.	20	38
Armagh,	.	.	11	9	.	.	2	1	.	.	7	10	.	.	1	2
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Cavan,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	1
Cork County,	.	.	7	5	.	.	2	3	.	.	8	12	.	.	1	7
„ City,	.	.	4	26	.	.	2	26	.	.	6	72	.	.	.	34
Donegal,	.	.	2	3	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	5	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	4	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	10	.	.	.	7
Dublin County,	.	.	5	5	.	.	2	2	.	.	11	8	.	.	.	6
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	1	.	80	.	.	.	47	.	.	.	125	.	.	.	56	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	9	.	77	.	.	.	45	.	1	.	197	.	.	.	74
Fermanagh,	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	3	.	.	7	8	.	.	3	1
Galway County,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	1	7
„ Town,	.	.	3	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	4	6	.	.	3	2
Kerry,	.	.	4	4	.	.	4	3	.	.	6	2	.	.	2	.
Kildare,	.	1	7	2	.	.	5	7	.	.	6	27	.	.	2	13
Kilkenny County,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	2
King's,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	4	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	5	6	.	.	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	9	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	1
„ City,	.	.	9	7	.	.	8	6	.	.	20	13	.	.	.	2
Londonderry,	.	.	4	2	.	.	6	2	.	.	12	18	.	.	4	3
Longford,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	5	4	.	.	4	3
Louth,	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	14	8	.	.	2	4
Drogheda Town,	.	.	3	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	4	4	.	.	2	1
Mayo,	.	.	4	3	.	.	3	7	.	.	3	4	.	.	3	1
Meath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	1
Monaghan,	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	2
Queen's,	.	.	3	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	3	6	.	.	.	4
Roscommon,	.	.	1	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	4	.	.	2	3
Sligo,	.	.	3	2	.	.	6	2	.	.	8	4	.	.	6	3
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	1	1
„ S. Riding,	.	.	30	4	.	.	28	6	.	.	54	30	.	.	20	18
Tyrone,	1	.	8	2	.	.	8	3	.	.	9	11	.	.	3	6
Waterford County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	8	5	.	.	7	2	.	.	7	5	.	.	4	3
Westmeath,	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	3
Wexford,	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	6	5	.	.	2	4
Wicklow,	.	.	4	4	.	.	4	1	.	.	11	4	.	.	5	.
Total Males,	2	.	291	.	.	.	197	.	.	.	431	.	.	.	151	.
Total Females,	.	10	.	215	.	.	.	168	.	1	.	573	.	.	.	258
Total M. and F.	12		506		.		365		1		1,004		.		409	
	518				365				1,005				409			

ounty and Borough Gaols, who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five uld be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

Seventeen to Twenty Times.				Twenty-one Times and upwards.				Number of Individuals Committed.				Number of Committals represented in foregoing.				County and Borough Gaols.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	7	17	.	.	22	66	102	8	1,474	688	123	11	3,928	5,211	Antrim.
.	.	.	5	.	.	2	1	27	.	331	160	28	.	672	507	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	163	51	6	1	180	76	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	220	66	1	1	238	220	Cavan.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	199	64	4	.	304	131	Clare.
.	.	1	4	.	.	.	12	40	12	737	220	44	12	1,023	937	Cork County.
.	.	1	16	.	.	.	33	78	27	587	686	91	43	1,148	3,932	„ City.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	14	1	256	59	17	1	358	199	Donegal.
.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	15	4	253	145	17	4	360	560	Down.
.	.	2	5	.	.	3	23	32	3	739	232	37	3	1,064	1,937	Dublin County.
.	.	24	.	.	.	21	.	299	.	2,577	.	354	.	7,025	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	67	.	1	.	218	.	59	.	1,554	.	159	.	15582	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	14	4	205	84	15	4	467	244	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	6	237	123	17	6	272	291	Galway County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	4	15	.	165	112	19	.	470	375	„ Town.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	34	4	295	83	38	5	526	302	Kerry.
.	.	.	4	.	.	1	40	21	4	300	219	22	8	585	2,599	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	153	42	8	.	258	91	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	2	.	.	1	8	13	.	88	46	13	.	230	566	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	163	51	4	1	189	72	King's.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	3	158	37	4	3	291	127	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	393	88	24	.	624	153	Limerick County.
.	.	1	1	.	.	1	3	14	3	564	236	21	3	976	617	„ City.
.	.	3	3	.	.	7	13	22	5	272	128	24	8	794	1,089	Londonderry.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	10	2	175	46	14	2	382	221	Longford.
.	.	.	3	.	.	1	10	19	2	327	75	20	2	615	1,038	Louth.
.	.	.	4	.	.	1	6	5	.	180	41	5	.	382	453	Drogheda Town.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	6	2	402	119	6	2	603	268	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	11	1	149	37	11	1	217	315	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	211	73	5	2	301	145	Monaghan.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	9	4	224	55	9	4	307	297	Queen's.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	4	2	115	58	4	2	208	264	Roscommon.
.	.	1	2	.	.	2	4	10	1	203	78	11	1	516	335	Sligo.
.	.	.	3	.	.	3	3	6	2	316	83	6	2	689	285	Tipperary, N. R.
.	.	8	3	.	.	3	10	31	6	530	175	33	6	2,111	1,125	„ S. R.
.	.	2	1	.	.	1	5	10	1	260	80	14	1	634	453	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	6	147	48	3	6	248	140	Waterford County.
.	.	.	2	.	.	6	16	8	7	190	96	8	7	610	782	„ City.
.	.	1	.	.	.	4	6	8	1	235	56	8	1	484	570	Westmeath.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	9	6	168	88	10	6	362	254	Wexford.
.	.	3	2	.	.	1	.	11	2	232	63	11	2	571	164	Wicklow.
.	.	61	.	.	.	88	.	967	.	14593	.	1,109	.	31222	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	153	.	1	.	507	.	192	.	6,445	.	320	.	42927	Total Females.
.		214		1		595		1,159		21,038		1,429		74,149		Total M. and F.
214				596				22,197				75,578				

TABLE IV., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, and
CONVICTED, and of those REMAINING FOR TRIAL,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Death.		Penal Servitude for: Life.		Above 15 Years.		15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 7.		7 Years.		5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	9	9
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	1	1
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	13	2	11	2
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	3
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	2	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	3	1	.
Dublin County,	3	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	5	.	4	.	2	1
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	11	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	2
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	2	1
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	3	7	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	3	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	2
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	3	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.
„ S. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	1	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Total Males,	3	.	6	.	2	.	13	.	27	.	66	.	92	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	40	.	34
			6		2		13		32		106		126	
Total M. and F.,	3		285											

PRISONMENT, passed during the Year 1867, together with the number of Prisoners NOT each of the County and Borough Gaols.

IMPRISONMENT FOR														COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	2	.	10	2	7	1	65	32	71	57	Antrim.
.	.	1	.	.	.	6	2	1	.	13	4	16	23	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	1	1	5	2	1	.	4	7	4	2	Carlow.
.	.	2	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	8	2	7	3	Cavan.
.	.	.	1	3	1	6	1	.	.	5	3	5	5	Clare.
.	.	13	.	1	.	12	1	1	1	23	11	34	37	Cork County.
.	.	1	.	5	.	6	6	1	.	20	22	25	38	„ City.
.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	3	.	11	3	28	6	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	8	4	21	15	Down.
.	.	4	.	9	.	13	.	3	.	18	6	21	8	Dublin County.
														Dublin City :
.	.	3	.	4	.	35	.	11	.	83	.	138	.	Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	5	.	50	.	65	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	4	2	3	13	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	1	.	16	5	9	10	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	„ Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	3	2	21	5	9	3	Kerry.
.	.	3	.	1	1	14	3	2	.	8	6	9	7	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	3	3	6	2	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	.	5	2	„ City.
.	.	1	.	.	.	5	3	2	1	9	3	15	3	King's.
.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	15	3	5	.	Leitrim.
.	.	4	.	.	.	25	1	9	2	4	2	9	5	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	.	1	14	6	18	9	„ City.
.	.	.	.	2	.	5	1	.	.	8	6	16	7	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	9	3	2	8	Longford.
.	.	1	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	9	2	7	3	Louth.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	Drogheda Town.
.	.	3	.	1	.	7	1	3	2	17	6	22	7	Mayo.
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	3	3	5	1	Meath.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	8	2	6	2	Monaghan.
.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	7	1	10	4	Queen's.
.	.	4	.	1	.	4	.	1	.	8	2	5	3	Roscommon.
.	.	1	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	4	5	7	7	Sligo.
.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	1	.	18	2	19	19	Tipperary, N. Riding.
.	.	6	.	.	.	13	7	1	1	25	9	17	5	„ S. Riding.
.	.	1	2	2	.	9	2	2	.	15	4	13	7	Tyrone.
.	.	.	1	1	.	3	.	1	.	8	1	19	5	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	8	8	8	10	„ City.
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	.	8	1	5	20	Westmeath.
.	.	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	14	4	13	11	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	3	3	5	1	Wicklow.
.	.	52	.	44	.	253	.	69	.	528	.	641	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	8	.	5	.	58	.	23	.	241	.	436	Total Females.
.		60		49		311		92		769		1,077		Total M. and F.

[*continued.*

TABLE IV., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.) *concluded.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, NOT CONVICTED, and of those REMAINING FOR

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT FOR											
	2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	139	61	273	126	678	725	174	183	84	73	389	402
Armagh,	22	9	86	46	55	14	88	54	35	21	25	8
Carlow,	5	5	20	9	15	5	15	8	28	6	45	.
Cavan,	19	3	46	13	15	4	11	29	28	21	16	2
Clare,	7	3	27	15	18	13	30	19	14	2	7	2
Cork County,	100	39	220	88	110	42	57	49	16	6	1	3
„ City,	73	80	133	140	122	238	142	309	55	103	18	52
Donegal,	40	10	94	13	37	6	21	19	13	7	1	1
Down,	30	22	56	34	31	28	41	59	18	14	7	1
Dublin County,	42	22	91	46	59	39	63	38	35	139	44	78
Dublin City:												
Richmond B.,	222	.	376	.	351	.	226	.	389	.	473	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	100	.	263	.	292	.	401	.	1,234	.	1,093
Fermanagh,	18	9	53	13	13	9	9	5	69	21	40	11
Galway County,	31	15	56	40	27	32	44	31	6	.	8	1
„ Town,	11	2	28	14	12	13	18	67	33	23	61	37
Kerry,	27	3	54	17	56	18	62	37	39	3	46	4
Kildare,	10	8	34	19	36	25	58	385	75	170	28	45
Kilkenny County,	21	3	37	9	14	6	13	7	14	.	9	1
„ City,	4	1	4	10	3	6	47	97	12	20	13	7
King's,	5	2	32	7	24	6	14	6	23	8	24	10
Leitrim,	17	.	36	13	26	4	17	11	29	13	13	8
Limerick County,	18	5	57	23	29	14	37	10	15	.	4	.
„ City,	37	20	64	34	65	43	58	45	133	51	143	39
Londonderry,	25	8	62	28	43	41	79	134	25	10	8	2
Longford,	21	5	34	15	25	11	24	6	23	4	3	1
Louth,	20	11	30	40	32	17	74	49	31	13	13	2
Drogheda Town,	2	1	10	13	6	2	14	25	22	5	34	17
Mayo,	37	12	64	24	32	10	57	24	52	5	3	2
Meath,	9	12	37	4	24	6	11	14	9	.	.	.
Monaghan,	2	1	30	15	37	14	44	31	35	15	44	13
Queen's,	13	4	21	15	11	5	28	26	27	5	9	2
Roscommon,	10	4	33	15	9	13	15	20	6	4	.	.
Sligo,	11	11	64	14	35	8	28	17	42	31	22	14
Tipperary, N. Riding,	26	6	43	19	12	4	25	17	64	19	44	7
„ S. Riding,	48	14	54	30	50	29	73	108	78	29	109	30
Tyrone,	34	25	66	43	48	7	39	21	36	11	13	.
Waterford County,	16	3	36	11	17	10	16	15	12	.	.	.
„ City,	10	9	20	40	21	24	62	81	68	25	68	20
Westmeath,	24	1	53	5	27	4	52	68	28	5	28	11
Wexford,	14	2	36	18	14	17	21	13	24	8	13	2
Wicklow,	7	6	45	14	31	10	35	18	105	5	20	4
Total Males,	1,227	.	2,615	.	2,270	.	1,942	.	1,850	.	1,844	.
Total Females,	.	557	.	1,355	.	1,814	.	2,556	.	2,129	.	1,932
Total M. and F.,	1,784		3,970		4,084		4,498		3,979		3,776	
	25,305											

IMPRISONMENT, passed during the Year 1867, together with the number of Prisoners AL, in each of the County and Borough Gaols.

ISONMENT FOR												
ine nly.		Unlimited.		Sentence respited and not passed.		Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged.		Remaining for Trial, 31st Dec., 1867.		TOTAL.			COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	
.		44	6	.	.	228	51	14	3	2,193	1,731	3,924	Antrim.
.		11	6	.	.	45	23	9	1	415	211	626	Armagh.
.		9	1	.	.	24	12	3	2	179	62	241	Carlow.
.		23	9	.	.	44	12	6	2	236	103	339	Cavan.
.		16	6	.	.	148	17	6	1	294	89	383	Clare.
.		26	7	.	.	158	16	26	4	829	308	1,137	Cork County.
.		5	.	.	.	109	43	7	5	729	1,040	1,769	„ City.
.		17	8	1	.	20	6	5	1	300	86	386	Donegal.
.		26	14	.	.	39	11	5	4	293	211	504	Down.
.		42	15	29	.	328	16	18	3	843	411	1,254	Dublin County.
.		95	.	52	.	759	.	54	.	3,297	.	7,086	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.		.	50	.	2	.	199	.	9	.	3,789		Grangegorman P.
.		6	3	.	.	34	28	3	2	258	119	377	Fermanagh.
.		14	5	.	.	33	7	6	4	259	154	413	Galway County.
.		5	3	.	.	43	11	4	2	217	176	393	„ Town.
.		13	4	.	.	38	7	2	5	386	111	497	Kerry.
.		37	2	.	.	52	14	10	9	379	698	1,077	Kildare.
.		11	4	.	.	33	7	6	1	172	48	220	Kilkenny County.
.		.	.	.	.	16	6	.	.	113	150	263	„ City.
.		6	2	.	.	22	4	2	1	186	56	242	King's.
.		.	.	.	.	31	10	1	1	193	64	257	Leitrim.
.		12	9	15	1	182	19	14	2	448	96	544	Limerick County.
.		9	1	.	1	81	35	6	1	636	292	928	„ City.
.		8	2	.	.	53	16	.	.	337	255	592	Londonderry.
.		10	4	1	.	41	5	8	2	205	67	272	Longford.
.		29	7	.	.	131	7	2	2	393	153	546	Louth.
.		5	6	.	.	118	8	.	1	215	78	293	Drogheda Town.
.		14	15	21	6	99	19	8	6	446	141	587	Mayo.
.		24	1	.	.	40	12	6	1	174	54	228	Meath.
.		9	8	.	.	40	5	1	1	257	111	368	Monaghan.
.		9	2	40	3	63	8	7	.	250	75	325	Queen's.
1		8	6	.	.	23	3	3	2	134	74	208	Roscommon.
.		4	.	.	.	30	10	15	2	271	119	390	Sligo.
.		19	11	27	.	65	4	4	.	379	109	488	Tipperary, N. Riding.
.		6	1	8	.	149	25	18	3	661	292	953	„ S. Riding.
.		2	1	3	.	27	9	6	2	321	134	455	Tyrone.
.		6	2	.	.	16	13	6	1	159	63	222	Waterford County.
.		1	1	.	.	32	17	2	1	306	236	542	„ City.
.		9	1	.	.	42	10	2	.	284	127	411	Westmeath.
.		12	4	.	.	25	11	1	2	201	104	305	Wexford.
.		13	8	5	.	40	11	7	2	322	83	405	Wicklow.
5	.	615	.	202	.	3,501	.	303	.	18,170	.	.	Total Males.
.	1	.	235	.	13	.	747	.	91	.	12,280	.	Total Females.
6		850										30,450	Total M. and F.
				215		4,248		394					

TABLE IV., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, and
and Committed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December,

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.		Death.		PENAL SERVITUDE FOR												IMPRISONMENT FOR											
				Life.		Above 15 Years.		15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 7.		7 Years.		5 Years.		3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.	
CONVICTED.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	3	.	6	.	2	.	10	.	20	4	60	33	76	27	.	.	25	5	19	4	108	43	34	12	168	97
Misdemeanants,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	11	2	15	1	82	3	21	4	151	16
Criminal Lunatics,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offenders under Larceny Acts,	Summary.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	64	79
Misdemeanants,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	9	.	93	34
Dangerous Lunatics,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Under Revenue Laws,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	.
Under Poor Law Act,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Courts Martial & Deserters,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	2	.	19	.	1	.	13	.
Under Vagrant Acts,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Drunkards,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,		3	.	6	.	2	.	10	.	20	.	61	.	80	.	.	.	49	.	36	.	219	.	65	.	498	.
Total Females,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	34	.	27	.	.	.	7	.	5	.	47	.	17	.	227
Total Males and Females,		3		6		2		10		24		95		107		.		56		41		266		82		725	
				244																							
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination & Discharged,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Remaining for Trial on 31st December, 1867,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sentences of Prisoners Committed in 1866, but not Tried until 1867,		.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	7	1	5	6	12	7	.	.	3	1	8	.	34	11	4	6	30	14
Not Convicted,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,		3	.	6	.	2	.	13	.	27	.	66	.	92	.	.	.	52	.	44	.	253	.	69	.	528	.
Total Females,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	40	.	34	.	.	.	8	.	5	.	58	.	23	.	241
Total Males and Females,		3		6		2		13		32		106		126		.		60		49		311		92		769	
				285																							

IMPRISONMENT, together with the Number NOT CONVICTED, of all the Prisoners Tried 867 ; and also of those *Committed* in 1866, but *not Tried* until 1867.

IMPRISONMENT FOR																					
3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.		Sentence respited and not passed.		TOTAL.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
02	59	40	19	32	26	31	13	5	4	.	.	4	2	.	1	.	.	42	3	787	352	1,139
15	23	102	11	105	13	75	8	34	4	.	.	11	1	.	.	8	.	155	9	890	96	986
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	1	.	.	22	1	23
49	149	169	122	406	219	268	136	140	82	19	5	6	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	1,221	799	2,020
02	154	848	364	1857	848	1735	1465	1111	1580	532	1245	278	450	.	.	1	.	1	.	6,677	6,140	12,817
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	380	231	.	.	380	231	611
45	14	2	2	9	4	2	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	81	23	104
10	2	18	10	81	80	35	40	23	15	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	172	148	320
7	.	32	.	45	.	20	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	193	.	2	.	352	.	352
1	19	3	16	59	78	57	73	68	144	15	12	10	11	.	.	1	.	.	.	214	354	568
.	9	.	9	8	82	46	74	551	724	1281	867	1532	1462	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,418	3,227	6,645
31	.	1214	.	2602	.	2269	.	1941	.	1850	.	1844	.	5	.	609	.	200	.	14,214	.	.
.	429	.	553	.	1350	.	1809	.	2556	.	2129	.	1932	.	1	.	232	.	12	.	11,371	.
1,060		1,767		3,952		4,078		4,497		3,979		3,776		6		841						
				25,126														212				25,585
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,376	712	4,088
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	303	91	394
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17,893	12,174	30,067
10	7	13	4	13	5	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	2	1	152	71	223
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	125	35	160
41	.	1227	.	2615	.	2270	.	1942	.	1850	.	1844	.	5	.	615	.	202	.	18,170	.	.
.	436	.	557	.	1355	.	1814	.	2556	.	2129	.	1932	.	1	.	235	.	13	.	12,280	.
1,077		1,784		3,970		4,084		4,498		3,979		3,776		6		850						
				25,305														215				30,450

TABLE V., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—AGES of the PRISONERS committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1867

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 to 21 Years.		21 to 31 Years.		31 to 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Age could not be be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	2	.	111	10	575	270	725	826	393	353	362	268	.	.	2,168	1,727	3,895
Armagh,	.	.	28	.	62	15	157	108	93	55	75	32	.	.	415	210	625
Carlow,	.	.	6	1	32	3	69	28	33	14	32	19	.	.	172	58	230
Cavan,	.	.	1	1	37	5	121	58	36	22	38	14	.	.	234	100	334
Clare,	.	.	4	.	74	6	115	36	50	26	48	20	.	.	291	88	379
Cork County,	3	.	41	12	140	33	409	142	146	72	78	44	2	.	819	303	1,122
„ City,	4	.	76	28	158	105	295	545	93	162	98	198	.	.	724	1,038	1,762
Donegal,	.	1	15	.	44	16	135	31	38	13	62	24	.	.	294	85	379
Down,	1	.	16	4	45	21	115	74	61	54	56	52	.	.	288	205	493
Dublin County,	.	.	34	3	228	33	360	220	116	96	97	53	2	5	837	410	1,247
Dublin City:																	
Richmond B.,	10	.	313	.	755	.	1310	.	505	.	366	.	19	.	3,372	.	} 7,051
Grangegorman P.,	.	1	.	91	.	330	.	2067	.	833	.	352	.	5	.	3,779	
Fermanagh,	.	.	14	4	75	29	103	54	38	13	25	117	.	.	255	117	372
Galway County,	1	1	14	5	62	20	105	81	30	22	37	22	4	.	253	151	404
„ Town,	.	.	17	.	23	8	80	68	51	62	45	37	.	.	216	175	391
Kerry,	.	1	37	3	90	16	143	52	52	18	54	15	.	.	376	105	481
Kildare,	.	.	22	4	47	42	163	531	66	86	71	32	.	.	369	695	1,064
Kilkenny County,	1	.	7	.	28	2	66	14	32	10	34	21	.	.	168	47	215
„ City,	.	.	13	.	23	3	38	94	22	45	16	6	.	.	112	148	260
King's,	.	.	4	1	40	10	55	18	54	11	33	15	.	.	186	55	241
Leitrim,	.	.	4	3	28	5	96	37	26	7	28	9	.	.	182	61	243
Limerick County,	.	.	24	.	104	10	184	43	47	13	58	17	17	9	434	92	526
„ City,	3	.	11	3	108	50	254	102	127	82	123	50	.	.	626	287	913
Londonderry,	1	3	22	3	60	17	122	125	60	73	61	32	.	.	326	253	579
Longford,	.	.	12	2	48	4	77	39	36	10	29	8	.	.	202	63	265
Louth,	1	.	19	2	71	7	168	47	72	77	62	19	.	.	393	152	545
Drogheda Town,	.	.	5	.	42	4	92	33	36	12	39	29	.	.	214	78	292
Mayo,	1	.	5	2	65	22	175	54	81	28	83	28	28	4	438	138	576
Meath,	.	.	11	1	12	3	94	33	32	8	19	9	.	.	168	54	222
Monaghan,	.	.	5	2	39	6	101	33	47	47	55	18	.	.	247	106	353
Queen's,	1	.	8	4	28	3	73	23	55	16	43	26	32	2	240	74	314
Roscommon,	.	.	4	2	18	9	64	38	16	15	20	9	.	.	122	73	195
Sligo,	1	.	9	1	50	16	126	35	42	41	35	25	.	.	263	118	381
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	6	2	90	20	147	36	57	25	69	21	4	5	373	109	482
„ S. Riding,	1	2	32	4	97	28	297	152	114	78	111	27	.	.	652	291	943
Tyrone,	1	.	9	1	74	31	104	74	58	17	69	9	.	.	315	132	447
Waterford County,	.	.	3	6	28	6	64	30	46	16	15	2	.	.	156	60	216
„ City,	.	.	8	7	76	13	144	151	47	42	25	21	.	.	300	234	534
Westmeath,	.	.	8	1	48	3	136	73	44	30	42	20	.	.	280	127	407
Wexford,	.	.	10	6	31	6	94	43	29	26	34	17	.	.	198	98	296
Wicklow,	1	.	10	2	35	10	140	28	75	25	45	13	.	.	315	78	393
Total Males,	33	.	998	.	3690	.	7327	.	3056	.	2681	.	108	.	17,893	.	.
Total Females,	.	9	.	221	.	1240	.	6276	.	2655	.	1743	.	30	.	12,174	
Total M. and F.	42		1,219		4,930		13,603		5,711		4,424		138				30,067

Year 1867.

Classes of Offences.		Ages.														Total.		
		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 to 21 Years.		21 to 31 Years.		31 to 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Could not be ascertained.				
Convicted.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Felons,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	1	1	47	13	165	46	362	166	130	85	82	39	.	2	787	352	1,139
Misdemeanants,		.	.	9	3	176	14	425	42	121	19	130	15	29	3	890	96	986
Criminal Lunatics,		.	.	.	.	3	.	8	.	7	1	4	.	.	.	22	1	23
Offenders under Larceny Act,	Summary,	18	.	307	42	283	115	299	293	160	197	154	152	.	.	1,221	799	2,020
Misdemeanants,		7	1	381	108	1,666	662	2,741	3,369	1,018	1,244	862	754	2	2	6,677	6,140	12,817
Dangerous Lunatics,		.	.	4	3	28	15	142	80	93	53	104	71	9	9	380	231	611
Under Revenue Laws,	,,	.	.	.	.	6	2	21	6	15	6	39	9	.	.	81	23	104
Under Poor Law Act,	,,	1	.	7	1	36	18	64	100	34	24	30	5	.	.	172	148	320
Courts Martial and Deserters,	,,	.	.	1	.	58	.	241	.	40	.	12	.	.	.	352	.	352
Under Vagrant Acts,	,,	2	3	11	18	12	23	44	81	34	68	111	161	.	.	214	354	568
Drunkards,	,,	.	.	12	4	474	233	1,338	1,782	805	799	787	409	2	.	3,418	3,227	6,645
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged,		5	3	193	26	737	96	1,492	317	553	145	332	111	64	14	3,376	712	4,088
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1867,		.	1	25	3	46	16	150	40	46	14	34	17	2	.	303	91	394
Total Males,		34	.	997	.	3,690	.	7,327	.	3,056	.	2,681	.	108	.	17,893	.	.
Total Females,		.	9	.	221	.	1,240	.	6,276	.	2,655	.	1,743	.	30	.	12,174	.
Total Males and Females,		43		1,218		4,930		13,603		5,711		4,424		138		.	.	30,067

TABLE VI., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—STATE of EDUCATION on Commitment of the Prisoners committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1867.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	1,057	368	456	492	.	.	.	.	655	667	.	.	2,168	1,727	3,895
Armagh,	116	9	107	47	45	19	25	18	122	117	.	.	415	210	625
Carlow,	62	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	109	46	.	.	172	58	230
Cavan,	107	34	23	9	.	.	.	.	104	57	.	.	234	100	334
Clare,	135	14	47	16	18	7	16	7	75	44	.	.	291	88	379
Cork County,	402	57	112	40	31	12	19	33	253	161	2	.	819	303	1,122
„ City,	292	176	123	156	144	123	40	83	125	500	.	.	724	1,038	1,762
Donegal,	107	2	67	33	23	4	13	17	84	29	.	.	294	85	379
Down,	130	25	65	76	5	2	4	.	84	102	.	.	288	205	493
Dublin County,	534	160	76	87	5	.	1	.	219	153	2	10	837	410	1,247
Dublin City:															
Richmond B,	1,817	.	553	.	7	.	5	.	848	.	42	.	3,272	.	} 7,051
Grangegorman P.,	.	981	.	1049	.	15	.	23	.	1,692	.	19	.	3,779	
Fermanagh,	87	19	58	26	.	.	.	.	110	72	.	.	255	117	372
Galway County,	87	25	17	12	.	.	.	.	144	113	5	1	253	151	404
„ Town,	108	14	11	14	1	1	.	.	96	146	.	.	216	175	391
Kerry,	165	17	9	4	7	1	10	2	185	81	.	.	376	105	481
Kildare,	170	80	44	220	.	.	.	.	152	395	3	.	369	695	1,064
Kilkenny County,	76	5	27	8	1	2	.	.	64	32	.	.	168	47	215
„ City,	43	6	12	27	4	1	.	.	53	114	.	.	112	148	260
King's,	21	.	18	1	37	4	25	10	78	31	17	9	186	55	241
Leitrim,	77	7	21	6	.	.	.	.	84	48	.	.	182	61	243
Limerick County,	246	18	56	15	27	7	16	6	62	27	27	19	434	92	526
„ City,	172	30	107	46	52	22	80	31	215	158	.	.	626	287	913
Londonderry,	91	21	127	78	40	38	21	48	47	68	.	.	326	253	579
Longford,	90	13	31	24	18	3	4	2	58	21	1	.	202	63	265
Louth,	242	25	44	20	2	.	1	.	103	107	1	.	393	152	545
Drogheda Town,	118	10	32	3	21	3	11	6	32	56	.	.	214	78	292
Mayo,	163	10	17	7	.	.	.	.	211	103	47	18	438	138	576
Meath,	73	6	16	.	.	.	.	.	79	48	.	.	168	54	222
Monaghan,	84	2	94	24	30	57	2	.	37	23	.	.	247	106	353
Queen's,	97	9	41	22	4	.	4	1	62	40	32	2	240	74	314
Roscommon,	57	14	21	18	4	8	.	2	40	31	.	.	122	73	195
Sligo,	106	12	35	25	11	4	13	14	98	63	.	.	263	118	381
Tipperary, N. Riding,	157	23	47	23	3	.	.	.	159	55	7	8	373	109	482
„ S. Riding,	206	27	122	82	.	.	.	.	321	181	3	1	652	291	943
Tyrone,	148	27	59	24	21	22	.	.	87	59	.	.	315	132	447
Waterford County,	52	5	21	12	23	4	4	1	56	38	.	.	156	60	216
„ City,	109	43	45	25	36	20	26	27	84	119	.	.	300	234	534
Westmeath,	138	13	33	40	3	.	.	.	106	74	.	.	280	127	407
Wexford,	83	16	21	34	22	11	13	6	59	31	.	.	198	98	296
Wicklow,	90	11	60	15	43	12	122	40	.	.	.	.	315	78	393
Total Males,	8,115	.	2876	.	678	.	475	.	5,569	.	189	.	17,893	.	.
Total Females,	.	2,346	.	3060	.	402	.	377	.	5,902	.	87	.	12,174	.
Total M. & F.,	10,461		5,936		1,080		852		11,462		276		.	.	30,067

Borough Gaols in the Year 1867.

Classes of Offences.	Education on Committal.												Total.		
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.				
Convicted.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Felons, . . .]	388	79	124	88	29	16	14	13	232	153	.	3	787	352	1,139
Misdemeanants, . } At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	474	17	96	22	29	3	9	1	226	51	56	2	890	96	986
Criminal Lunatics, .]	10	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	22	1	23
Offenders under Larceny Act,]	474	138	225	186	46	38	29	32	447	405	.	.	1,221	799	2,020
Misdemeanants, . . . } Summary,	2,880	1,202	1,155	1,591	302	192	171	158	2,167	2,994	2	3	6,677	6,140	12,817
Dangerous Lunatics, . .]	177	67	48	39	4	3	4	3	106	62	41	57	380	231	611
Under Revenue Laws, „	32	3	17	6	4	1	1	1	27	12	.	.	81	23	104
Under Poor Law Act, „	76	29	30	21	9	4	9	8	48	86	.	.	172	148	320
Courts Martial and Deserters, „	248	.	40	.	2	.	2	.	60	.	.	.	352	.	352
Under Vagrant Acts, „	61	47	25	60	8	17	16	11	104	219	.	.	214	354	568
Drunkards, „	1,226	612	597	855	131	100	152	116	1,297	1,535	15	9	3,418	3,227	6,645
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged,	1,966	136	467	166	106	26	64	32	760	339	73	13	3,376	712	4,088
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1867, .	163	16	49	25	8	2	3	2	78	46	2	.	303	91	394
Total Males, ...	8,115	.	2,876	.	678	.	475	.	5,560	.	189	.	17,893	.	.
Total Females, ...	.	2,346	.	3,060	.	402	.	377	.	5,902	.	87	.	12,174	.
Total Males and Females, . . .	10,461		5,936		1,080		852		11,462		276		.	.	30,067

TABLE VII., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1867.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Established Church.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Other Religions.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	581	582	398	208	1,182	935	7	2	.	.	2,168	1,727	3,895
Armagh,	114	57	31	11	270	142	.	.	.	.	415	210	625
Carlow,	12	3	.	.	160	55	.	.	.	.	172	58	230
Cavan,	30	8	1	.	203	92	.	.	.	.	234	100	334
Clare,	5	.	.	.	286	88	.	.	.	.	291	88	379
Cork County,	164	11	.	.	653	292	.	.	2	.	819	303	1,122
„ City,	45	40	5	.	670	998	4	.	.	.	724	1,038	1,762
Donegal,	15	1	13	1	265	82	1	1	.	.	294	85	379
Down,	71	32	57	29	159	143	1	1	.	.	288	205	493
Dublin County,	58	39	6	1	769	365	2	1	2	4	837	410	1,247
Dublin City:													
Richmond B.,	243	.	30	.	2,929	.	3	.	67	.	3,272	.	7051
Grangegorman P.,	.	360	.	8	.	3,403	.	.	.	8	.	3,779	
Fermanagh,	66	46	3	.	186	71	.	.	.	.	255	117	372
Galway County,	10	13	.	.	240	138	.	.	3	.	253	151	404
„ Town,	6	5	.	.	210	170	.	.	.	.	216	175	391
Kerry,	6	.	.	.	369	105	1	.	.	.	376	105	481
Kildare,	32	106	2	.	335	589	.	.	.	.	369	695	1,064
Kilkenny County,	6	1	.	.	162	46	.	.	.	.	168	47	215
„ City,	4	.	.	.	108	148	.	.	.	.	112	148	260
King's,	6	4	.	.	180	51	.	.	.	.	186	55	241
Leitrim,	3	4	1	.	178	57	.	.	.	.	182	61	243
Limerick County,	5	3	3	.	410	80	.	.	16	9	434	92	526
„ City,	71	21	.	.	555	266	.	.	.	.	626	287	913
Londonderry,	61	60	51	23	212	170	2	.	.	.	326	253	579
Longford,	4	3	.	.	198	60	.	.	.	.	202	63	265
Louth,	25	7	3	.	365	145	.	.	.	.	393	152	545
Drogheda Town,	4	3	4	1	206	74	.	.	.	.	214	78	292
Mayo,	15	5	.	.	404	131	.	.	19	2	438	138	576
Meath,	7	.	.	.	161	54	.	.	.	.	168	54	222
Monaghan,	20	7	9	6	218	93	.	.	.	.	247	106	353
Queen's,	13	6	.	.	195	66	.	.	32	2	240	74	314
Roscommon,	5	3	.	.	117	70	.	.	.	.	122	73	195
Sligo,	14	3	1	.	248	115	.	.	.	.	263	118	381
Tipperary, N. Riding,	6	3	1	.	366	106	.	.	.	.	373	109	482
„ S. Riding,	15	9	.	.	637	282	.	.	.	.	652	291	943
Tyrone,	48	28	18	1	249	103	.	.	.	.	315	132	447
Waterford County,	3	.	.	.	153	60	.	.	.	.	156	60	216
„ City,	27	7	1	.	272	227	.	.	.	.	300	234	534
Westmeath,	10	1	.	.	270	126	.	.	.	.	280	127	407
Wexford,	8	4	1	.	189	94	.	.	.	.	198	98	296
Wicklow,	19	2	.	.	296	76	.	.	.	.	315	78	393
Total Males,	1,857	.	639	.	15,235	.	21	.	141	.	17,893	.	.
Total Females,	.	1,487	.	289	.	10,368	.	5	.	25	.	12,174	.
Total M. and F.,	3,344		928		25,603		26		166		.	.	30,067

LE VII., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1867.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	Established Church.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Other Religions.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
CONVICTED.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
s, . . . } At Assizes and	78	42	27	5	681	303	.	.	1	2	787	352	1,139
emeanants, . } Quarter	61	6	30	3	744	83	2	1	53	3	890	96	986
nal Lunatics, . } Sessions.	2	.	.	.	20	1	.	.	.	.	22	1	23
lers under Larceny Act, } Sum-	130	78	45	28	1,046	693	.	.	.	.	1,221	799	2,020
emeanants, . . } mary.	799	839	295	144	5,572	5,153	9	2	2	2	6,677	6,140	12,817
erous Lunatics, . }	45	27	23	13	306	185	.	1	6	5	380	231	611
r Revenue Laws, ,,	3	4	1	2	77	17	.	.	.	.	81	23	104
r Poor Law Act, ,,	10	9	3	.	159	139	.	.	.	.	172	148	320
s Martial and Deserters, ,,	117	.	24	.	181	.	4	.	.	.	352	.	352
r Vagrant Acts, ,,	17	20	3	4	193	329	1	1	.	.	214	354	568
kards, ,,	275	380	97	80	3,044	2,767	2	.	2	.	3,418	3,227	6,645
tted, No Bills, No Prosecution, } Further Examination and Dis- } rged, ...	269	74	84	8	2,946	617	2	.	75	13	3,376	712	4,088
ining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1867,	27	8	7	2	266	81	1	.	2	.	303	91	394
al Males, ...	1,857	.	639	.	15,235	.	21	.	141	.	17,893	.	.
al Females, ...	.	1,487	.	289	.	10,368	.	5	.	25	.	12,174	.
al Males and Females, . .	3,344		928		25,603		26		166		.	.	30067

E VIII.—Number of DEBTORS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1867, distinguishing Master and Mistress from Pauper.

OUNTY AND OUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
n, . . .	59	2	25	10	84	12	96
gh, . . .	10	1	15	2	25	3	28
w, . . .	.	.	11	1	11	1	12
, . . .	14	1	4	.	18	1	19
. . .	7	.	2	.	9	.	9
County, . .	20	2	13	1	33	3	36
City, . .	40	2	21	2	61	4	65
al, . .	2	.	6	.	8	.	8
. . .	17	4	12	2	29	6	35
n County, .	24	3	4	1	28	4	32
n City:*							
hmond B. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ngegorman P.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
nagh, . .	5	.	1	.	6	.	6
y County, .	11	.	6	.	17	.	17
Town, .	9	.	1	.	10	.	10
, . . .	14	.	2	1	16	1	17
re, . .	7	2	1	.	8	2	10
ny County, .	4	.	3	.	7	.	7
City, .	1	.	1	.	2	.	2
s, . . .	3	2	1	.	4	2	6
m, . .	1	.	1	.	2	.	2
ick County, .	2	.	8	.	10	.	10

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Limerick City, .	14	3	8	1	22	4	26
Londonderry, .	21	1	7	1	28	2	30
Longford, . .	5	.	.	.	5	.	5
Louth, . . .	6	2	1	.	7	2	9
Drogheda Town,	3	.	2	.	5	.	5
Mayo, . . .	8	2	1	.	9	2	11
Meath, . . .	3	.	6	.	9	.	9
Monaghan, . .	14	1	1	.	15	1	16
Queen's, . . .	5	2	1	.	6	2	8
Roscommon, . .	3	.	1	.	4	.	4
Sligo, . . .	6	1	1	.	7	1	8
Tipperary, N. Riding	4	.	.	.	4	.	4
,, S. Riding	4	.	4	.	8	.	8
Tyrone, . .	9	1	14	.	23	1	24
Waterford County,	1	.	4	.	5	.	5
,, City, .	3	3	1	.	4	3	7
Westmeath, . .	3	.	2	.	5	.	5
Wexford, . .	8	.	4	.	12	.	12
Wicklow, . .	4	.	7	.	11	.	11
Total 1867, Males, .	374	.	203	.	577	.	.
Total 1867, Females, .	.	35	.	22	.	57	.
Total 1867, M. and F.,	409		225		.	.	634

* Debtors in the city of Dublin jurisdiction are sent, on arrest, to the Four Courts' Marshalsea.

TABLE IX.—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASE in the

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED IN																													
	Fever, Typhus, &c.		Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections.		Gastritis, Diarrhœa, and other Affections of the Stomach and Bowels		Hepatic Diseases, Jaundice, &c.		Dropsy.		Apoplexy.		Epilepsy.		Paralysis.		Other Affections of the Brain and Spinal Marrow.		Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs.		Venereal Diseases.		Hysteria and other Nervous Affections.		Purpura.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	1	18	11	143	67	.	.	3	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	2	.	3	.	14	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	24	12	24	14	46	24	.	.	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	3	1	9	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	1	1	2	1	10	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	2	4	7	7	3	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	7	31	3	2	1	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	1	.	2	5	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																														
Richmond B.	12	.	21	.	17	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	26	.	12	.	16	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.	.	6	.	20	.	26	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	19	.	1	.	15	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	1	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	2	3	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	1	2	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	11	2	16	10	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare,	.	.	8	16	24	40	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	2	1	4	.	44	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	7	2	14	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	2	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	9	.	13	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	17	13	12	.	53	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	6	2	18	8	14	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	20	10	18	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	8	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	4	2	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	.	.	13	3	21	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	2	10	52	22	48	20	8	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	6	1	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	2	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	2	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	5	3	5	1	9	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	2	.	60	17	107	24	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ S. Rid.,	4	3	14	7	11	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	7	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	1	.	5	.	20	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	3	3	.	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,																														
Westmeath,	.	.	9	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	1	.	166	18	137	36	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	10	.	3	3	6	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	3	1	16	11	24	19	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	114	.	539	.	836	.	19	.	12	.	9	.	43	.	7	.	69	.	35	.	85	.	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Females,	.	98	.	195	.	361	.	1	.	7	.	1	.	12	.	2	.	25	.	8	.	82	.	34	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total M. and F.	212		734		1,197		20		19		10		55		9		94		43		167		66		.					

ral County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1867.

UT OF HOSPITAL.

Erysipelas.		Eruptive Fevers.		Cutaneous Diseases.		Scrofula.		Varicose Veins.		Hemorrhoids.		Anthrax.		Hernia.		Tumours. Simple.		Tumours. Malignant.		Wounds, Contusions, Fractures, and Dislocations.		Diseases of Bones and Joints.		County and Borough Gaols.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3	.	.	.	20	4	8	3	.	.	8	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	2	5	1	Antrim.
.	1	.	1	11	9	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	11	5	1	.	Armagh.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	Clare.
6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	Cork County.
1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Donegal.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
.	1	.	.	18	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	16	.	8	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
5	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	11	.	8	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	2	.	.	.	.	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
.	.	.	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	1	.	3	.	Kerry.
2	.	.	.	6	14	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	3	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	27	.	2	.	7	.	3	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	1	1	Limerick County.
2	.	.	2	4	.	.	4	8	4	3	.	.	.	3	.	14	10	.	.	10	6	3	2	„ City.
3	.	.	.	12	6	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	10	.	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	Longford.
.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	Louth.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Drogheda Town.
.	1	.	2	.	34	12	5	1	3	.	5	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	26	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Roscommon.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	Sligo.
3	2	.	.	11	2	9	2	3	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, N. Rid.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	„ S. Rid.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	20	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	Waterford County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	1	.	.	8	3	11	2	.	.	7	.	2	.	3	.	80	4	.	.	17	3	2	8	Wexford.
2	1	.	2	.	6	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Wicklow.
.	11	.	7	.	226	.	66	.	23	.	52	.	12	.	21	.	116	.	1	.	100	.	39	.	Total Males.
28	.	4	.	6	.	67	.	19	.	1	.	6	.	2	.	3	.	22	.	1	.	55	.	20	Total Females.
	15		13		293		85		24		58		14		24		138		2		155		59	Total M. and F.

[*continued.*

TABLE IX. *concluded.*—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEAS

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED *IN* OR *OUT* OF HOSPITAL.																								
	Burns and Scalds.		Ulcers.		Disease of Heart.		Diseases of Eye.		Diseases of Ear, Nose, and Mouth.		Parturition.		Disease of Uterus and Appendages.	Abortion.	Delirium Tremens.		Rheumatism.		Gout.		Attempts at Suicide.		Other Diseases		Ma ger
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.		F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Antrim,	.	1	16	1	3	.	6	1	13	4	3	6	.	2	.	27	11	1	.	.	.	14	2	7
Armagh,	.	.	16	6	.	.	4	1	11	2	6	3	.	3	1	13	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	4	.
Cork County,	.	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	3	.
„ City,	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	9	.
Donegal,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.
Down	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																								
Richmond B.,	.	.	11	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	10	.	.	.	4	.	13	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1	.	21	.	3	.	4	.	4	11	3	1	.	2	.	31	.	1	.	29	.	14	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	5	.
Galway County,	.	1	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	6	7	.	.	.	3	6	.
„ Town,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Kerry,	2	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	2	1	3
Kildare,	.	.	14	20	3	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	10	16	.	.	.	31	53	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	27	8	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	8	1	.
King's,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	1	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	7	.	3
Limerick County,	.	.	2	.	2	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	47	5	6
„ City,	.	.	4	4	4	.	8	10	5	3	1	.	.	8	.	14	10	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	10	2	1	.	16	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	20	8	.	.	.	.	20	8	2
Longford,	.	.	5	4	.	.	1	.	4	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	.	.	10	1	1	.	4	2	9	1	.	1	1	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	2	2	15	3	.	.	10	4	13	2	3	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	31	14	11
Meath,	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4
Queen's,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	.	1	9	2	.	.	4	1	4	1	1	.	.	1	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	10	3	232
„ S. Rid.,	.	.	7	3	1	.	2	.	3	1	2	.	.	5	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	15	5	3
Tyrone,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.
„ City,																								
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	15	3	1	2	1	3	9	5	.	3	.	.	.	8	11	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Wicklow,	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	2	.	.	1	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	7	.	167	.	24	.	75	.	80	.	.	.	.	37	.	178	.	1	.	3	.	259	.	272
Total Females,	.	9	.	82	.	7	.	39	.	26	56	22	5	.	4	.	123	.	1	.	30	.	150	.
Total M. and F.,	16		249		31		114		106		83			41		301		2		35		409		54

several County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1867.

ber of ght es of osition cribed ut of ptal, not luded in going ication.	Lunatics in Custody during Year.						Number of Patients in hospital during year.		Daily average Number in Hospital.		Number of cases prescribed for *out* of Hospital.		Daily average Number prescribed for *out* of Hospital.		Greatest Number Sick at any one time, in and out of Hospital.		County and Borough Gaols.
	Criminal.		Dangerous.		Of other classes.		Average daily Number.										
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
92	.	.	29	7	.	.	12·95	1·27	17	15	2·73	2·22	572	230	1·28	0·63	20	4	Antrim.
.	.	.	15	15	.	.	6·55	5·8	57	16	1·35	0·50	124	88	1·02	0·72	11	6	Armagh
30	2	.	4	1	.	.	1·31	0·01	1	2	0·01	0·31	70	30	0·2	0·1	.	.	Carlow.
.	5	.	38	12	.	.	18·95	4·12	23	3	1·22	0·24	52	15	0·14	0·04	3	1	Cavan.
.	.	.	28	6	.	.	15·6	2·06	25	10	1·3	0·3	340	133	2·1	1·02	10	3	Clare.
330	.	.	22	7	3	4	0·66	0·3	21	45	0·3	1·14	981	330	2·7	0·9	4	2	Cork County.
705	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	81	0·66	2·0	500	705	1·3	2·0	7	14	„ City.
32	.	.	15	8	.	.	0·35	0·18	17	4	0·96	0·13	115	32	0·31	0·08	5	1	Donegal.
70	3	1	43	28	3	.	27·04	17·0	13	9	1·70	1·23	3	5	0·21	0·33	6	3	Down.
.	.	.	19	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
.	.	.	106	.	.	.	43·3	.	334	.	53·0	.	4,976	.	14·0	.	42	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	2	.	.	107	.	29	.	56·0	.	282	.	27·0	.	4739	.	12·9	.	56	Grangegorman P.
9	.	.	6	3	.	.	0·36	0·16	9	17	0·88	1·34	8	9	0·02	0·02	4	3	Fermanagh.
54	1	.	14	5	.	.	0·92	0·13	47	39	2·91	2·87	145	54	0·4	0·15	6	4	Galway County.
25	.	.	5	3	.	.	0·09	0·2	1	7	0·04	0·1	24	27	0·09	0·14	1	2	„ Town.
6	2	.	11	4	2	.	1·05	0·09	71	22	1·95	1·44	62	11	0·17	0·03	6	2	Kerry.
.	3	.	21	3	1	1	17·28	0·46	5	5	0·18	0·6	103	181	0·28	0·5	3	5	Kildare.
.	.	.	12	4	1	.	0·5	0·14	8	5	0·5	0·3	91	20	0·33	0·2	10	2	Kilkenny Co.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	0·3	0·03	38	18	0·2	0·1	4	1	„ City.
31	1	.	2	1	.	.	0·2	0·03	13	5	1·0	0·33	19	32	0·33	0·17	5	3	King's.
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	8	0·1	0·02	115	26	0·3	0·08	9	2	Leitrim.
4	1	.	13	10	1	3	0·56	2·0	10	6	0·5	0·2	310	14	0·8	0·04	5	2	Limerick Co.
52	1	1	.	1	.	.	0·16	0·07	35	13	1·16	0·64	161	127	1·32	1·04	6	2	„ City.
.	.	.	7	2	.	.	0·11	0·05	5	2	.	.	146	69	2·2	.	6	4	Londonderry.
19	.	.	10	5	.	.	1·47	0·23	6	5	0·67	0·02	49	31	0·11	0·19	3	2	Longford.
.	.	.	15	8	.	.	2·17	1·81	.	.	.	.	84	30	0·23	0·10	4	1	Louth.
7	1	.	2	6	.	.	0·66	0·81	.	3	.	0·24	4	4	0·04	0·33	1	2	Drogheda Town.
35	.	.	12	15	.	.	0·4	0·4	29	39	0·64	2·46	537	261	1·47	0·72	9	5	Mayo.
14	.	.	11	1	.	.	1·29	0·04	64	4	5·43	0·12	68	14	0·19	0·04	12	1	Meath.
.	2	.	17	18	.	.	6·74	8·48	1	1	.	.	26	3	0·01	.	2	2	Monaghan.
4	2	.	2	2	.	.	0·26	0·08	20	2	1·19	0·07	71	4	0·19	0·01	3	1	Queen's.
43	1	.	5	7	.	.	0·72	0·86	20	3	1·49	0·22	7	5	0·4	0·1	7	3	Roscommon.
65	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	0·67	006	142	65	0·39	0·18	10	5	Sligo.
182	.	.	16	11	.	.	0·7	0·4	4	1	0·24	0·11	249	64	2·31	0·7	5	6	Tipperary, N. R.
314	1	.	3	1	.	.	0·26	0·15	95	32	2·33	0·64	819	314	2·24	0·86	8	5	„ S. R.
102	.	.	2	1	.	.	0·34	0·11	17	5	0·71	0·09	203	101	0·56	0·28	4	6	Tyrone.
.	2	.	5	3	.	.	0·2	0·16	50	22	1·2	0·6	256	45	0·7	0·12	9	4	Waterford Co.
																			„ City
27	2	.	4	1	.	.	0·18	0·02	12	10	0·36	0·7	210	27	0·58	0·01	2	2	Westmeath.
15	4	.	51	7	.	.	40·5	1·9	15	5	1·3	0·8	484	112	1·3	0·3	41	3	Wexford.
.	2	.	11	11	.	.	4·39	2·79	2	2	0·12	0·12	78	42	0·21	0·11	2	2	Wicklow.
.	44	.	580	.	11	.	208·22	.	1120	.	89·10	.	12242	.	40·73	.	295	.	Total Males.
2280	.	2	.	342	.	37	.	108·31	.	734	.	49·19	.	8017	.	25·24	.	182	Total Females.
2,346	46		922		48		316·53		1,854		138·29		20,259		65·97		477		Total M. and F.
	1,016																		

TABLE X.—DEATHS, and their CAUSES, during the Year 1867.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED.	No.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Age.	Crime, &c., for which Committed.	Date of Committal.	Cause of Death, as returned by Local Inspector.	Date of Death.
Antrim, Belfast,	1	D.M'K.	M.	40	Dangerous lunacy	9 Sept. 1863,	Epilepsy,	18 Feb.
" "	2	J. W.	M.	45	Child stealing (a lunatic).	24 Nov. 1866,	Idiotic Exhaustion,	21 Mar.
" "	3	W. R.	M.	40	Treason-Felony,	24 May, 1867,	Aneurism,	9 Sept.
" "	4	M. J. L.	F.	30	Dangerous lunacy	11 Oct. 1867,	Exhaustion,	16 Oct.
Armagh,	5	M. H.	F.	78	Do.,	27 Mar. 1867,	Do.,	13 May.
" "	6	E. S.	F.	23	Prostitution,	8 Nov. 1867,	Bowel Complaint,	25 Nov.
Carlow,	7	J. R.	M.	80	Dangerous lunacy	1 June, 1867,	Exhaustion and Old Age,	3 Oct.
" "	8	J. W.	M.	27	Do.,	7 Oct. 1867,	Epilepsy,	7 Oct.
Cavan,	9	W. S.	M.	51	Criminal lunacy	17 June, 1861,	Phthisis,	10 May.
Cork County,	10	C. M'C.	M.	61	Stolen goods in possession.	15 Mar. 1865,	Heart Disease,	20 Jan.
Cork City,	11	C. D.	F.	50	Larceny,	22 May, 1867,	Fever,	26 Aug.
Down, Downpatk.	12	J. J.	M.	31	Dangerous lunacy	28 April, 1864,	Disease of Brain,	14 Feb.
" "	13	W. B.	M.	42	Do.,	8 May, 1866,	Disease of Brain & Dropsy,	19 Mar.
" "	14	M. A.	F.	38	Do.,	11 Feb. 1867,	Apoplexy,	4 April.
" "	15	R. A.	M.	33	Do.,	29 Mar. 1867,	Diarrhœa,	18 April.
" "	16	M. C.	F.	78	Do.,	8 Oct. 1859,	Debility and Old Age,	13 May.
" "	17	P. T.	M.	45	Do.,	1 Mar. 1862,	Diarrhœa and Disease of Brain.	23 May.
Dublin County,	18	S. P.	M.	30	Deserter,	11 April, 1867,	Disease of Heart,	15 April.
" "	19	J. S.	M.	27	Treasonable practices.	5 Aug. 1867,	Hemorrhage from Congestion of Intestines.	29 Dec.
Dublin City:								
Richmond B.,	20	R. J.	M.	40	Dangerous lunacy	13 Nov. 1862,	Cerebral Softening,	4 Jan.
" "	21	W. K.	M.	27	Malicious assault	27 Oct. 1866,	Consumption,	29 Jan.
" "	22	P.M'D.	M.	56	Dangerous lunacy	5 Oct. 1865,	Disease of Heart,	15 Mar.
" "	23	L. K.	M.	45	Do.,	21 Feb. 1865,	Epilepsy,	13 April
" "	24	W. W.	M.	19	Uttering base coin.	26 Oct. 1866,	Consumption,	19 April.
" "	25	J. M'D.	M.	46	Indecent assault,	26 Oct. 1866,	Natural Decay,	22 Dec.
" "	26	M.O'D.	M.	36	Illegal possession of hay.	12 Nov. 1867,	Rupture of the Abdominal Aorta.	25 Nov.
Grangegorman P.	27	S. W.	F.	46	Dangerous lunacy	3 July, 1866,	Disease of Heart and Lungs	25 Jan.
" "	28	J. F.	F.	61	Do.,	17 Nov. 1866,	Disease of Heart,	5 Feb.
" "	29	M. M.	F.	37	Felony,	18 Dec. 1866,	Do.,	25 Mar.
" "	30	T. N.	F.	23	Do.,	13 Feb. 1866,	Disease of Kidneys,	10 Sept.
Galway Town,	31	M. J.	F.	40	Larceny from person.	12 Oct. 1865,	Epilepsy,	25 Mar.
Kerry, Tralee,	32	E. B.	M.	36	Unlawfully wounding.	15 June, 1866,	Hepatication of greater part of Left Lung, and Diarrhœa.	20 June.
Kildare, Naas,	33	J. T.	M.	51	Dangerous lunacy	6 Feb. 1867,	Debility and Diarrhœa,	5 Mar.
" "	34	P. K.	M.	27	Do.,	16 April, 1866,	Exhaustion,	21 Mar.
Longford,	35	J. L.	M.	30	Do.,	8 July, 1867,	Disease of Brain,	10 Nov.
Mayo, Castlebar,	36	J. W.	F.	70	Attempt at suicide	29 Nov. 1867,	Debility,	6 Dec.
Monaghan,	37	W. H.	M.	28	Dangerous lunacy	12 Feb. 1867,	Apoplexy,	13 Feb.
Sligo,	38	B. A.	F.	38	Larceny,	1 Mar. 1867,	Carbuncle of Nose, &c.,	10 May.
"	39	P. G.	M.	60	Begging,	1 Nov. 1867,	Debility and Bowel Complaint.	24 Nov.

[*continued.*

TABLE X. *concluded.*—DEATHS, and their CAUSES, during the Year 1867.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED.	No.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Age.	Crime, &c., for which Committed.	Date of Committal.	Cause of Death, as returned by Local Inspector.	Date of Death.
Clerary, S. R.,	40	J. L.	M.	70	Drunkenness, .	26 Oct. 1867,	Internal Injury, and Drunkenness.	27 Oct.
„ . .	41	E. H.	F.	30	Larceny, . .	22 Oct. 1867,	Pneumonia. . . .	13 Dec.
Cford, . .	42	M. D.	M.	60	Dangerous lunacy	6 May, 1864.	Bronchitis, . . .	21 Mar.
„ . .	43	M. W.	M.	30	Larceny, . . .	19 Dec. 1866,	Disease of the Brain, .	11 April.
Clow, . .	44	M. H.	M.	61	Dangerous lunacy	28 June, 1866,	General Debility, . .	1 April.

TABLE XI.—ESCAPES from Gaols and Bridewells in the Year 1867.

From whence.	Date.	Sex.	Age.	Offence.	Tried or Untried.	Whether confined separately or with others.	Whether retaken or not.
Cahelstown Bridewell, Cork Co.	Sep.	M.	21	Sending a threatening letter.	Untried, .	Separately, . .	Yes.
Clerick City Gaol.	17 Sep.	M.	13	Larceny of a pair of boots.	Tried, .	With others, . .	Yes.
Clraine Bridewell, Londonderry Co.	7 May,	F.	23	Being of unsound mind.	Untried, .	Separately, . .	Yes.
Clerary, S. R. Gaol.	18 Sep.	M.	26	Fenianism, .	Do., .	Do., . .	No.

TABLE XII.—PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES in the Year 1867, in the several County and Borough Gaols.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Handcuff or Irons.		Dark or Refractory Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	.	.	100	9	440	10	*42	.	582	19	601
Armagh,	.	.	18	5	.	.	.	.	18	5	23
Carlow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Cavan,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	7	19	7	26
Cork County,	.	.	158	8	35	2	46	6	239	16	255
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	27	55	27	82
Donegal,	.	.	14	2	.	.	8	1	22	3	25
Down,	.	.	16	1	.	.	.	.	16	1	17
Dublin County,	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	17
Dublin City:											
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	†299	.	.	.	6	.	305	.	305
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	4	.	64	.	.	.	68	68
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	5	3	8
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	14	.	14
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	14	23	.	.	14	23	37
Kerry,	2	.	12	12	.	.	.	.	14	12	26
Kildare,	.	.	34	28	.	.	.	.	34	28	62
Kilkenny County,	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	4	3	7
„ City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
King's,	.	.	15	5	1	1	.	.	16	6	22
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	38	1	119	1	.	.	157	2	159
„ City,	1	.	28	1	.	.	.	.	29	1	30
Londonderry,	.	.	†49	18	.	.	.	.	49	18	67
Longford,	.	.	37	10	.	.	.	2	37	12	49
Louth,	.	.	3	6	2	.	.	.	5	6	11
Drogheda Town,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Mayo,	.	.	12	3	1	1	1	2	14	6	20
Meath,	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5
Monaghan,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Queen's,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
Roscommon,	3	.	23	3	13	1	.	.	39	4	43
Sligo,	.	.	10	6	.	.	.	.	10	6	16
Tipperary, North Riding,	.	.	16	2	3	.	.	.	19	2	21
„ South Riding,	.	.	80	7	.	.	.	.	80	7	87
Tyrone,	.	.	28	5	.	.	.	.	28	5	33
Waterford County,	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5
„ City,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
Westmeath,	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	8	1	9
Wexford,	.	.	†13	5	.	.	.	.	13	5	18
Wicklow,	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	7	2	9
Total Males,	7	.	1,058	.	642	.	182	.	1,889	.	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	150	.	103	.	48	.	301	.
Total Males and Females,	7		1,208		745		230		.	.	2,190

* One straps, one discontinued as wardman, seven discontinued from minding lunatics, thirty-three cautioned.
† With stoppage of diet.

TABLE XIII.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL PRISONERS who attended at the several Gaol Schools in the Year 1867, with the Number of Teachers, &c.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Individual Prisoners who attended School.		Number of days School was held.		Average Daily Number of Pupils.		Number of Teachers.		Number of Hours allotted daily for Instruction of each Pupil.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	381	167	248	262	10.	5·29	1	.	3	1½
Armagh,	118	58	267	243	10·6	6·12	1	1	2	2
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	155	.	312	.	14·36	.	1	.	2	.
Clare,	105	46	213	250	9·	3·	1	1	2	1
Cork County,	54	41	231	287	7·1	4·4	1	.	2	1¾
„ City,	147	89	272	298	15·	10·	1	1	2	2
Donegal,	261	68	228	248	19·44	4·66	1	1	1	1
Down,	27	31	256	290	3·35	3·27	1	2	2	2
Dublin County,	.	3	.	50	.	1·4	1	1	2	2
Dublin City:										
Richmond Bridewell,	175	.	225	.	19·	.	1	.	1½	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	231	.	267	.	13·3	.	1	.	.
Fermanagh,	105	49	312	312	13·72	7·95	1	.	1½	.
Galway County,	64	.	161	.	11·5	.	1	.	0½	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	36	8	224	300	2·5	1·4	1	1	2	1½
Kildare,	29	.	223	.	7·6	.	1	.	1	.
Kilkenny County,	54	5	259	207	7·5	·3	2	2	2	2
„ City,	26	4			3·	1·				
King's,	10	.	195	.	1·1	.	1	.	2	.
Leitrim,	114	14	283	181	11·42	1·14	2	.	1	1
Limerick County,	14	.	13	.	9·	.	1	.	2	.
„ City,	.	30	.	218	.	4·	.	1	.	2*
Londonderry,	150	49	260	308	24·1	8·	1	.	1	1
Longford,	146	25	304	246	10·	4·1	1	1	2	2
Louth,	54	28	176	307	8·71	3·32	1	1	1	1
Drogheda Town,	61	.	305	.	6·85	.	1	.	2	.
Mayo,	69	.	108	.	14·24	.	1	.	2	.
Meath,	95	37	309	214	8·05	4·56	4	2	2	2
Monaghan,	13	5	67	45	4·	3·	1	1	2	2
Queen's,	74	40	170	253	11·1	3·3	1	1	1½	2
Roscommon,	135	48	227	292	18·09	3·79	1	1	1	2
Sligo,	281	67	261	261	15·53	7·98	1	1	2	2
Tipperary, North Riding,	121	31	251	169	22·82	4·15	1	1	1	1
„ South Riding,	37	.	183	.	5·6	.	1	.	2	.
Tyrone,	288	92	350	350	39·	14·19	1	1	2	1
Waterford County,	13	10	209	254	1·5	1·	1	1	2	2
„ City,	23	15			6·8	3·1				
Westmeath,	117	17	279	236	13·9	2·	1	.	2	1
Wexford,	16	12	288	279	6·3	4·7	1	.	1½	1½
Wicklow,	155	63	314	294	13·3	6·09	2	2	2	2
Total Males,	3,723	.	.	.	405·08	.	41	.	.	.
Total Females,	.	1,383	.	.	.	140·51	.	25	.	.
Total Males and Females,	5,106		.		545·59		66		.	.

* Sexes taught collectively.

TABLE XIV.—PRISON STOCK of BEDDING and CLOTHING in the several County

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	BEDDING.						CLOTHING. For Males.						
	Blankets, Pairs of.	Sheets, Pairs of.	Rugs.	Hammocks or Cots.	Bedticks.	Bedsteads.	Shirts.	Jackets.	Vests.	Trowsers.	Caps.	Stockings or Socks (pairs).	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs (pairs).
Antrim,	481	826	460	355	491	63	529	270	390	283	295	395	400
Armagh,	165	336	133	61	128	110	101	59	74	62	57	30	67
Carlow,	80	60	.	16	90	96	45	45	45	45	41	.	75
Cavan,	125	128	135	.	125	114	90	60	60	60	80	30	56
Clare,	80	120	170	180	16	.	48	320	120	100	60	.	40
Cork County,	546	566	274	88	363	285	277	189	170	153	192	297	181
„ City,	266	159	262	45	176	298	120	102	78	98	80	.	61
Donegal,	147	170	158	.	130	134	128	176	147	141	116	.	45
Down,	244	230	184	.	204	203	166	121	105	147	180	.	110
Dublin County,	156	167	170	121	42	23	230	130	130	158	90	.	102
Dublin City:													
Richmond B.,	469	705½	493	410	138	92	661	603	371	695	448	140	545
Grangegorman P.	435	492	407	.	350	243	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	112	178	97	.	100	105	76	40	30	41	30	12	30
Galway County,	254	154⅔	162	221	267	.	94	78	66	71	57	.	41
„ Town,	129	71	.	.	82	67	46	32	37	62	48	.	.
Kerry,	160	119	.	.	182	202	96	104	22	60	42	.	50
Kildare,	195½	251½	193	98	92	36	206	145	113	244	112	373	119
Kilkenny County and City,	130	174	96	104	67	105	98	92	88	68	90	.	61
King's,	210	100	8	58	150	63	70	60	60	62	70	.	49
Leitrim,	118	154	91	7	165	139	116	47	.	56	66	.	56
Limerick County,	180	240	138	113	230	94	148	118	121	140	129	96	77
„ City,	130	162	137	33	126	120	75	56	.	71	.	68	40
Londonderry,	339	340	18	66	142	147	176	135	171	134	165	211	110
Longford,	128	148	123	52	126	.	147	67	88	76	80	.	169
Louth,	138	150	134	100	121	25	107	53	57	56	81	70	61
Drogheda Town,	37	60	37	18	37	19	29	16	16	20	12	26	12
Mayo,	270	141½	243	.	245	244	97	71	74	79	41	.	97
Meath,	117	220	117	.	117	138	71	50	64	60	40	.	50
Monaghan,	128	84	80	62	84	17	48	67	63	51	11	14	22
Queen's,	175½	105½	179	30	120	84	55	71	31	70	60	12	18
Roscommon,	118	154	124	.	118	123	90	50	50	52	150	.	103
Sligo,	146	321	145	.	128	112	57	76	40	30	25	.	94
Tipperary, N. Riding,	243	230	243	28	221	196	213	77	80	136	95	93	162
„ S. Riding,	243	241	164	120	257	268	180	241	181	187	136	.	131
Tyrone,	157	142	212	48	164	120	140	120	81	81	100	37	75
Waterford County and City,	161	151	120	103	148	61	102	50	70	75	57	.	63
Westmeath,	132	105	116	.	118	136	40	51	45	45	30	.	30
Wexford,	344½	278	16	43	247	157	445	161	177	142	204	270	164
Wicklow,	98	93	100	.	112	88	110	90	90	100	80	8	50
Total,	7,787½	8,527½	5,939	2,580	6,219	4,527	5,527	4,293	3,605	4,211	3,650	2,182	3,616
Total Males,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total M. and F.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

d Borough Gaols, on the 31st of December, 1867 (both in Use and Store).

Clothing. For Females.								Daily Average Number of Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors.		Highest Number of Prisoners of each Sex in Custody in 1867, exclusive of Debtors.		County and Borough Gaols.
Jackets.	Gowns.	Petticoats.	Aprons.	Neckerchiefs.	Caps.	Stockings (pairs).	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs pairs).	M.	F.	M.	F.	
127	264	240	140	200	215	260	174	147·43	77·46	175	108	Antrim.
.	62	83	84	.	96	26	24	40·35	21·65	58	31	Armagh.
37	.	61	52	52	52	.	32	14	8	23	18	Carlow.
38	6	48	35	58	46	24	32	42·87	10·63	57	16	Cavan.
24	24	24	30	30	30	.	18	40·54	7·99	64	18	Clare.
.	89	175	117	144	129	115	42	109	33	150	52	Cork County.
113	.	148	206	139	212	.	65	53·42	57·53	73	92	„ City.
40	.	77	80	85	80	19	20	34·33	7·01	51	14	Donegal.
112	.	156	94	76	107	.	50	58·93	35·08	74	43	Down.
116	.	132	102	.	71	.	44	92·7	19	229	23	Dublin County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	267	.	400	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
537	.	738	818	550	614	99	370	.	181	.	212	Grangegorman P.
.	32	35	25	.	20	18	27	17·97	13·79	28	23	Fermanagh.
40	.	17	3	16	.	.	8	26·7	14·08	45	26	Galway County.
33	.	49	43	42	.	.	28	7·09	5·6	14	13	„ Town.
24	.	43	28	12	22	.	7	40·61	11·6	54	17	Kerry.
93	.	124	120	63	139	194½	98½	61·27	21·54	103	40	Kildare.
28	.	36	48	64	10	.	12	24	7	51	16	Kilkenny County
												„ City.
12	16	10	22	22	30	.	18	8·31	5·16	16	14	King's.
5	24	23	12	.	.	.	12	20·23	7·08	33	12	Leitrim.
23	.	27	35	6	.	24	15	18·33	4·58	30	8	Limerick County.
.	37	.	.	.	.	.	23	73·52	11·84	134	18	„ City.
.	70	81	72	126	96	66	32	36	14·46	61	30	Londonderry.
75	.	49	67	34	.	.	42	34·2	14·09	51	25	Longford.
35	.	76	44	40	37	28	35	15·76	6·37	26	10	Louth.
30	.	20	12	12	19	12	10	33	10·67	93	19	Drogheda Town.
55	.	57	.	.	3	.	23	9·19	3·9	57	10	Mayo.
80	.	32	30	32	32	.	23	40·7	17·6	73	29	Meath.
24	.	32	20	20	20	3	16	18·85	4·46	31	12	Monaghan.
49	.	50	45	51	120	.	22	19·73	16·25	33	22	Queen's.
32	18	18	26	26	.	.	34	18·59	4·56	20	13	Roscommon.
.	30	13	50	.	4	.	21	26·19	7·65	33	13	Sligo.
60	.	66	192	51	140	108	59	19·74	7·72	31	17	Tipperary, N. Rid.
40	40	82	80	38	60	.	74	39·92	8·65	86	20	„ S. Rid.
.	64	133	120	51	30	46	38	66·07	24·98	141	36	Tyrone.
.	52	71	48	.	81	.	45	41·03	14·42	58	24	Waterford County.
								19·1	4·2	66	10	„ City.
32	.	35	32	.	.	22	21	19·8	12·8	30	23	Westmeath.
101	.	62	106	90	74	99	46	21·28	8·28	33	16	Wexford.
35	.	70	70	70	70	27	25	70·38	18·93	87	26	Wicklow.
2,050	828	3,187	3,108	2,200	2,659	1,190½	1,685½	23·32	8·57	34	16	Total.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1771·45	.	2,915	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	769·18	.	1,185	Total Females.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2540·63		.	.	Total M. and F.

TABLE XV.—AMOUNT of ACCOMMODATION in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Wards.		Yards.		Day Rooms.		Solitary Cells.		Cells. 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high from floor to ceiling, *or* containing 432 cubic feet.		Of Larger Size.		Of Smaller Size.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	11	2	23	15	4	1	8	8	.	.	329	103	.	.
Armagh,	3	2	15	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	61	38	.	.
Carlow,	4	1	9	6	10	2	3	.	.	22	.	.	47	19
Cavan,	.	.	8	2	9	3	4	2	70	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	8	2	8	2	7	2	4	2	103	12	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	7	5	7	5	9	5	2	2	.	.	.	.	12	55
„ City,	9	9	6	5	6	9	22	8	36	54	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	6	3	8	2	10	3	4	3	.	.	.	.	64	19
Down,	8	3	9	2	7	2	14	1	150	49	14	10	.	.
Dublin County,	5	5	5	5	1	.	*4	3	96	43	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	15	.	17	.	34	.	9	.	147	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	11	.	11	.	4	.	126	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	7	2	5	3	3	1	.	.	66	36	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	4	3	4	3	4	3	.	.	81	15	.	.	3	2
„ Town,	5	2	6	2	4	3	.	.	.	.	4	7	24	.
Kerry,	6	2	6	2	5	4	2	1	.	.	79	15	.	.
Kildare,	.	.	4	2	2	2	*3	*2	60	24	.	.	16	16
Kilkenny County and City,	14	8	4	3	3	2	*5	*5	46	.	91	72	.	.
King's,	4	2	3	2	2	2	*1	*1	97	32	.	8	.	.
Leitrim,	5	3	9	5	13	3	5	2	56	19	2	2	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	4	3	2	.	*1	.	6	.	62	38	.	.
„ City,	4	2	4	.	.	.	3	.	70	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	11	.	13	2	5	.	10	2	136	34	.	.	.	.
Longford,	8	7	8	3	8	.	*3	*1	.	.	.	4	48	12
Louth,	3	1	18	.	1	1	2	2	83	31	2	1	.	.
Drogheda Town,	2	1	3	2	.	.	1	1	23	7	.	1	.	.
Mayo,	8	3	8	3	7	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	98	30
Meath,	.	.	11	4	5	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	50	30
Monaghan,	3	3	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	59	39	.	.
Queen's,	6	2	13	5	8	4	4	4	91	20	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	7	1	7	1	7	1	*3	*1	58	16	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	8	1	12	4	12	2	*5	*1	.	.	74	17	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	8	4	10	7	7	4	2	2	.	.	35	15	114	18
„ S. Riding,	24	.	13	1	5	.	.	.	120	59	39	.	.	.
Tyrone,	5	3	4	2	3	1	2	2	.	.	24	37	51	.
Waterford County and City,	.	.	6	3	.	.	1	1	73	30	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	10	7	5	2	5	2	93	14	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	17	5	4	.	6	3	79	59	3	.	.	.
Wicklow,	5	2	5	3	5	2	1	.	56	23	.	.	.	.
Total for Males,	223	.	324	.	219	.	149	.	1,896	.	878	.	527	.
Total for Females,	.	84	.	135	.	80	.	71	.	725	.	407	.	201
Total for M. and F.,	307		459		299		220		2,621		1,285		728	

Marked thus * dark.

y and Borough Gaols on the 31st of December, 1867.

to n 3 ns.	Sleeping Rooms. Number.		No. of Beds in same.		Hospital. No. of Rooms or Wards.		No. of Beds in same.		No. of Water Closets.		No. of Baths.		Chapels.	School Rooms.		County and Borough Gaols.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	5	5	5	5	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	Antrim.
.	5	.	10	.	1	1	5	5	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	Armagh.
.	13	.	6	.	2	2	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	Carlow.
18	6	1	22	3	2	1	6	3	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	Cavan.
.	9	.	9	.	2	2	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Clare.
.	9	1	12	.	4	2	.	4	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	Cork County.
.	6	1	12	1	3	3	6	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	„ City.
.	5	3	14	12	2	2	12	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	Donegal.
.	2	1	.	.	4	2	8	6	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	Down.
.	6	2	4	.	5	2	16	.	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	Dublin County.
.	.	.	.	.	6	.	62	.	9	.	2	.	2	1	.	Dublin City: Richmond Bridewell.
2	.	1	.	15	.	5	.	38	.	5	.	2	1	.	1	Grangegorman P.
.	5	2	5	2	4	4	9	6	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	Fermanagh.
5	2	1	6	6	2	2	9	10	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	Galway County.
2	2	7	.	12	1	1	4	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	„ Town.
.	4	2	12	6	4	1	8	3	2	1	1	.	1	1	1	Kerry.
4	5	.	5	.	2	2	12	8	3	3	1	1	2	.	.	Kildare.
.	6	1	16	.	3	3	7	4	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	Kilkenny County and City.
.	.	.	.	.	5	5	11	12	2	2	1	.	1	1	.	King's.
2	7	.	12	.	5	3	10	6	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	4	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	2	2	6	4	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	„ City.
.	7	2	16	4	3	3	6	6	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	Londonderry.
.	6	2	5	.	2	1	10	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	Louth.
.	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	Drogheda Town.
6	4	2	8	4	2	2	6	6	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	Mayo.
6	7	1	6	1	4	3	12	12	2	2	2	.	1	1	1	Meath.
.	4	2	11	9	2	2	4	3	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	2	2	13	12	2	2	1	.	1	.	.	Queen's.
.	4	3	8	6	3	2	8	8	3	2	2	1	1	.	.	Roscommon.
.	10	8	6	13	2	2	8	6	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	Sligo.
.	13	3	14	2	4	5	8	4	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	Tipperary, N. Riding.
.	6	4	25	35	10	4	19	8	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	„ S. Riding.
.	.	1	.	2	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	2	2	12	12	2	2	1	1	1	.	.	Waterford County and City.
.	4	6	.	12	3	2	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Westmeath.
.	9	.	39	.	3	2	6	4	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	Wexford.
.	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	Wicklow.
.	170	.	287	.	121	.	342	.	56	.	40	.	47	23	.	Total for Males.
45	.	59	.	147	.	86	.	242	.	44	.	24	.	.	17	Total for Females.
5	229		434		207		584		100		64			40		Total for M. and F.

[*continued.*

TABLE XV. *concluded*—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION in the severa

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Work-shops.		Work-sheds.		Kitchens.	Bakeries.	Store Rooms.	Laundries.	Drying Rooms.	Lavatories.		Privies.		Exclusive of Hospital.			
														Water-closets.		Baths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
Antrim,	1	.	107	.	1	.	5	2	2	2	1	8	1	275	103	1*	1*
Armagh,	.	.	10	.	2	.	4	1	1	.	2	.	.	66	5	1*	1*
Carlow,	3	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	1	8	4	8	7	1	.	4	.
Cavan,	3	.	.	.	1	.	6	1	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	1	.
Clare,	3	.	4	.	1	1	5	1	1	2	.	2	.	20	6	2*	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	6	5	.	.	10	5	1*	1*
„ City,	2	2	1	2	1	.	2	1	1	9	9	10	7	3	1	1*	1*
Donegal,	4	1	4	.	2	.	6	1	1	11	1	10	2	1	.	1	.
Down,	15	.	24	.	1	1	12	1	1	13	7	14	4	7	7	3	1
Dublin County,	1	.	.	.	1	.	10	1	2	3	4	.	.	12	8	2*	3*
Dublin City:																	
Richmond B.	10	.	.	.	2	.	24	1	2	16	.	.	.	36	.	4*	.
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	1	1	.	3	1	1	.	1	.	12	.	2	.	5*
Fermanagh,	1	.	20	.	1	.	4	1	1	.	1	6	2	13	1	1	1
Galway County,	1	.	1	13	1	.	7	1	1	4	.	11	3	9	.	1*	1*
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	1	.
Kerry,	6	.	21	.	1	1	3	1	1	8	3	2	1	7	2	1*	.
Kildare,	1	.	.	.	2	.	4	1	1	3	1	.	.	10	5	3	3
Kilkenny County and City,	3	.	13	.	2	.	2	1	1	4	4	1	.	4	4	1*	.
King's,	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	2	6	1	5	6	8	.	6	.
Leitrim,	1	1	24	.	1	.	3	2	.	1	.	12	5	1	.	1	.
Limerick County,	1	.	13	.	1	.	4	1	1	29	10	.	.	20	8	1*	1*
„ City,	1	.	12	.	1	.	7	.	.	15	.	4	.	11	.	.	.
Londonderry,	1	.	50	.	1	.	6	1	1	4	2	5	.	13	4	1*	1*
Longford,	5	.	16	.	1	1	4	1	1	.	5	8	2	3	4	1	1
Louth,	2	.	24	.	1	.	5	1	1	.	.	8	.	5	.	1	1
Drogheda Town,	1	.	5	.	.	.	2	1	.	2	1	3	2	3	1	2	1
Mayo,	1	.	1	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	12	5	1	.	8	1
Meath,	3	.	1	.	2	.	4	1	1	.	.	10	4	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	2	.	24	.	1	.	4	1	1	3	3	4	1	7	5	1*	1*
Queen's,	10	.	12	.	2	1	.	1	1	19	10	18	6	5	3	1	1
Roscommon,	2	.	8	.	1	.	4	1	1	.	2	7	.	.	3	.	2
Sligo,	6	.	8	.	1	.	3	1	1	.	.	20	3	2	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	2	.	4	.	5	1	14	1	1	8	4	21	5	.	.	12*	8*
„ S. Riding,	.	.	10	.	1	.	3	2	4	13	6	10	1	24	12	1*	.
Tyrone,	4	.	29	.	1	.	4	1	1	4	3	4	.	10	4	2	1
Waterford County and City,	2	2	.	.	1	.	3	2	2	3	3	6	2	7	7	1	1
Westmeath,	4	.	16	.	1	1	3	1	1	4	.	14	2	8	6	1	1
Wexford,	10	.	1	.	1	.	9	1	1	8	4	15	3	7	3	1*	1*
Wicklow,	1	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	1	2	3	8	2	4	3	1*	1*
Total for Males,	114	.	463	.	49	9	193	43	42	201	.	282	.	613	.	71	.
Total for Females,	.	6	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	.	91	.	212	.	41
Total for M. & F.,	120		479							301		373		825		112	

* Thus marked supplied with hot water. † Boxes. ‡ Thus marked, partitioned.

nty and Borough Gaols on the 31st December, 1867.

mi-ing oms.	Reception Rooms.		Pumps.	Wells.	Treadwheels.	Capstan Mills.	Crank Mills.	Other Machines for Labour.	Tell-Tale Clocks.	Total amount of sleeping accommodation, including that for Debtors, but *exclusive* of Beds in Hospital.		Number Gaol can accommodate.					County and Borough Gaols.
												Debtors.		Criminals.		Total.	
F.	M.	F.								M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	
.	4	3	1	2	.	.	1	.	2	322	103	40	1	287	107	435	Antrim.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	98	38	10	.	88	38	136	Armagh.
.	.	.	2	2	1‡	.	.	.	2	60	41	7	.	53	41	101	Carlow.
.	1	.	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	88	58	18	3	91	61	173	Cavan.
1	1	.	10	1	1	.	.	1	1	139	.	12	.	115	12	139	Clare.
.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cork County.§
.	1	.	1	1	1‡	.	1	1	1	78	64	36	3	166	170	375	„ City.
1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	33	8	2	82	31	123	Donegal.
.	4	4	2	.	.	1	.	.‖	3	174	63	32	.	142	63	237	Down.
.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1‡	1[a]	4	108	46	12	4	96	43	155	Dublin County.
.	1	.	3	3	2‡	.	.	.	5	369	.	.	.	562	.	562	Dublin City: Richmond B.
1	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	147	.	.	.	197	197	Grangegorman P.
.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	78	38	8	4	66	36	114	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	3	.	2‡	.	.	.	.	80	20	14	.	95	41	150	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	1	1‡	.	.	.	.	36	23	4	.	59	.	63	„ Town.
.	.	.	1	1	1‡	1	.	.	2	91	21	12	6	79	15	112	Kerry.
1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.‖	3	87	52	10	3	82	52	147	Kildare.
.	1	.	2	2	1‡	.	1	.‖	1	122	38	8	4	137	72	221	Kilkenny County, and City.
.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	97	40	10	.	87	40	137	King's.
.	1	1	2	.	1	.	1	.	1	66	16	21	2	72	29	124	Leitrim
.	.	.	4	.	1‡	.	.	.	2	78	42	10	4	68	38	120	Limerick County.
.	1	.	3	.	1‡	.	.	.	1	70	.	19	.	70	.	89	„ City.§
1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	172	40	20	6	136	34	196	Londonderry.
.	1	1	.	1	.	1	2	19	2	56	19	30	8	60	21	119	Longford.
.	4	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	75	25	4	2	80	27	113	Louth.
.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	12	4	2	26	11	43	Drogheda Town.
.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.‖	2	148	52	8	4	140	48	200	Mayo.
.	1	1	2	2	2	.	.	.‖	2	76	24	18	1	98	54	171	Meath.
1	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	.	1	70	49	11	10	59	39	119	Monaghan.
1	2	2	2	2	1‡	.	.	.	2	98	20	20	4	108	20	152	Queen's.
.	.	.	1	1	1‡	.	.	.	1	76	24	8	.	78	30	116	Roscommon.
.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	2	94	37	36	6	82	49	173	Sligo.
1	1	.	3	2	1	.	1	.	2	188	55	19	.	235	84	338	Tipperary, N. Rid.
.	1	.	11	.	1‡	.	.	.	3	196	59	10	.	300	59	369	„ S. Rid.
1	1	1	3	3	1‡	.	.	.	2	90	37	20	2	70	37	129	Tyrone.
.	.	.	4	.	1‡	.	.	.	1	88	36	15	6	73	30	124	Waterford County and City.
.	1	1	6	2	.	.	1	1[b]	2	105	26	10	4	113	49	176	Westmeath.
.	1	1	13	.	.	.	1	1[c]	3	120	68	16	.	105	74	195	Wexford.
.	.	.	4	2	1‡	.	.	1[a]	1	58	24	6	1	52	28	82	Wicklow.
.	37	.	109	37	26	3	12	26	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total for Males.
9	.	26								.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Total for Females.
										—		—		—		—	Total for M. and F.

ols undergoing extensive alterations. ‖ Shot-drill. a Mangle. b Corn bruiser. c Washing machine.

TABLE XVI.—TRADES' WORK and HARD LABOUR in the several County a and the Pro

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	MALES.																FEMALES.						
	Masons or Stonecutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Mat-making.	Other Trades.	TOTAL AT TRADES.	Picking Oakum and Flax Manufacture.	Stone-breakers, Bone-breakers, and Labourers.	Treadwheel, Capstan Mill, or Shot Drill.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.	Needlework & Weaving.	Knitting, Spinning, Dressing Flax, and Picking Oakum.	Washing, Ironing, and Mangling.	Shoemaking.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	
Antrim,	.	1	2	2	1	.	.	2	.	8	7	81	.	18	41	155	24	4	30	.	4	13	
Armagh,	.	.	2	1	4	.	1	2	.	10	.	22	.	6	18	56	10	3	2	.	3	2	
Carlow,	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	6	1	3	14	4	.	3	.	1	4	
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	8	20	39	.	1	3	.	2	1	
Clare,	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	5	.	10	2	11	12	1	9	45	3	6	4	.	1	.	
Cork County,	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	10	28	.	15	*35	6	94	3	5	13	.	6	2	
„ City,	.	2	.	2	4	1	2	3	7	21	10	.	10	9	1	51	.	†33	21	2	12	3	
Donegal,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	27	.	3	1	32	.	4	1	.	1	.	
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	9	10	31	54	8	.	3	.	4	19	
Dublin County,	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	16	.	12	9	28	69	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Dublin City:																							
Richmond B.,	.	3	3	4	24	.	2	41	.	77	75	.	30	29	76	287	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	12	.	27	‡121	
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	3	7	20	.	2	3	.	1	3	
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	10	23	1	.	4	.	1	9	
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	.	.	3	7	.	2	2	.	1	1	
Kerry,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	4	9	6	15	4	5	43	.	.	5	.	2	5	
Kildare,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	9	.	12	13	20	56	14	2	4	.	4	4	
Kilkenny County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	5	11	20	.	.	3	.	.	.	
„ City,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	2	7	.	.	2	.	.	.	
King's,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	11	.	.	4	3	20	.	5	2	.	1	.	
Leitrim,	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	5	5	3	16	.	.	2	.	.	.	
Limerick County,	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	27	13	.	6	10	58	1	2	5	.	2	2	
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	§13	.	.	4	12	29	.	6	5	.	2	2	
Londonderry,	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	10	.	18	7	.	.	5	1	31	2	.	2	.	5	2	
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	6	.	13	5	26	.	1	3	.	1	2	
Louth,	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	4	9	6	9	.	2	3	29	3	3	4	.	1	2	
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	1	.	6	.	1	1	.	.	5	
Mayo,	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	9	15	9	4	43	4	.	4	.	4	2	
Meath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	7	5	15	.	.	2	.	.	.	
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	4	2	7	18	1	3	2	.	2	8	
Queen's,	.	.	2	2	2	.	1	5	2	14	.	.	4	2	2	22	2	2	1	.	1	.	
Roscommon,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	10	6	2	21	1	.	3	.	1	1	
Sligo,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	13	7	.	23	2	3	.	.	2	.	
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	4	8	.	9	.	6	1	24	1	1	4	.	.	.	
„ S. Rid.,	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	5	10	.	.	36	7	10	63	7	.	12	.	3	3	
Tyrone,	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	4	1	10	1	18	18	1	1	49	17	.	1	.	2	.	
Waterford County and City,	.	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	3	9	.	.	18	.	8	35	2	2	5	.	3	3	
Westmeath,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	4	.	5	3	17	2	3	4	.	2	.	
Wexford,	.	1	2	2	.	.	2	1	1	9	12	9	.	6	36	72	3	4	6	.	2	4	
Wicklow,	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	.	1	6	.	.	5	6	6	23	.	.	2	.	1	4	
Total,	5	14	33	36	54	4	15	83	31	275	242	254	254	273	414	1,712	126	101	185	2	105	227	

* Includes twenty-five men employed as labourers on new prison buildings. † Twenty-six picking oakum

‡ Includes thirteen returned as "attending school." § Of these twelve were on tread-wheel two hours; nine were also on tread-wheel.

Gaols on the 31st December, 1867, the Cost of Work during the year, herefrom.

NT OF COST during the Year, Estimated Value rks on hand.		ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF RETURN of Work during the Year.		ESTIMATED PROFIT on Works during the Year.	No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel: No. of feet Ascent per day.	Number of Hours worked per day.	Total No. of Trades in which Prisoners were instructed.	COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
	Females.	Males.	Females.						
d.	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*					
10	138 9 5	561 6 7	620 11½ 6	841 12 10	28	.	.	4	Antrim.
7	0 1 6	58 15 1	3 14 3	45 19 3	3	.	.	3	Armagh.
	—	—	—	—	2	12,774	9	2	Carlow.
	—	—	—	—	.	6,480	5	–	Cavan.
3	4 4 1	18 17 10	32 1 0	37 6 6	9	5,120	2	2	Clare.
8	—	38 19 10	11 0 0	37 8 2	28	6,480	4	6	Cork County.
4	37 12 1	98 4 10	69 6 5	73 11 10	8	11,540	6½	6	„ City.
1	—	90 9 7	—	0 10 8	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
11	—	29 12 6	3 0 3	5 16 10	.	.	.	.	Down.
8	2 12 3	115 13 5	2 13 8	20 7 2	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
									Dublin City.
3½	—	2,947 10 11	—	605 3 7½	99	7,650	6½	4	Richmond B.
	11 10 0½	—	38 8 4	26 18 3½	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
0	—	15 17 1	—	5 5 1	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
1	12 1 0	120 6 9	12 1 0	34 8 8	.	4200 S. 3000 W.	6 4¾	3	Galway County.
6	12 6 2	93 17 4	16 2 6	12 14 2	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
3	1 5 6	177 7 11	2 5 6	23 11 8	.	2,560	2	4	Kerry.
1½	—	104 17 9½	—	26 19 10	8	.	.	3	Kildare.
	—	—	—	—	.	4,609½	1½	.	Kilkenny County
	—	—	—	—					„ City.
2	12 1 0	28 2 2	12 1 0	—	4	.	.	2	King's.
0	3 13 0	15 2 9	13 16 0	21 15 9	.	7,640	5	.	Leitrim.
4	22 7 6	139 1 11	77 9 6	97 15 11	.	.	.	1	Limerick County.
4	7 13 6	63 11 7	40 15 0	83 6 9	.	3,840	2	.	„ City.
3	59 4 6	1,053 15 1	64 19 7	229 1 11	11	.	8	3	Londonderry.
0½	10 1 11	18 8 5¾	11 17 6	4 17 2½	.	4,104	3	.	Longford.
2	—	36 2 10	5 2 6	33 5 2	.	.	.	.	Louth.
2	—	27 6 8	—	18 17 6	.	.	.	.	Drogheda Town.
4	0 14 0	2 6 3	2 14 8	5 0 11	17	4,000	5 to 3	6	Mayo.
	—	—	—	—	.	11,520	1	.	Meath.
0	0 3 5	21 2 1	1 18 8	12 3 6	.	.	5	1	Monaghan.
0	—	12 4 11	—	6 4 11	28	11,520	8	8	Queen's.
	—	—	—	5 2 7	2	9,600	6	1	Roscommon.
4½	3 6 6	52 11 10½	4 9 9	16 6 9½	4	6,400	5	3	Sligo.
4	75 9 1	167 19 9	84 9 1	16 6 5	8	.	2	4	Tipperary, N.Rid.
5	161 15 7½	422 19 3	248 12 6½	188 9 9	.	11,000	6	.	„ S. Rid.
4	4 12 8	128 5 1	13 12 6	61 7 5	6	6,380	5	5	Tyrone.
11	31 9 4	139 14 0	67 14 9	116 8 6	12	.	1½	3	Waterford County and City.
1	—	302 18 5	5 15 3	52 13 7	3	.	.	3	Westmeath.
5	8 0 2	179 11 4½	51 2 9½	150 3 7	8	.	.	6	Wexford.
11	46 17 5	48 19 7	62 14 11	30 2 2	4	1,280	1	3	Wicklow.
5½	667 11 8	7,332 1 6½	1,580 10 5	2,947 4 10¾	292	.	.	.	Total.
39 14 1½		8,912 11 11¾							

TABLE XVII.—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in the sev

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner (exclusive of Hospital.)		Average No. of Prisoners Dieted Daily, exclusive of Hospital.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prisoners.	COST O
		Per diem.	Per Annum.				Prisoner Ordinary
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		d.	£ *s.* *d.*				£
Antrim,	Mixed.	3·03	4 12 3·74	225·11	Coal.	17	1,039
Armagh,	Do.	3·2	4 17 8·88	61·77	Do.	11	301
Carlow,	Do.	3·3	5 1 3	21·76	Do.	12	110
Cavan,	Do.	2·79	4 5 0	52·84	Do.	23	224
Clare,	Do.	3·67	5 11 6·62	40	Coal and Bog Deal.	16	223
Cork County,	Do.	2·89	4 7 9·36	127	Coal.	23	557
„ City,	Do.	2·93	4 9 2	109	Do.	23	485
Donegal,	Do.	3·37	5 2 5·8	42·54	Do.	29	217
Down,	Do.	3·09	4 13 11·33	94·79	Do.	25	445
Dublin County,	Do.	5·	7 12 6·14	114	Do.	18	869
Dublin City:							
Richmond B.,	Do.	3·28	4 19 9·41	*264	Do.	20	1,317
Grangegorman P.	Do.	3·3	5 0 8·1	140	Do.	23	704
Fermanagh,	Do.	2·7	4 2 4·41	29	Coal and Turf.	11	119
Galway County,	Do.	2·48	3 15 4	36·38	Coal, Coke, and Turf.	13	137
„ Town,	Do.	2·5	3 16 11·16	12·4	Coal and Turf.	12	47
Kerry,	Do.	2·39	3 12 9·44	46·54	Coal.	23	169
Kildare,	Do.	3·48	5 6 1·41	81·45	Do.	12	432
Kilkenny County,	Do.	3·	4 11 6·96	19·5	Coal and Turf.	.†	89
„ City,	Do.	2·84	4 6 4	10	Do.	.†	43
King's,	Do.	3·38	5 2 9·6	27	Do.	19	138
Leitrim,	Do.	3·35	5 1 11·18	21·64	Do.	35	110
Limerick County,	Do.	3·75	5 14 0	72	Coal.	7	410
„ City,	Do.	3·08	4 13 9·6	48·7	Do.	7	228
Londonderry,	Do.	4·	6 2 2·5	49·9	Do.	8	304
Longford,	Do.	2·23	4 18 1	19·24	Coal, and Turf.	19	94
Louth,	Do.	4·52	6 17 7·53	43·67	Coal.	.†	300
Drogheda Town,	Do.	2·76	4 3 10·9	10·08	Do.	.†	42
Mayo,	Do.	2·65	4 0 9·28	54·5	Coal and Turf.	25	220
Meath,	Do.	4·05	6 3 2·78	19·52	Do.	17	120
Monaghan,	Do.	3·26	4 19 2·88	33·33	Coal.	5	165
Queen's,	Do.	2·96	4 10 0·45	20·52	Coal and Turf.	15	92
Roscommon,	Do.	3·	4 11 2·88	37·79	Do.	20	172
Sligo,	Do.	2·96	4 9 11·85	85·87	Coal.	21	116
Tipperary, N.R.,	Do.	3·35	5 2 0·72	44·14	Coal and Deal.	30	225
„ S.R.,	Do.	3·73	5 13 6·33	93·97	Coal.	20	533
Tyrone,	Do.	3·37	5 3 4·16	56·25	Coal and Turf.	8	290
Waterford County and City,	Do.	3·04	4 12 8·3	60	Coal.	20	278
Westmeath,	Do.	3·19	4 17 11·3	29·	Coal and Turf.	20	142
Wexford,	Do.	3·89	5 18 5·36	90·79	Coal.	21	537
Wicklow,	Do.	3·86	5 17 8	31·89	Do.	14	187
Total 1867,		3·31	5 1 1	2417·82		.	12,246
Total 1866,		2·9	4 8 2·42	2402·49		.	10,595

* Including 7 in Naas Gaol.

Marked thus (†) heated by hot air.

...ty and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1867.

...l for use Prisoners.	Soap, Candles, and Gas.	Medicines, &c.	Prisoners' Diet, &c., in Hospital.	Extra Diet for Lunatics.	Extra Diet for Prisoners attendant on Lunatics.	County and Borough Gaols.
COST OF						
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
37 3 1	116 11 3	14 15 6	24 4 7	25 3 4½	25 1 10½	Antrim.
03 17 3	37 5 4	31 5 4	9 14 11	48 17 10	—	Armagh.
67 4 10	24 19 3	22 10 8	—	—	—	Carlow.
41 6 3	38 1 9	12 1 7	19 12 0	41 15 3	6 16 5	Cavan.
10 18 4	37 2 3	6 6 2	5 15 3	62 0 0	1 9 0	Clare.
23 0 5	90 12 10	12 12 7	8 19 8	1 11 2	1 13 8	Cork County.
82 10 9	60 4 6	13 7 2	23 0 3	—	—	„ City.
15 7 3	30 17 11	27 4 2	5 8 10	1 10 1	—	Donegal.
34 4 10	58 18 4	1 14 6	7 19 11	90 5 8	16 5 7	Down.
05 15 7	373 9 1	57 16 8	74 6 5	30 18 8½	20 15 4½	Dublin County.
						Dublin City:
27 13 7	219 18 6	81 6 7	218 15 11	167 19 4	40 15 10	Richmond B.
53 1 11	189 16 6½	80 0 0	306 14 0	129 1 3	10 3 1½	Grangegorman P.
56 2 7	18 17 10	7 5 0	12 17 0	3 12 6	0 5 10	Fermanagh.
92 0 9	30 18 2	25 6 0	115 2 5	11 2 4	3 18 1	Galway County.
33 12 6	22 15 11	1 13 3	1 15 9	4 8 0	—	„ Town.
30 2 8	44 1 3	20 8 0	44 11 5	0 17 10	2 3 2	Kerry.
51 7 1	137 18 6½	15 13 9	10 18 6¾	101 10 8½	1 16 4½	Kildare.
73 7 11	25 5 10	29 13 5	29 9 3	2 6 10	1 12 5	Kilkenny County.
18 11 4	6 7 11	10 19 2	7 10 3	—	—	„ City.
08 8 10	23 17 9	19 18 8	12 15 7	1 1 8	0 8 6	King's.
35 15 3	13 10 2	7 14 6	20 10 9	—	—	Leitrim.
39 5 8	87 11 2	43 9 5	10 12 0	35 8 3	12 6 8	Limerick County.
70 17 6	24 16 0	30 0 0	15 10 4	1 5 0	0 15 10	„ City.
97 7 0	74 9 10	23 2 9	0 9 4	—	—	Londonderry.
45 18 7¼	29 11 0½	23 9 2	6 4 6½	19 4 0½	6 2 2	Longford.
00 8 4	22 17 11	23 4 5	—	4 12 4	—	Louth.
19 8 10	7 19 1	9 12 7	2 10 0	12 19 2½	0 2 9½	Drogheda Town.
70 0 10	9 10 2	6 10 0	8 19 6	1 5 7	—	Mayo.
38 16 7	46 6 4	1 16 0	66 8 10	2 16 5	4 10 2	Meath.
67 4 0	13 17 5	2 9 6	10 8 1	53 12 9	—	Monaghan.
06 4 1	37 7 11	0 17 11	5 16 2	5 2 5	0 8 8	Queen's.
56 0 0	56 9 2	24 0 0	23 15 0	32 11 5	3 19 6	Roscommon.
36 12 6	12 9 2	18 5 3	7 3 6	0 1 4	—	Sligo.
56 5 8½	82 8 5	5 18 1	2 19 10	3 3 4	1 19 7	Tipperary, N.R.
22 18 1	148 9 7	21 6 2	37 7 0	1 2 1	0 12 0	„ S.R.
31 5 9	37 11 8	—	6 11 3	—	—	Tyrone.
02 11 0	121 4 1½	17 8 6	14 17 8	1 6 9	1 2 6	Waterford County. and City.
38 13 8	24 6 2	10 19 3	10 8 2	2 3 3½	1 8 6	Westmeath.
32 10 11	134 18 10	7 16 7	26 18 2¾	76 17 7	—	Wexford.
16 15 0	45 8 0	—	4 2 6	21 0 5	27 4 2	Wicklow.
20 17 0¾	2,619 2 11	769 18 3	1,221 4 8	998 14 9	193 17 9½	Total 1867.
78 17 2	2,356 18 11	799 19 1½	1,272 9 7	1,255 0 8½	198 16 9½	Total 1866.

continued.

TABLE XVII. *continued*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITU

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	COST OF Diet of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.	Extra Diet for Prisoners not in Hospital.	Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furnitu Bedding, Straw
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Antrim,	6 1 10	59 6 3	33 9 3	25 15 11	29 0 4	121
Armagh,	2 4 6	—	21 12 3	53 7 8	39 10 2	40 1
Carlow,	—	—	7 18 4	42 0 4	21 10 2	19 1
Cavan,	2 9 8	—	22 18 7	55 11 8	31 18 6	27
Clare,	3 8 0	1 12 0	6 8 9	9 3 10	—	38 1
Cork County,	3 9 2	73 10 3	39 5 6	87 10 5	25 1 3	23 1
,, City	7 9 5	10 7 4	25 12 9	84 7 4	52 7 2	69 1
Donegal,	0 16 6	—	32 2 0	28 0 2	—	89 1
Down,	5 19 8	21 6 9	26 14 1	87 10 6	—	43
Dublin County,	—	254 6 5	46 15 1½	105 0 9½	59 3 5½	109
Dublin City:						
Richmond B.,	—	182 0 7	60 0 7	242 3 11	—	208 1
Grangegorman P.	33 17 8½	19 19 1	41 7 0	—	221 18 6	255
Fermanagh,	1 14 7	1 7 6	4 2 0	14 7 3	12 19 4	25
Galway County,	7 3 8	19 13 5	14 8 0	14 19 4	1 5 0	33
,, Town,	1 5 2	—	9 19 0	—	—	1
Kerry,	7 5 5	12 10 7	20 13 3	45 0 1	16 16 0	31
Kildare,	6 0 10	62 5 10½	67 8 0	49 2 10	18 2 10	24
Kilkenny County,	3 0 2½	36 17 6½	25 19 4	19 1 7	5 13 7	11
,, City,	1 4 2	14 11 6	14 17 2	2 11 1	2 8 1	5
King's,	4 11 3	—	7 8 2	28 2 2	12 1 0	65
Leitrim,	4 18 9	28 18 0	18 15 0	15 8 9	0 9 3	12
Limerick County,	6 8 3	34 12 1	26 8 7	36 18 11	2 6 5	77
,, City,	4 8 0	2 12 6	16 10 3	7 0 0	2 9 0	20
Londonderry,	1 2 1	4 10 11	35 18 9	55 14 6	7 0 0	75
Longford,	1 8 5	15 5 6	18 15 7	3 19 4	3 8 6	11
Louth,	0 8 1	—	18 6 6	22 0 0	9 0 0	49
Drogheda Town,	—	3 0 6½	5 0 6	—	0 17 4	9
Mayo,	7 5 9	4 14 1	32 16 3	10 17 11	3 5 5	32
Meath,	3 15 8	9 15 4	12 1 5	32 6 8	37 6 1	10
Monaghan,	1 0 6	—	12 2 6	4 15 5	5 0 11	25
Queen's,	1 9 0	5 8 4	25 6 6	57 10 2	4 15 7	55
Roscommon,	2 14 0	3 16 3	37 0 0	45 3 4	6 2 4	20
Sligo,	0 6 4	6 13 1	15 19 3	24 0 2	6 14 2	49
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	5 1 2	4 8 1	26 12 6	13 15 0	13 19 8½	18
,, S. Rid.,	14 0 5	78 13 10	28 16 10	80 4 0	35 15 4	110
Tyrone,	3 3 5	8 12 8	13 6 1	31 8 9	21 18 7	177
Waterford County and City,	2 0 9	33 0 3	30 10 9	31 2 2	11 6 0	20
Westmeath,	4 5 3	4 19 7	15 15 8	50 8 10	12 17 6	26
Wexford,	4 14 1¾	12 11 5½	40 15 7	42 19 10	5 0 4½	49
Wicklow,	1 15 6	7 1 10	12 17 10	33 2 0	20 18 8	46
Total 1867,	168 7 2¾	1,038 9 5	972 15 5½	1,542 12 7½	760 6 5½	1,985
Total 1866,	128 1 7¾	525 17 5¾	926 0 11	1,810 5 2	649 7 6½	2,130

several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1867.

COST OF					
pairs of the Gaol.	Conveyance of Prisoners.	Contingencies, Postage, &c.	Superannuation Allowances.	Total Expense, exclusive of Officers.	County and Borough Gaols.
23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
745 16 9	290 7 2	77 1 8	80 2 2	2,850 5 11	Antrim.
64 7 7	13 13 1	39 14 8	—	808 2 0	Armagh.
48 5 1	32 2 4	9 9 3	—	406 0 8	Carlow.
38 4 7	20 14 3	36 11 11	20 0 0	640 3 10	Cavan.
16 12 10	46 6 7	14 12 10	—	583 14 3	Clare.
94 7 10	68 3 9	101 11 1	—	1,312 9 8	Cork County.
76 9 3	12 14 6	64 0 9	—	1,068 2 8	„ City.
237 6 4	131 12 11	69 5 5	173 6 8	1,160 10 4	Donegal.
85 8 6	20 7 10	56 13 10	—	1,051 19 8	Down.
224 3 9	171 13 11	182 9 11½	104 18 4	2,890 6 7	Dublin County.
					Dublin City:
927 0 5	62 18 1	362 7 4	394 7 8	4,813 6 6	Richmond B.
431 2 8½	20 1 3	90 8 10½	559 13 2	3,257 9 2½	Grangegorman P.
85 4 6	37 6 7	17 10 6	31 12 8	449 17 3	Fermanagh.
111 5 9	21 7 1	30 9 4	20 0 0	689 1 2	Galway County.
8 10 0	8 2 2	24 18 7	12 0 0	177 18 3	„ Town.
146 12 0	119 0 11	94 15 10	257 10 0	1,193 12 0	Kerry.
338 3 9½	162 9 5	61 16 10	45 18 2	1,687 14 11½	Kildare.
297 12 2	86 2 0	15 2 1	90 8 5	842 5 11	Kilkenny County.
13 0 0	0 6 0	4 19 4	58 6 8	204 10 1	„ City.
109 7 10½	47 17 0½	70 8 0	16 13 4	667 0 1	King's.
2 12 0	38 0 1	4 13 8	88 13 0	432 15 8	Leitrim.
153 1 1	243 11 4	162 2 5	93 18 4	1,705 17 2	Limerick County.
19 4 1	19 19 7	41 12 3	99 13 3	605 16 3	„ City.
114 15 5	114 5 9	31 16 7	42 5 0	1,913 5 8	Londonderry.
41 12 9	63 5 1	27 7 2	88 19 2	500 11 8¾	Longford.
25 15 6	68 6 3	19 0 8	37 18 4	692 0 8	Louth.
2 3 4	12 2 10	4 4 4	—	132 1 1	Drogheda Town.
63 8 8	17 11 8	15 11 10	—	504 18 0	Mayo.
194 15 11	41 13 10	106 6 8	99 8 11	858 10 4	Meath.
56 8 5	14 17 4	1 12 3	—	424 6 1	Monaghan.
61 4 9	30 1 8	15 14 10	—	505 9 3	Queen's.
33 0 0	62 10 4	25 0 0	27 10 0	722 13 11	Roscommon.
150 10 2	15 5 6	28 15 8	160 8 4	649 2 3	Sligo.
29 1 1½	165 16 8	72 4 4½	—	747 17 10½	Tipperary, N. Riding.
285 9 5	108 17 4	126 4 8	100 0 0	1,933 7 6	„ S. Riding.
111 19 3	100 11 3	*120 8 2	91 0 0	1,015 13 0	Tyrone.
121 4 7½	16 2 9½	15 8 6	230 19 3	1,048 7 7½	Waterford County and City.
80 16 8	44 3 7	30 7 3	—	530 4 0½	Westmeath.
183 13 4	147 2 10	21 15 6½	30 0 0	1,885 0 8¾	Wexford.
86 0 5	28 15 2	130 0 2	203 6 8	932 3 10	Wicklow.
145 18 7½	2,726 7 9	2,424 14 8	3,258 17 6	43,094 13 3	Total 1867.
329 13 5½	2,490 19 9	2,750 7 4½	3,222 5 5	40,320 12 0¼	Total 1866.

* Includes £111 13*s.* 11*d.* for mat-making materials

TABLE XVII. *continued.*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	SALARY OF																		MALE
	Local Inspectors.			Chaplains.									Medical Officers.						
				Established Church.			Presbyterian			R. Catholic.			Physicians.			Surgeons.			Apothecaries
29.	30.			31.			32.			33.			34.			35.			36.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s. d.
Antrim,	130	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	74	0	0	—			—	
Armagh,	100	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	—			—			20	0 0
Carlow,	60	0	0	30	0	0	—			30	0	0	—			—			—	
Cavan,	100	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	74	0	0	—			—	
Clare,	100	0	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	54	0	0	—			20	0 0
Cork County,	200	0	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	—			74	0	0	20	0 0
„ City,	100	0	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	—			55	0	0	10	0 0
Donegal,	150	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	—			—			30	0 0
Down,	99	18	3	35	0	0	35	0	0	35	0	0	—			—			27	13 10
Dublin County,	130	0	0	55	7	8	55	7	8	55	7	8	—			100	0	0	—	
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.,	37	10	0	50	0	0	33	6	8	100	0	0	108	3	11	114	15	8	—	
Grangegorman P.	37	10	0	50	0	0	33	6	8	100	0	0	108	3	11	114	15	8	—	
Fermanagh,	90	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	—			—			—	
Galway County,	133	16	10	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	—			74	0	0	—	
„ Town,	40	0	0	30	0	0	—			50	0	0	56	0	0	—			—	
Kerry,	180	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			—			30	0 0
Kildare,	100	0	0	45	0	0	—			45	0	0	—			37	0	0	28	0 0
Kilkenny County and City,	80	0	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	65	0	0	—			—	
King's,	*70	0	0	40	0	0	—			40	0	0	†20	0	0	—			—	
Leitrim,	100	0	0	30	0	0	—			30	0	0	45	0	0	—			20	0 0
Limerick County,	120	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	44	0	0	—			30	0 0
„ City,	60	0	0	40	0	0	—			40	0	0	—			40	0	0	16	0 0
Londonderry,	110	0	0	46	3	1	46	3	1	46	3	1	—			—			—	
Longford,	75	0	0	36	18	6	36	18	6	36	18	6	—			—			—	
Louth,	75	0	0	36	18	6	36	18	6	36	18	6	—			—			20	0 0
Drogheda Town,	10	0	0	30	0	0	—			30	0	0	—			—			—	
Mayo,	100	0	0	37	10	0	—			37	10	0	50	0	0	—			30	0 0
Meath,	35	0	0	50	0	0				50	0	0	—			74	0	0	20	0 0
Monaghan,	92	6	2	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	—			74	0	0	—	
Queen's,	60	0	0	40	0	0	—			40	0	0	—			—			20	0 0
Roscommon,	92	6	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	—			74	0	0	—	
Sligo,	100	0	0	30	0	0	—			30	0	0	65	0	0	—			21	0 0
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	100	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			60	0	0	25	0 0
„ S. Rid.,	150	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			74	0	0	—	
Tyrone,	130	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	—			—			20	0 0
Waterford County and City,	‡170	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			80	0	0	—	
Westmeath,	80	0	0	40	0	0	—			40	0	0	—			—			35	0 0
Wexford,	100	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			—			30	0 0
Wicklow,	99	4	0	46	18	5½	—			46	18	5½	—			—			—	
Total 1867,	3,797	11	3	1,626	14	2½	527	1	1	1,746	14	2½	763	7	10	1,045	11	4	472	13 10
Total 1866,	4,017	10	9	1,621	14	2½	522	1	1	1,741	14	2½	778	0	0	1,098	16	2	465	3 7

* Exclusive of £20 as Inspector of Bridewells.
† Medical Officer for Compounding Medicine.
‡ Including £40 as Inspector of Bridewells, and £30 as Secretary to Board.

several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1867.

| SALARY OF | | |

TABLE XVI. *concluded.*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	SALARY OF FEMALE OFFICERS.			COST OF OFFICERS.		
	Matrons.	Assistant Matrons.	Hospital Nurses.	Other Prison Officers.	Salaries.	Rations.	Clothing.
45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	49 10 0	33 0 0	24 15 0	75 17 0	1,681 4 0	85 16 9	82 13 8
Armagh,	40 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0	—	813 0 0	44 19 2	31 8 0
Carlow,	50 0 0	15 0 0	10 8 0	—	554 9 4	147 14 3	35 0 2
Cavan,	40 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	—	740 0 0	143 11 2	24 0 0
Clare,	40 0 0	34 16 0	20 0 0	—	932 12 0	—	24 18 0
Cork County,	50 0 0	80 2 10	25 15 0	20 16 0	1,553 13 1	221 19 11	102 0 4
„ City,	45 10 0	43 10 0	27 6 0	31 0 0	1,114 16 0	58 9 11	55 18 6
Donegal,	40 0 0	25 0 8	15 0 0	—	905 10 7	18 16 0	43 2 6
Down,	30 0 0	30 0 0	48 5 0	—	1,079 8 5	52 6 6	55 7 2
Dublin County,	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	1,350 16 4	263 3 2	42 18 6
Dublin City :							
Richmond B,	—	—	—	—	2,500 9 4	464 9 4	155 3 0
Grangegorman P,	200 0 0	555 17 6	108 13 9	315 0 0	2,034 17 6	466 7 4½	29 2 6
Fermanagh,	35 0 0	—	21 0 0	—	650 0 0	78 5 5	22 5 6
Galway County,	30 0 0	20 16 8	12 0 0	—	999 12 10	56 16 9	29 16 4
„ Town,	21 16 10	16 15 6	—	1 0 0	489 16 4	41 12 9	17 7 6
Kerry,	45 0 0	20 0 0	32 12 8	—	1,080 7 6	128 12 1	56 15 0
Kildare,	40 0 0	34 0 3	19 3 4	—	971 2 11	222 17 11½	69 16 6
Kilkenny County,	—	—	17 0 0	—	656 11 6	58 19 10	22 1 4
„ City,	55 0 0	21 19 9	—	—	325 16 6	14 18 4	10 18 8
King's,	40 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	755 0 0	105 8 3	46 18 3
Leitrim,	35 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	695 0 0	48 12 11	22 19 0
Limerick County,	50 0 0	36 0 0	27 1 8	—	1,166 3 9	—	55 8 4
„ City,	45 0 0	40 0 0	31 4 0	—	845 6 4	17 0 0	30 9 0
Londonderry,	40 0 0	32 0 0	22 0 0	—	908 9 3	39 0 6	74 7 3
Longford,	40 0 0	24 0 0	—	—	690 16 3	84 0 10½	35 14 6
Louth,	35 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	732 11 0	88 19 4	41 7 0
Drogheda Town,	15 0 0	—	—	—	230 0 0	77 6 3	—
Mayo,	40 0 0	35 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	939 11 8	168 18 6	30 16 0
Meath,	45 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	937 15 0	101 9 7	42 19 0
Monaghan,	30 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	687 16 2	49 1 0	35 0 0
Queen's,	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	—	739 13 4	35 0 0	31 9 3
Roscommon,	32 6 1	25 0 0	17 0 0	—	842 18 1	33 11 0	32 7 6
Sligo,	29 0 0	12 0 0	—	—	730 0 0	151 9 6¼	40 13 4
Tipperary, N. Riding	48 0 0	26 0 0	24 0 0	—	1,041 6 8	191 13 4	30 5 2½
„ S. Riding	45 0 0	50 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0	1,276 5 10	94 19 9	48 10 0
Tyrone,	39 2 0	49 0 0	—	—	846 3 9	91 0 0	50 14 6
Waterford County,	45 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	1,023 18 4	102 14 0	39 2 10
City,							
Westmeath,	40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	836 0 10	84 19 6	32 10 11½
Wexford,	45 0 0	35 0 0	17 10 0	—	951 12 5	223 6 11¼	68 3 10
Wicklow,	40 0 0	25 0 0	7 0 0	—	615 0 11	—	22 1 3
Total 1867,	1,651 4 11	1,561 19 2	753 14 5	518 13 0	37,925 13 9	4358 7 11	1722 10 2
Total 1866,	1,613 17 3	1,664 16 1	682 19 7	549 6 4	37,852 19 5	3910 4 6¼	1958 17 6½

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1867.

Total.			Total Expense of Gaols.			Profit from Sale of Work.			Net Expenditure.			Average Daily Number of Prisoners, Debtors included.	Average total Cost of each Prisoner. Per diem.		Per Annum.			County and Borough Gaols.
53.			54.			55.			56.			57.	58.		59.			60.
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1,849	14	5	4,700	0	4	841	12	10	3,858	7	6	284·82	0	10·8	16	8	7·48	Antrim.
889	7	2	1,697	9	2	45	19	3	1,651	9	11	64·64	1	4·79	25	10	11·76	Armagh.
737	3	9	1,148	4	5	—			1,148	4	5	23·31	2	8·24	49	0	8·07	Carlow.
907	11	2	1,547	15	0	—			1,547	15	0	55·65	1	6·28	27	16	2·88	Cavan.
957	10	0	1,541	4	3	16	7	5	1,524	16	10	53	1	6·91	28	15	4·94	Clare.
1,877	13	4	3,190	3	0	37	8	2	3,152	14	10	143	1	2·61	22	0	11·4	Cork County.
1,229	4	5	2,297	7	1	73	11	10	2,223	15	3	118·67	1	0·32	18	14	9·36	„ City.
967	9	1	2,127	19	5	0	10	8	2,127	8	9	43·72	2	7·99	48	13	2·52	Donegal.
1,187	2	1	2,339	1	4	5	16	10	2,233	4	6	99·75	1	2·72	22	7	9·17	Down.
1,656	18	0	4,547	4	7	20	7	2	4,526	17	5	138	1	9·5	32	16	0·91	Dublin County.
																		Dublin City:
3,120	1	8	7,933	8	2	605	3	7	7,328	4	7	267	1	6·04	27	9	0	Richmond B.
2,530	7	4½	5,787	16	7	26	18	3½	5,760	18	3½	167	1	10·6	34	9	11·16	Grangegorman P.
750	10	11	1,200	8	2	5	5	1	1,195	3	1	32	2	0·55	37	6	11·65	Fermanagh.
1,086	5	11	1,775	7	1	34	8	8	1,740	18	5	43·66	2	2·22	39	17	5·76	Galway County.
548	16	7	726	14	10	12	14	2	714	0	8	15	2	7·3	47	12	0·5	„ Town.
1,265	14	7	2,459	6	7	23	11	8	2,435	14	11	57·61	2	3·8	42	5	7·17	Kerry.
1,263	17	4½	2,951	12	4	26	19	10	2,924	12	6	86·2	1	10	33	18	6	Kildare.
737	12	8	1,579	18	7	—			1,579	18	7	25·35	3	4·94	62	6	3	Kilkenny County.
351	13	6	556	3	7	—			556	3	7	12·56	2	5·32	44	11	11·5	„ City.
907	6	6	1,574	6	7	—			1,574	6	7	27·33	3	1·85	57	11	11·4	King's.
766	11	11	1,199	7	7	—			1,199	7	7	24·29	2	8·47	49	7	6·48	Leitrim.
1,221	12	1	2,927	9	3	71	14	4	2,855	14	11	97·3	1	7	29	6	10	Limerick County.
892	15	4	1,498	11	7	25	16	6	1,472	15	1	51·7	1	6·72	28	9	8·75	„ City.
1,021	17	0	2,035	2	8	229	1	11	1,806	0	9	52	1	10·82	34	14	7·56	Londonderry.
810	11	7½	1,311	3	4¼	4	17	2½	1,306	6	1¾	22·76	3	1·73	57	7	10·8	Longford.
862	17	4	1,554	18	0	33	5	2	1,521	12	10	44·57	1	10·4	34	2	10·2	Louth.
307	6	3	439	7	4	18	17	6	420	9	10	14·13	1	7·56	29	15	2·1	Drogheda Town.
1,139	6	2	1,644	4	2	5	0	11½	1,639	3	2½	61·09	1	5·64	26	16	7·63	Mayo.
1,082	3	7	1,940	13	11	—			1,940	13	11	25·27	4	2·5	76	15	11·61	Meath.
771	17	2	1,196	3	3	12	13	6	1,183	9	9	37·83	1	8·57	31	5	8·25	Monaghan.
806	2	7	1,311	11	10	6	4	11	1,305	6	11	24·87	2	10·51	52	9	7·88	Queen's.
908	16	7	1,631	10	6	5	2	7	1,626	7	11	38·17	2	4	42	12	1·68	Roscommon.
922	2	10½	1,571	5	1½	16	6	9¼	1,554	18	4	28·66	2	11·75	54	1	8·25	Sligo.
1,263	5	2½	2,011	3	1	16	6	5	1,994	16	8	50	2	2·23	39	17	11·2	Tipperary, N. Riding.
1,419	15	7	3,353	3	1	188	9	9	3,164	13	4	98·84	1	9·2	32	2	11·28	„ S. Riding.
987	18	3	2,003	11	3	61	7	6	1,942	3	9	59·4	1	9·5	32	13	11	Tyrone.
1,165	15	2	2,214	2	9½	139	14	0	2,074	8	9½	62	1	10	33	9	2·08	Waterford County and City.
953	11	3½	1,483	15	4	52	13	7	1,431	1	9	30·6	2	6·75	46	15	4·3	Westmeath.
1,243	3	2¾	2,628	3	11	18	3	0	2,610	0	11	92·42	1	6·57	28	4	9·73	Wexford.
637	2	2	1,569	6	0	—			1,569	6	0	33·99	2	6·36	46	3	4·68	Wicklow.
44,006	11	10	87,101	5	1	2,682	11	0¾	84418	14	0¼	2658·16	1	8·89	31	15	2·06	Total 1867.
43,722	1	5¾	84,042	13	6½	2,358	1	5½	81684	12	0½	2646·72	1	8·29	30	17	3	Total 1866.

TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER of Commitments of JUVENILES to the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.								SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.												By Courts Martial and Deserters.	TOTAL CONVICTED.			
	Felons.				Misdemeanants.				Misdemeanants, &c.				Vagrants.				Dangerous Lunatics.								
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.	Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	72	8	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	80	8
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Cork County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	35	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	37	11
„ City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	69	23	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	71	26
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	.
Down,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	11	3
Dublin County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	2
Dublin City:																									
Richmond B.,	1	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	220	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	232	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	.	1	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	84
Fermanagh,	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3
Galway County,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	9	3
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	34	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	3
Kildare,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	4
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
King's	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.
„ City,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	11	3
Londonderry,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	15	3
Longford,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	2
Louth,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	16	2
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	2
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	3
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
Sligo,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	1
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
„ S. Rid.,	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	18	2
Tyrone,	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	1
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
Westmeath,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
Wexford,	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	8	6
Wicklow,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	1
Total Males,	1	.	47	.	.	.	9	.	26	.	708	.	2	.	11	.	.	.	4	.	.	29	.	779	.
Total Females,	.	1	.	13	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	155	.	3	.	18	.	.	.	3	.	.	5	.	192
Total M. and F.,	2		60		.		12		27		863		5		29		.		7		.	34		971	
	62				12				890				34				7				.				
	1,005																					1,005			

nty and Borough Gaols in the Year 1867, by Ages and Classes of Offences.

Acquitted; No Bills, No Prosecution, or Further Examination, Discharged, and Remaining for Trial.								Total not Convicted.				General Total.				Included in foregoing Columns.								County and Borough Gaols
elons.		Misdemeanants, &c.				For further Examination, Untried, &c.										Workhouse Offenders.				Offenders on leaving Workhouse.				
Ages.		Ages.				Ages.		Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
0 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	30	1	1	.	31	2	2	.	111	10	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Antrim.
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	1	3	.	41	12	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	Cork County.
4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	2	4	.	76	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	5	1	1	.	16	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	11	1	.	.	34	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	79	.	1	.	81	.	10	.	313	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	91	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	GrangegormanP.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	14	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Fermanagh.
4	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	14	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	37	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	22	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	KilkennyCounty.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	.	1	7	.	1	3	.	22	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	12	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Longford.
.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	19	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	Louth.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	DroghedaTown.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, N. Rid.
3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	1	14	2	1	2	32	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	„ S. Rid.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	WaterfordCounty.
.	.	.	.	3	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	6	.	.	8	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	10	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
31	.	1	.	13	.	3	.	174	.	5	.	218	.	34	.	997	.	1	.	28	.	1	.	16	.	Total Males.
1	.	8	.	.	.	7	.	3	.	14	.	4	.	29	.	9	.	221	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	Total Females.
39		1		20		6		188		9		247		43		1,218		1		35		1		16		Total M. & F.
41		21				194				256				1,261				36				17				
256																		53								

[Summary on page 47.]

TABLE XIX.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times and Upwards, *within* the Year 1867, to the several County and Borough Gaols, by Ages.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	ONCE.				TWICE.				THRICE.				FOUR TIMES.		FIVE TIMES AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.		Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	.	90	7	.	.	9	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	100	8
Armagh,	.	.	26	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	.
Carlow,	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
Cavan,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Clare,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Cork County,	3	.	35	12	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	37	12
„ City,	4	.	72	26	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	74	27
Donegal,	.	1	13	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	14	.
Down,	1	.	12	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	4
Dublin County,	.	.	30	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	3
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.,	10	.	268	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	10	.	289	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1	.	42	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	*1	.	1	.	58
Fermanagh,	.	.	14	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	4
Galway County,	1	1	14	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	14	5
„ Town,	.	.	13	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.
Kerry,	.	1	31	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	34	3
Kildare,	.	.	20	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	4
Kilkenny County,	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.
„ City,	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.
King's,	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
Leitrim,	1	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	3
Limerick County,	.	.	20	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.
„ City,	8	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	11	3
Londonderry,	1	3	20	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	21	2
Longford,	.	.	8	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2
Louth,	1	.	17	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	18	2
Drogheda Town,	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Mayo,	1	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	2
Meath,	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1
Monaghan,	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1
Queen's,	1	.	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	4
Roscommon,	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
Sligo,	1	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	1
Tipperary. N. Riding,	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2
„ S. Riding,	1	2	28	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	30	4
Tyrone,	1	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	1
Waterford County,	.	.	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6
„ City,	.	.	8	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	7
Westmeath,	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
Wexford,	.	.	8	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	6
Wicklow,	1	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	2
Total Males,	34	.	876	.	.	.	52	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	34	.	933	.
Total Females,	.	9	.	163	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	9	.	183
	43		1,099		.		65		.		7		4		1		43		1,116	
	1,082				65				7				4		1		1,159			

* Twelve times.

Ages.	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.				Summary Convictions.						Total Convicted.		Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, Discharged, and Remaining for Trial.						Total not Convicted.		General Total.		Included in Foregoing Columns.			
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Misdemeanants, &c.		Vagrants.		Dangerous Lunatics.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Further Examination, Untried, &c.						Workhouse Offenders.		Offenders on leaving Workhouse.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years, .	1	1	.	.	26	1	2	3	.	.	29	5	1	1	1	.	3	3	5	4	34	9	1	.	1	.
10 and not exceeding 16 years, .	47	13	9	3	708	155	11	18	4	3	779	192	31	8	13	7	171	14	218	29	997	221	28	7	16	.
Total Males, .	48	.	9	.	734	.	13	.	4	.	808	.	32	.	14	.	177	.	223	.	1031	.	20	.	17	.
Total Females, .	.	14	.	3	.	156	.	21	.	3	.	197	.	9	.	7	.	17	.	33	.	230	.	7	.	.
Total M. and F.,	62		12		890		34		7				41		21		194						36		17	
	74				931						1,005		256						253		1,234		53			

Summary of Table XIX.—Number of Individual Juveniles committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times and Upwards, *within* the Year 1867, to the several County and Borough Gaols, by Ages.

Ages.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times.		Five Times and Upwards.		Total No. of Individuals committed in 1867.		Total No. of Committals of Juveniles in 1867.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years, ...	34	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	9	34	9
10 and not exceeding 16 years, .	876	163	52	13	3	4	2	2	.	1	933	183	997	221
Total Males, . .	910	.	52	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	967	.	1,031	.
Total Females, . .	.	172	.	13	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	192	.	230
Total Males and Females,	1,082		65		7		4		1		1,159		1,261	

TABLE XX.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed on JUVENILES i

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Penal Servitude for 5 Years.		IMPRISONMENT FOR															
			9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.				3 Months and above 2.				2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.			
															Ages.			
	Ages.		Ages.		Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	20	
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	11	
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	14	
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	
Dublin County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	
Dublin City:																		
Richmond, B.,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	11	.	.	.	57	
Grangegorman, P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	7	
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Limerick County	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	4	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	3	
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
„ S. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	7	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total Males,	2	.	1	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	17	.	33	.	2	.	186	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	3	.	.
Total M. and F.,	2		1		1		10		1		18		37		5		228	
	2		68												233			

ar 1867, together with the Number Not Convicted, Untried, &c., by Ages and Sexes.

Imprisonment for														
Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.				48 Hours.				24 Hours.				
Ages.		Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				County and Borough Gaols
	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
31	4	.	.	15	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	6	1	Antrim.
7	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
14	4	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cork County.
18	7	2	.	16	2	.	.	12	4	.	.	8	6	„ City.
4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.
10	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Dublin County.
78	.	2	.	44	.	2	.	23	.	.	.	13	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	13	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	4	Grangegorman P.
1	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
2	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Galway County.
1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	„ Town.
16	1	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
6	1	.	.	5	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	Kildare.
2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.
1	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	„ City.
3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
3	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	„ City.
5	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	Londonderry.
3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	Longford.
4	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	Louth.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	* Drogheda Town.
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
5	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Monaghan.
1	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.
1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
1	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Sligo.
1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, N. Riding
2	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ S. Riding
2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	Tyrone.
1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	„ City.
2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
2	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	Wexford.
5	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
247	.	6	.	170	.	2	.	58	.	.	.	49	.	Total Males.
.	53	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	35	.	.	.	11	Total Females.
300		6		210		2		93		.		60		Total M. and F.
319		216				95				60				
999														

TABLE XX. *concluded.*—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed on JUVENILES in the Year 1867, together with the Number Not Convicted, &c., by Age and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT FOR								Sentence respited and not passed.		Not Convicted, For Further Examination, and Untried.				TOTAL.			
	Unlimited.				Whipping.													
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	31	2	2	.	111	
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	28	
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	6	
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	
Cork County,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	3	.	41	
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	4	.	76	
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	15	
Down,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	1	.	16	
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	34	
Dublin City: Richmond B.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	81	.	10	.	313	
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	14	
Galway County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	2	1	1	14	
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	17	
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	37	
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	22	
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	7	
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	13	
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	3	
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	24	
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	11	
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	.	1	3	22	
Longford,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	12	
Louth,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	19	
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	11	
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	8	
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	6	
„ S. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	14	2	1	2	32	
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	.	.	8	
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	
Wexford,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	10	
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	10	
Total Males,	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	5	.	218	.	34	.	997	
Total Females,	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	29	.	9	.	
Total M. and F.,	.		7		.		1		.		9		247		43		1,21	
	7				1				4		256				1,261			

[SUMMARY on page 51.]

Ages.	Penal Servitude for: 10 Years and above 7.	7 Years.	5 Years.	Imprisonment for: 2 Years and above 18 Months.	12 Months and above 9.	9 Months and above 6.	6 Months and above 3.	3 Months and above 2.	2 Months and above 1.	1 Month and above 14 Days.	14 Days and above 7.	7 Days and above 48 Hours.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Unlimited.	Whipping.	Sentence respited and not passed.	Not Convicted, For Further Examination, and Untried.	Total.
Under 10 years,	M. . F. .	M. . F. .	M. . F. .	M. . F. .	M. . F. .	M. . F. .	M. 1 F. 1	M. . F. .	M. . F. .	M. 2 F. 3	M. 18 F. 1	M. 6 F. .	M. 2 F. .	M. . F. .	M. . F. .	M. . F. .	M. . F. .	M. 5 F. 4	M. 34 F. 9	M.&F. 43
10 and not exceeding 16 Years,	M. . F. .	M. . F. .	M. 2 F. .	M. . F. .	M. . F. .	M. 1 F. .	M. 7 F. 3	M. 17 F. 1	M. 33 F. 4	M. 186 F. 42	M. 247 F. 53	M. 170 F. 49	M. 58 F. 35	M. 49 F. 11	M. 4 F. 3	M. 1 F. .	M. 4 F. .	M. 218 F. 29	M. 997 F. 221	M.&F. 1,218
Total Males,	M. .	M. .	M. 2	M. .	M. .	M. 1	M. 7	M. 18	M. 33	M. 188	M. 265	M. 176	M. 60	M. 49	M. 4	M. 1	M. 4	M. 223	M. 1,031	M. .
Total Females,	F. .	F. .	F. .	F. .	F. .	F. .	F. 4	F. 1	F. 4	F. 45	F. 54	F. 40	F. 35	F. 11	F. 3	F. .	F. .	F. 33	F. 230	F. .
	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	19	37	233	319	216	95	60	7	1				
Total M. & F.	2			999													4	256	.	1,261

Summary of Table XXI. (pp. 52, 53).—Condition as to Parentage of the Juveniles committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1867, by Ages.

Ages.	Parentage: Having both Parents living.	Having both Parents dead.	Having Father dead.	Having Mother dead.	Could not be ascertained.	Total.	Included in foregoing Columns: Having Stepfather.	Having Stepmother.	Abandoned by Parents.	Absconded from Parents.	Illegitimate.
Under 10 years,	M. 20 F. 4	M. 3 F. .	M. 9 F. 3	M. 2 F. 2	M. . F. .	M. 34 F. 9 M.&F. 43	M. . F. 1	M. 2 F. .	M. 1 F. .	M. 1 F. .	M. 1 F. 1
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	574 / 102	118 / 27	177 / 53	119 / 37	9 / 2	997 / 221 / 1,218	31 / 13	36 / 18	29 / 5	37 / 14	14 / 4
Total Males,	594 .	121 .	186 .	121 .	9 .	1,031 .	31 .	38 .	30 .	38 .	15 .
Total Females,	. 106	. 27	. 56	. 39	. 2	. 230	. 14	. 18	. 5	. 14	. 5
Total Males & Females,	700	148	242	160	11	1,261	45	56	35	52	20

TABLE XXI.—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES committed to

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	BOTH PARENTS LIVING.				BOTH PARENTS DEAD.				FATHER DEAD.				MOTHER DEAD.				COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.				TOTAL			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Yrs.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Yrs.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Antrim,	2	.	52	8	.	.	11	.	.	.	27	.	.	.	21	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	111	
Armagh,	.	.	15	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	
Carlow,	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	
Clare,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	
Cork County,	2	.	21	8	.	.	5	.	.	.	10	2	1	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	41	
„ City,	.	1	54	17	.	.	8	5	3	.	6	6	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	76	
Donegal,	1	.	10	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	
Down,	.	.	14	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	
Dublin County,	.	.	21	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	
Dublin City:																								
Richmond B.,	6	.	179	.	2	.	45	.	2	.	59	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	318	
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	14	.	1	.	30	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
Fermanagh,	.	.	6	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	14	
Galway County,	.	1	11	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	14	
„ Town,	.	.	13	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	
Kerry,	.	1	32	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	37	
Kildare,	.	.	13	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	
Kilkenny County,	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	
„ City,	.	.	9	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	
King's,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	
Leitrim,	1	.	1	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	
Limerick County,	.	.	10	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	24	
„ City,	2	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	11	
Londonderry,	1	.	17	.	.	.	2	2	.	1	2	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	22	
Longford,	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	12	
Louth,	1	.	12	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	
Drogheda Town,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	
Mayo,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	
Meath,	.	.	2	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
Monaghan,	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	
Queen's,	1	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	
Roscommon,	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	
Sligo,	1	.	7	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	
„ S. Riding,	.	1	14	1	.	.	3	1	.	1	7	2	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	32	
Tyrone,	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	
Waterford County,	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	
„ City,	.	.	4	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	
Westmeath,	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	
Wexford,	.	.	2	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	
Wicklow,	.	.	5	1	.	.	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	
Total Males,	20	.	574	.	3	.	118	.	9	.	177	.	2	.	119	.	.	.	9	.	34	.	997	
Total Females,	.	4	.	102	.	.	.	27	.	3	.	53	.	2	.	37	.	.	.	2	.	9	.	
Total M. and F.,	24		676		3		145		12		230		4		156		.		11		43		1,2	
	700				118				242				160				11				1,261			
	1,261																							

County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1867, by Ages and Sexes.

Included in foregoing Columns.																		County and Borough Gaols.
ng ther.		Having Stepmother.				Abandoned by Parents.				Absconded from Parents.				Illegitimate.				
s.		Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
8	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	7	1	1	.	10	4	.	.	2	.	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cork County.
3	2	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Donegal.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	1	Down.
.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin County.
10	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	6	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	GrangegormanP.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	„ City.
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	Louth.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Drogheda Town.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, N. Rid.
1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	„ S. Rid.
1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	Tyrone.
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
31	.	2	.	36	.	1	.	29	.	1	.	37	.	1	.	14	.	Total Males.
.	13	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	14	.	1	.	4	Total Females.
44		2		54		1		34		1		51		2		18		Total M. and F.
		56				35				52				20				

[Summary on page 51.]

TABLE XXII.—STATE of EDUCATION on COMMITMENT, of the JUVENILES committ

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	READ AND WROTE.				READ IMPERFECTLY.				KNEW SPELLING.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	.	22	4	.	.	35	3	.	.	.	
Armagh,	.	.	7	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Clare,	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	
Cork County,	.	.	21	1	2	.	7	2	.	.	3	
„ City,	.	.	30	9	.	.	15	7	.	.	12	
Donegal,	.	.	6	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	
Down,	1	.	2	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	1	
Dublin County,	.	.	15	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	2	
Dublin City:												
Richmond B.,	1	.	134	.	.	.	53	.	2	.	6	
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	
Fermanagh,	.	.	7	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	
Galway County,	.	.	9	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	
„ Town,	.	.	7	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	
Kerry,	.	.	14	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	2	
Kildare,	.	.	7	1	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	
Kilkenny County,	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	
„ City,	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	
King's,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	
Leitrim,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Limerick County,	.	.	8	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	7	
„ City,	.	.	3	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	
Londonderry,	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	.	1	7	
Longford,	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	
Louth,	.	.	9	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	
Drogheda Town,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	
Mayo,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	
Meath,	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	
Monaghan,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Queen's,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	
Roscommon,	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	
Sligo,	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	
Tipperary, Nth. Riding,	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	
„ Sth. Riding,	.	.	12	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	
Tyrone,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
Waterford County,	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	
„ City,	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	
Westmeath,	.	.	2	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	
Wexford,	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	
Wicklow,	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	
Total Males,	4	.	361	.	5	.	195	.	2	.	70	
Total Females,	.	.	.	45	.	.	.	41	.	1	.	
Total M. and F.,	4		406		5		236		3		94	
	410				241				97			
	1,261											

several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1867, by Ages and Sexes.

New Alphabet.			Wholly illiterate.				Could not be ascertained.				Total.				County and Borough Gaols.
Ages.			Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
ler) rs.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	1	.	54	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	111	10	Antrim.
.	4	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	Clare.
.	4	4	1	.	6	4	.	.	.	.	3	.	41	12	Cork County.
.	7	2	4	.	12	7	.	.	.	.	4	.	76	28	„ City.
.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	.	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	4	Down.
.	.	1	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	3	Dublin County.
.	6	.	7	.	114	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	313	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	20	.	1	.	28	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	91	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	4	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	14	5	Galway County.
.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	„ Town.
.	1	.	.	1	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	37	3	Kerry.
.	1	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	4	Kildare.
.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	Kilkenny County.
.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	King's.
.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	3	Leitrim.
.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	Limerick County.
.	2	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	11	3	„ City.
.	4	2	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	22	3	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	2	Louth.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	Drogheda Town.
.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	2	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	Meath.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	Monaghan.
.	5	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	4	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	Roscommon.
.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	1	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	Tipperary, N. Rid.
.	.	.	1	2	14	3	.	.	.	.	1	2	32	4	„ S. Rid.
.	1	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	1	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	Waterford County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	7	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	Westmeath.
.	2	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	6	Wexford.
.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	2	Wicklow.
.	49	.	17	.	322	.	.	.	.	.	34	.	997	.	Total Males.
.	.	35	.	8	.	76	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	221	Total Females.
6	84		25		398		.		.		43		1,218		Total M. and F.
	90				423				.						
													1,261		

[Summary, p. 58.]

TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1867, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.				In other Localities.				Not Ascertained.		TOTAL.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	.	102	10	.	.	9	.	.	.	2	.	111	10
Armagh,	.	.	20	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	28	.
Carlow,	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	6	1
Cavan,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Clare,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Cork County,	3	.	38	12	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	41	12
„ City,	4	.	66	25	.	.	10	3	.	.	4	.	76	28
Donegal,	.	1	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	.
Down,	1	.	14	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	16	4
Dublin County,	.	.	29	1	.	.	4	2	1	.	.	.	34	3
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	10	.	262	.	.	.	51	.	.	.	10	.	313	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1	.	91	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	91
Fermanagh,	.	.	14	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	4
Galway County,	1	1	14	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	14	5
„ Town,	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.
Kerry,	.	1	37	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	37	3
Kildare,	.	.	13	3	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	22	4
Kilkenny County,	1	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	7	.
„ City,	.	.	12	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	13	.
King's,	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
Leitrim,	1	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	3
Limerick County,	.	.	22	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	24	.
„ City,	3	.	9	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	11	3
Londonderry,	1	3	22	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	22	3
Longford,	.	.	10	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	12	2
Louth,	1	.	16	2	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	19	2
Drogheda Town,	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Mayo,	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	5	2
Meath,	.	.	7	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	11	1
Monaghan,	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	5	2
Queen's,	1	.	7	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	8	4
Roscommon,	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
Sligo,	1	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2
„ S. Riding,	1	2	32	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	32	4
Tyrone,	1	.	8	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	9	1
Waterford County,	.	.	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6
„ City,	.	.	8	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	7
Westmeath,	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	8	1
Wexford,	.	.	8	6	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	10	6
Wicklow,	1	.	8	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	10	2
Total Males,	34	.	873	.	.	.	121	.	3	.	34	.	907	.
Total Females,	.	9	.	209	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	9	.	221
Total M. and F.,	43		1,082		.		133				43		1,218	
	1,125				133				3		1,261			

[SUMMARY, p. 58.]

E XXIV.—Religious Professions of the Juveniles committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1867, by Ages and Sexes.

and Borough Gaols.	Established Church.				Presbyterian.				Roman Catholic.				Could not be ascertained.		Total.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
, . .	1	.	21	3	.	.	17	1	1	.	73	6	.	.	2	.	111	10
h, . .	.	.	11	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	28	.
, . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	6	1
. . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
. . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
ounty, .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	40	12	.	.	3	.	41	12
ity, . .	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	75	26	.	.	4	.	76	28
al, . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	14	.	.	.	.	1	15	.
. . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	12	4	.	.	1	.	16	4
County, .	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	2	.	.	.	.	34	3
City:																		
mond B., .	1	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	301	.	.	.	10	.	313	.
gegorman P.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	90	.	.	.	1	.	91
nagh, . .	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	14	4
County, .	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	11	4	.	.	1	1	14	5
Town, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	17	.
. . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	36	3	.	.	.	1	37	3
, . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	3	.	.	.	.	22	4
ny County, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	7	.
City, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	13	.
. . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	1
. . .	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	3	3
k County, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	24	.
City, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	11	3	.	.	3	.	11	3
derry, .	1	.	4	.	.	.	7	.	.	3	11	3	.	.	1	3	22	3
rd, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	.	.	.	.	12	2
. . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	2	.	.	1	.	19	2
heda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
. . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	2	.	.	1	.	5	2
. . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	11	1
nan, . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	5	2
, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	4	.	.	1	.	8	4
mon, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	2
. . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	1	.	.	1	.	9	1
ry, N. Riding,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	6	2
S. Riding,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	31	4	.	.	1	2	32	4
. . .	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	9	1
rd County, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	.	.	.	.	3	6
City, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	7	.	.	.	.	8	7
ath, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	8	1
l, . .	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	.	.	.	.	10	6
v, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	2	.	.	1	.	10	2
Males, .	4	.	74	.	1	.	33	.	29	.	890	.	.	.	34	.	997	.
Females, .	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	1	.	9	.	206	.	.	.	9	.	221
M. and F.,	4		88		1		34		38		1,096		.		43		1,218	
	92				35				1,134						1,261			

[Summary, p. 58.]

SUMMARY of TABLE XXII.—STATE of EDUCATION on COMMITMENT, of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1867, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL.														
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Under 10 years,	4	.	5	.	2	1	6	.	17	8	.	.	34	9	43
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	361	45	195	41	76	24	49	35	322	76	.	.	997	221	1,218
Males,	365	.	200	.	72	.	55	.	339	.	.	.	1,031	.	.
Females,	.	45	.	41	.	25	.	35	.	84	.	.	.	230	.
Total Males and Females,	410		241		97		90		423		.		.	.	1,261
	1,261														

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1867, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE.								
	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.		In other Localities.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Under 10 years,	34	9	.	.	.	.	34	9	43
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	873	209	121	12	3	.	997	221	1,218
Males,	907	.	121	.	3	.	1,031	.	.
Females,	.	218	.	12	.	.	.	230	.
Total Males and Females,	1,125		133		3		.	.	1,261
	1,261								

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the JUVENILES committed the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1867, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	RELIGION.										
	Established Church.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. &
Under 10 years,	4	.	1	.	29	9	.	.	34	9	
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	74	14	33	1	890	206	.	.	997	221	1,
Males,	78	.	34	.	919	.	.	.	1,031	.	
Females,	.	14	.	1	.	215	.	.	.	230	
Total Males and Females,	92		35		1,134		.		.	.	1
	1,261										

ABLE XXV.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in each of the County and Borough Gaols, on the night of the 31st of December, 1867, by Classes, the Number of them Sick in Hospital, and the Number of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DEBTORS.				CRIMINALS, &c.				Under Rule of Penal Servitude.		Lunatics.		TOTAL.		Of whom Sick in Hospital.		Children of Prisoners.	
	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		Tried.		Untried.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	1	.	122	70	12	3	.	.	14	2	157	75	4	2	3	1
Armagh,	.	.	1	.	32	13	11	5	.	.	9	2	56	20	6	.	.	1
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	10	10	1	2	.	.	2	.	14	12	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	1	.	15	4	6	2	.	.	18	1	40	7	1	.	1	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	16	8	7	1	.	.	21	5	45	14	5	.	1	2
Cork County,	2	.	3	.	60	25	26	4	1	.	2	.	94	29	.	.	1	1
„ City,	3	1	1	.	38	65	9	5	.	.	.	.	51	71	1	1	4	6
Donegal,	.	.	2	.	24	5	5	1	.	.	1	.	32	6	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	1	2	.	21	12	4	4	.	.	27	17	54	34	4	.	1	1
Dublin County,	2	.	.	.	41	.	20	.	.	.	6	.	69	.	1	.	.	.
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	.	.	.	.	190	.	54	.	.	.	43	.	287	.	*52	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	99	.	12	.	.	.	60	.	171	.	33	4	5
Fermanagh,	3	.	.	.	14	6	3	2	.	.	.	1	20	9	1	2	1	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	17	10	6	4	.	.	.	1	23	15	3	4	.	* 2
„ Town,	1	1	.	.	2	3	4	2	.	.	.	.	7	6	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	4	.	1	1	33	6	5	5	.	.	.	.	43	12	.	3	2	1
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	29	19	10	9	.	.	17	.	56	28	.	1	.	1
Kilkenny County,	2	.	2	.	9	2	6	1	.	.	1	.	} 27	5	1	.	.	.
„ City,	1	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.						
King's,	1	.	.	.	16	7	2	1	.	.	1	.	20	8	3	.	1	1
Leitrim,	1	.	.	.	14	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	16	2	3	.	.	1
Limerick County,	1	.	5	.	32	8	14	2	.	.	6	2	58	12	.	.	.	2
„ City,	1	1	1	.	21	13	6	1	.	.	.	.	29	15	5	.	.	.
Londonderry,	1	1	4	.	25	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	31	14	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	21	5	5	2	.	.	.	.	26	7	2	1	.	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	22	9	4	2	.	.	3	2	29	13	.	.	1	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	1	.	.	.	3	6	7	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	3	.	.	.	32	8	8	6	.	.	.	.	43	14	1	.	1	2
Meath,	1	.	1	.	8	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	15	2	4	.	.	.
Monaghan,	2	.	.	.	10	7	1	1	.	.	6	8	19	16	1	1	1	.
Queen's,	1	.	.	.	16	6	5	.	.	.	.	.	22	6	2	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	1	.	18	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	21	6	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	17	5	6	2	.	.	.	.	23	7	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	.	.	22	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	24	6	1	.	.	.
„ S. Riding,	.	.	1	.	43	22	19	3	.	.	.	.	63	25	5	.	2	1
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	41	19	5	1	2	.	.	.	49	20	.	.	1	1
Waterford County and City,	1	1	.	.	26	12	8	2	.	.	.	.	35	15	.	2	1	1
Westmeath,	1	.	.	.	15	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	17	11	.	.	.	1
Wexford,	3	.	.	.	26	14	2	2	1	1	40	2	72	19	1	1	1	1
Wicklow,	.	.	3	.	14	2	4	1	.	.	2	4	23	7	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	49	.	30	.	1,124	.	290	.	4	.	219	.	1,716	.	107	.	27	.
Total Females,	.	6	.	1	.	534	.	94	.	1	.	110	.	746	.	51	.	32
Total M. and F., 1867,	55		31		1,658		384		5		329		†2,462					
	86				2,042				.		.		.		158		59	

* Of whom 43 were lunatics.

† Includes 13 males and 1 female received after "lock-up."

TABLE XXVI.—COMMITMENTS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1867.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Commitments.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number supported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.			Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.			Incidental Expenses.			Salaries.			TOTAL.			Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	M. d.	F. d.
ANTRIM:																								
Antrim, .	45	25	18	16	81	38	563	5	17	3½	11	1	8	3	17	7	30	0	0	50	16	6½	5	5
Ballymena, .	257	52	141	22	257	52	1,279	13	6	5½	13	9	4	0	6	0	30	0	0	57	1	9½	5	5
Ballymoney, .	88	32	42	13	88	32	700	7	5	10	9	1	2	8	19	11½	28	0	0	53	6	11½	5	5
	390	109	201	51	426	122	2,542	26	9	7	33	12	2	13	3	6½	88	0	0	161	5	3½	–	–
ARMAGH:																								
Ballybot, .	104	61	27	22	93	60	612	5	1	9	10	0	0	4	2	6	25	0	0	44	4	3	4	4
Lurgan, .	247	81	67	19	219	63	2,019	16	15	9	10	0	0	12	2	1	30	0	0	68	17	10	4	4
Markethill, .	44	7	12	3	38	7	234	2	0	0	8	0	0	6	3	6	20	0	0	36	3	6	4	4
N.T.Hamilton,	68	20	45	15	68	20	281	2	6	10	8	0	0	10	6	9	20	0	0	40	13	7	4	4
	463	169	151	59	418	150	3,146	26	4	4	36	0	0	32	14	10	95	0	0	189	19	2		–
CAVAN:																								
Bailieborough,	93	22	33	8	91	22	674	6	8	7	6	0	0	1	12	2	30	0	0	44	0	9	4·75	4·5
Ballyconnell,	20	4	2	–	19	4	117	1	6	9½	6	0	0	3	0	7	30	0	0	40	7	4½	5·5	5·5
Cootehill, .	21	29	9	19	21	29	254	3	16	9½	6	0	0	1	14	0	30	0	0	41	10	9½	5	5
	134	55	44	27	131	55	1,045	11	12	2	18	0	0	6	6	9	90	0	0	125	18	11	–	–
CLARE:																								
Ennistimon, .	69	21	18	15	64	20	676	8	9	0	6	0	0	1	12	6	20	0	0	36	1	6	6	6
Killaloe, .	34	2	8	–	31	1	380	3	19	2	6	0	0	0	13	1	20	0	0	30	12	3	5	5
Kilrush, .	88	18	24	2	85	18	744	8	1	11	6	0	0	3	0	1	30	0	0	47	2	0	5	5
Sixmilebridge,	48	6	5	–	39	6	486	5	2	1⅝	6	0	0	1	15	8	20	0	0	32	17	9¾	5	5
Tulla, . . .	42	10	4	–	37	8	536⅓	6	9	1	6	0	0	0	5	0	20	0	0	32	14	1	6	6
	281	57	59	17	256	53	2,822⅓	32	1	3¾	30	0	0	7	6	4	110	0	0	179	7	7¾	–	–
CORK:																								
Bandon, .	57	14	33	9	118	26	543	1	15	4	9	12	0	1	10	11	34	11	8	47	9	11	2·82	–
Bantry, .	54	12	5	1	37	13	424	1	11	2	8	10	0	1	17	4	29	11	8	41	10	2	2·9	–
Charleville, .	27	6	17	2	19	6	100	0	11	7	7	19	0	19	10	2	24	11	8	52	12	5	2·8	–
Clonakilty, .	75	11	42	2	74	11	285	1	14	9	9	1	0	1	2	4	29	11	8	41	9	9	2·93	–
Dunmanway,	27	2	14	–	26	4	166	0	17	5	7	19	0	2	12	2	24	11	8	36	0	3	2·5	–
Fermoy, .	125	38	60	20	135	38	1,431	4	7	6	11	16	0	1	17	10	34	11	8	52	13	0	2·72	–
Kanturk, .	37	12	11	4	11	12	341	2	6	6	7	19	0	4	13	1	29	11	8	44	10	3	3·27	–
Kinsale, .	36	17	19	13	30	17	201	1	5	8	7	19	0	3	0	5	24	11	8	36	16	9	3·3	–
Macroom, .	90	16	20	3	71	11	512	3	6	0	8	10	0	0	14	8	29	11	8	42	2	4	3·09	–
Mallow, .	139	36	47	6	126	35	1,566	4	17	10	10	14	0	4	17	8	34	11	8	55	1	2	3·22	–
Middleton, .	89	16	13	6	73	15	622	2	5	9	8	8	4	7	15	8	29	11	8	48	1	5	3	–
Mitchelstown,	78	15	35	1	56	13	451	2	8	2	8	10	0	3	3	4	24	11	8	38	13	2	2·8	–
Queenstown,	218	53	13	17	177	45	1,001	1	16	0	9	14	0	6	18	11	29	11	8	48	0	7	3·52	–
Skibbereen, .	36	7	21	2	48	9	317	0	16	2	8	8	4	15	13	3	29	11	8	54	9	5	3·5	–
Youghal, .	101	28	67	9	85	28	440	2	12	7	7	19	0	1	15	9	24	11	8	36	19	0	2·87	–
	1189	283	417	95	1086	283	8,400	32	12	5	132	18	8	77	3	6	433	15	0	676	9	7	–	–
CORK CITY, .	2991	2106	1958	1236	1409	1950	7,447	48	6	8	81	10	1	127	15	6	336	12	0	594	4	3	3·5	3·25
DONEGAL:																								
Buncrana, .	41	5	4	–	35	3	346	3	9	2	9	7	6	2	7	2	33	0	0	48	3	10	4·75	4·75
Donegal, .	55	33	22	25	47	35	444	4	13	1¾	7	7	6	2	12	10	33	0	0	47	13	5¾	5	5
Glenties, .	14	2	7	–	10	2	58	0	8	6	6	5	8	3	2	2	32	0	0	41	16	4	4	4
Letterkenny, .	89	11	23	–	88	11	622	6	5	1	11	13	2	3	15	11	34	0	0	55	14	2	4·63	4·63
	199	51	56	25	180	51	1,470	14	15	10¾	34	13	10	11	18	1	132	0	0	193	7	9¾	–	–

[*continued.*

TABLE XXVI. *continued.*—COMMITMENTS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1867.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Commitments.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number supported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.			Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.			Incidental Expenses.			Salaries.			TOTAL.			Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	M. d.	F. d.
TOWN:																								
Newry, . .	261	228	46	47	203	214	2,403	17	10	4	16	19	5	78	5	3	56	0	0	163	15	0	3·81	3·13
Newtownards,	71	20	9	4	71	20	350	2	16	8	11	13	0	5	11	1	35	0	0	55	0	9	4	3·5
	302	248	55	51	274	234	2,753	20	7	0	28	12	5	78	16	4	91	0	0	218	15	9	–	–
ERMANAGH:																								
Newtownbutler, . .	12	8	1	5	10	8	1·7	1	14	3	10	2	0½	3	11	6	20	0	0	35	7	9½	6	6
ALWAY:																								
Ballinasloe, .	81	62	20	14	70	55	751	6	9	5	6	3	8	6	17	9	18	9	0	37	19	10	4·14	4
Clifden, . .	49	19	19	–	43	19	375	3	14	4	7	12	0	10	3	2	27	9	0	48	18	6	4·8	4·5
Eyrecourt, .	18	2	1	–	18	2	149	3	1	0	5	19	0	13	14	6	18	9	0	41	3	6	9·86	5·5
Gort, . .	67	30	3	11	65	30	686	5	16	7	12	19	3	9	11	9	26	9	0	54	16	7	4	3·75
Loughrea, .	101	55	11	4	96	53	521	4	10	0	8	7	6	6	6	10	27	9	0	46	13	4	4·16	4
Oughterard, .	66	34	6	–	65	31	275	2	8	3	6	5	5	7	14	0	18	9	0	34	17	1	4·25	4
Portumna, .	31	21	22	5	29	19	238	1	15	10	7	7	8	6	0	0	18	9	0	33	12	6	3·66	3·33
Tuam, . .	121	87	35	17	120	87	1,288	9	6	5	7	11	10	6	0	0	18	9	0	41	7	3	3·5	3·25
Woodford, .	20	3	1	–	20	3	62	0	13	6	4	13	4	3	12	2	18	9	0	27	8	0	5·25	5
	557	313	118	51	526	299	4,345	37	15	9	66	19	8	70	0	2	192	1	0	366	16	7	–	–
ERRY:																								
Cahirciveen,	[illegible]	6	22	2	72	6	602	6	4	7	8	0	0	14	8	2	10	0	0	38	12	9	5	4·25
Castleisland, .	19	5	2	3	23	5	174	1	15	4	6	0	0	4	6	10	10	0	0	22	2	2	5	4·25
Dingle, . .	35	1	18	–	20	1	207	2	14	7	6	0	0	6	11	10	10	0	0	25	6	5	5	4·25
Kenmare, .	46	10	15	3	4	1	343	3	2	2	6	0	0	6	2	2	10	0	0	25	4	4	5	4·25
Killarney, .	128	16	36	1	115	21	561	6	1	2	6	0	0	16	19	4	20	0	0	49	0	6	5	4·25
Listowel, .	504	27	310	9	366	22	1,015	10	6	8	6	0	0	6	5	0	20	0	0	42	11	8	5	4·25
Milltown, .	54	6	4	1	51	7	319	3	5	6	6	0	0	5	6	0	10	0	0	24	11	6	5	4·25
Tarbert, .	15	2	7	1	11	2	76	0	15	5	6	0	0	3	10	1	10	0	0	20	5	6	5	4·25
	746	79	412	21	710	83	3,354	34	5	5	50	0	0	63	9	5	100	0	0	247	14	10	–	–
LKENNY:																								
Callan, . .	46	12	[illegible]	4	51	12	311	2	17	10	6	0	0	47	14	0	15	0	0	71	5	10	4	4
Thomastown,	54	6	32	1	29	9	293	2	8	10	6	0	0	0	9	11	30	0	0	38	18	9	4	4
Urlingford, .	18	3	12	1	16	3	50	0	3	4	6	0	0	27	19	5	15	0	0	49	7	9	4	4
	118	24	74	6	80	23	654	5	9	0	18	0	0	76	3	4	60	0	0	159	12	4	–	–
NG'S:																								
Parsonstown,	211	24	74	5	162	24	1,365	10	18	5¾	27	2	8	26	8	5	40	0	0	104	9	6¾	3·88	3·25
ITRIM:																								
Ballinamore,	62	4	25	2	45	4	180	1	10	10	4	13	11	1	4	3	35	0	0	42	9	0	4·25	3·75
Canorhamilton, . .	39	21	12	6	18	16	266	2	0	8½	3	7	0	2	16	7	35	0	0	43	4	3½	4	3·25
	101	25	37	8	63	20	446	3	11	6½	8	0	11	4	0	10	70	0	0	85	13	3½	–	–
MERICK:																								
Druff, . .	113	21	13	2	97	17	670	7	9	7½	13	11	5½	3	12	6	31	10	0	56	3	7	4·5	4·5
Croom, . .	9	1	1	–	7	1	33	0	5	2	12	6	6	2	19	7	18	15	0	34	6	3	4·5	4·5
Glin, . .	36	7	22	1	23	7	239	3	3	6½	10	17	5	7	0	5½	18	15	0	39	16	5	4·5	4·5
Kilfinane, .	54	5	17	1	54	5	412	3	16	9	15	10	9	2	19	0	18	15	0	41	1	6	4·5	4·5
Newcastle, .	72	15	9	1	57	12	609	5	14	2	16	19	7	4	17	5	31	10	0	59	1	2	4·5	4·5
Rathkeale, .	92	22	12	3	92	23	600	5	12	10	17	17	8	5	18	5	31	10	0	60	18	11	4·5	4·5
	376	71	74	8	340	65	2,663	26	2	1	87	3	4½	27	7	4½	150	15	0	291	7	10	–	–

[*continued.*

TABLE XXVI. *continued.*—COMMITMENTS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1867.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Commitments.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number supported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.			Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.			Incidental Expenses.			Salaries.			TOTAL.			Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	M. d.	F. d.
LONDONDERRY:																								
Coleraine, .	81	32	21	19	68	33	454	4	14	7	*10	0	0	6	4	9	25	0	0	45	19	4		
Magherafelt,	68	38	31	28	61	38	599	6	4	9½	*10	0	0	†8	11	8½	25	0	0	49	16	6	5	5
Newtownlimavady, . .	27	12	8	2	26	12	183	1	18	1½	*10	0	0	2	12	3	25	0	0	39	10	4½		
	176	82	60	49	155	83	1,236	12	17	6	30	0	0	17	8	8½	75	0	0	135	6	2½	–	–
LOUTH:																								
Ardee, . .	209	30	162	23	206	30	681	6	8	3	6	0	0	25	1	10	59	6	0	96	16	1	4·5	4·5
MAYO:																								
Ballina, .	109	53	46	9	90	47	717	7	9	4	6	0	0	1	10	9	15	0	0	30	0	1		
Ballinrobe, .	38	7	13	2	38	7	167	1	14	9	6	0	0	—			15	0	0	22	14	9	5	5
Belmullet, .	35	9	3	–	32	9	254	3	13	9	6	0	0	—			15	0	0	24	13	9		
Swineford, .	52	14	13	1	53	14	532	5	18	11	6	0	0	1	19	6	15	0	0	28	18	5		
Westport, .	57	6	23	0	30	6	93	0	15	9	6	0	0	0	8	4	15	0	0	22	4	1	4	4
	292	89	103	12	243	83	1,763	19	12	6	30	0	0	3	18	7	75	0	0	128	11	1	–	–
MEATH:																								
Kells, . .	97	29	45	6	91	24	522	5	19	6½	12	10	0	3	8	11½	40	0	0	61	18	5½	5·75	4·75
Navan, . .	125	16	96	9	114	12	574	5	18	6½	11	10	6	2	6	10	40	0	0	59	15	10½	5	4·5
	222	45	141	15	205	36	1,096	11	18	0¾	24	0	6	5	15	9¼	80	0	0	121	14	4	–	–
MONAGHAN:																								
Carrickmacross, .	58	33	30	21	58	33	346	2	17	8	6	0	0	6	7	4½	35	0	0	50	5	0½	4	4
Castleblayney,	120	27	82	16	114	32	563	4	13	10	6	0	0	9	14	4	40	0	0	60	8	2	4	4
Clones, . .	49	33	27	24	40	33	375	3	2	6	6	0	0	5	3	10	35	0	0	49	6	4	4	4
	227	93	139	61	212	98	1,284	10	14	0	18	0	0	21	5	6½	110	0	0	159	19	6½	–	–
QUEEN'S:																								
Abbeyleix, .	29	4	9	–	26	3	188	2	0	5¾	6	0	0	—			25	0	0	33	0	5¾	5·5	5
Borris-in-Ossory, .	39	16	1	2	39	16	423	4	13	11½	6	0	0	0	4	9	25	0	0	35	18	8½	5·5	5
Stradbally, .	13	1	12	–	13	1	43	0	10	9	6	0	0	—			25	0	0	31	10	9	6	6
	81	21	22	2	78	20	654	7	5	2	18	0	0	0	4	9	75	0	0	100	9	11	–	–
ROSCOMMON:																								
Athlone, .	39	10	1	2	37	10	510	4	15	7½	6	0	0	2	11	0½	15	0	0	28	6	8	4·5	4·5
Boyle, . .	65	28	25	12	58	29	698	6	11	0	6	0	0	7	8	7	15	0	0	34	19	7	4·5	4·5
Castlerea, .	126	30	76	10	124	30	571	5	19	1	6	0	0	4	2	10	15	0	0	31	1	11	5	5
Strokestown,	46	28	4	18	43	25	382	3	9	10½	6	0	0	3	1	6	15	0	0	27	11	4½	4·5	4·5
	276	96	106	42	262	94	2,161	20	15	7	24	0	0	17	3	11½	60	0	0	121	19	6½	–	–
SLIGO:																								
Ballymote, .	39	9	11	3	62	10	569	6	5	5½	6	0	0	6	7	9	40	0	0	58	13	2½	5·25	5·25
TIPPERARY, NORTH RIDING:																								
Borrisokane, .	22	10	9	–	22	10	251	1	17	11	6	2	8½	8	6	5½	35	0	0	51	7	1	3·63	3·25
Newport, .	52	5	18	–	21	4	197	1	9	10	6	0	10	7	15	2½	35	0	0	50	5	10½	4·75	3·5
Roscrea, .	99	18	61	9	78	18	352	2	15	1½	15	1	6	14	15	5½	35	0	0	67	12	1	3·75	3·5
Templemore,	196	36	68	15	180	35	1,419	12	19	0	12	15	1½	15	12	11⅓	35	0	0	76	7	1	4·5	4·25
Thurles, .	258	43	96	14	252	42	1,819	16	16	0	30	18	8	45	10	7½	55	0	0	148	5	3½	4·5	4
	627	112	252	38	553	109	4,038	35	17	10⅓	70	18	10	92	0	8⅓	195	0	0	393	17	5	–	–

[*continued.*

* Including £2 ordered by Board of Superintendence to each bridewell-keeper, on account of great price of fuel, for 1867 only.

† Including £1 17*s.* 6*d.*, repairs of Magherafelt Bridewell.

TABLE XXVI. *concluded.*—COMMITMENTS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1867.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Commitments.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number supported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Incidental Expenses.	Salaries.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M. d.	F. d.
TIPPERARY, SOUTH RIDING:														
Caher, . .	182	46	124	18	203	71	1,086	10 11 11	24 15 10½	22 1 3¾	40 0 0	97 9 1	4·63	4·63
Carrick-on-Suir	162	62	48	14	127	60	774	8 3 1	16 1 6	27 2 2	40 0 0	91 6 9	5·38	4·63
Cashel, . .	273	59	171	13	249	46	1,107	13 12 2	38 4 5	41 9 7	40 0 0	133 6 2	6	5·5
Clogheen, .	42	7	25	3	41	7	323	3 3 4	16 10 6	26 4 5½	40 0 0	85 18 3½	4·63	4·63
Newbirmingham, . .	38	4	19	–	37	4	286	3 6 11	11 15 11	14 10 3	40 0 0	69 13 1	6	5
Tipperary, .	416	85	140	28	384	71	3,425	39 13 10	36 15 0	69 0 3½	40 0 0	185 9 1½	5·75	5·75
	1113	263	527	76	1041	259	7,001	78 11 3	144 3 2½	200 8 0½	240 0 0	663 2 6	–	–
TYRONE:														
Clogher, .	50	18	8	7	43	18	427	4 0 0¾	16 14 1½	2 11 8	60 0 0	83 5 10¼	4·5	4·5
Dungannon, .	195	47	85	15	181	41	1,371	12 9 11½	21 15 2	16 18 10½	105 0 0	156 4 0	4·43	4·43
Strabane, .	38	34	31	20	34	26	232½	2 0 2	8 4 10	5 16 1½	40 0 0	56 1 1½	4	4
	283	99	124	42	258	85	2,030½	18 10 2¼	46 14 1½	25 6 8	205 0 0	295 10 11¾	–	–
WATERFORD:														
Dungarvan, .	189	56	29	4	184	56	1,419	13 0 5	8 0 0	36 8 4	55 0 0	112 8 9	4·5	4
Lismore, .	46	16	20	–	36	16	275	2 2 5½	6 0 0	17 4 1	25 0 0	50 6 6½	4	3·9
	235	72	49	4	220	72	1,694	15 2 10½	14 0 0	53 12 5	80 0 0	162 15 3½	–	–
WESTMEATH:														
Moate, . .	106	27	13	10	88	27	720	5 10 5	8 9 8	15 6 5	46 0 0	75 6 6	3·75	3·75
WEXFORD:														
Enniscorthy,	92	34	7	–	85	34	806	8 12 10½	4 10 6	4 18 4	35 0 0	53 1 8½	5	5
Gorey, . .	31	30	6	–	31	30	364	3 17 2	5 5 8	3 10 7	35 0 0	47 13 5	5	5
New Ross, .	50	31	11	5	45	29	495	5 3 3	3 2 3	3 5 5	35 0 0	46 10 11	5·5	5
	173	95	24	5	161	93	1,665	17 13 3½	12 18 5	11 14 4	105 0 0	147 6 0½	–	–
WICKLOW:														
Baltinglass, .	52	5	17	–	52	5	1,101	9 16 9¾	31 10 0	52 13 6	95 0 0	189 0 3¾	4·25	4·25
Tinahely, .	20	13	1	–	20	12	273	3 0 5½	6 0 0	1 8 11	30 0 0	40 9 4½	–	–
	72	18	18	–	72	17	1,374	12 17 3	37 10 0	54 2 5	125 0 0	229 9 8	–	–
	12191	4,773	5,477	2,047	9,687	4,533								
Total, 1867, .	16,964		7,524		14,423		70,556	612 5 6½	1,153 10 7	1,176 3 9¾	3,579 9 0	6,521 8 11½	–	–
	13931	4,516	7,098	2,674	10396	5,006								
Total, 1866, .	18,447		9,772		15,402		69,288	554 17 2½	1,096 2 11½	1,259 19 11	3,453 18 8	6,364 18 9	–	–
Increase in 1867,	–		–		–		1,268	57 8 4	57 7 7½	–	125 10 4	156 10 2½	–	–
Decrease in 1867,	1,483		2,243		979		–	–	–	83 16 1½	–	–	–	–

Addenda to Table XXVI.—Comparative Statement of Bridewell Expenses in 1866 and 1867.

Counties, &c., wherein the Expenses *Increased* in 1867.

Counties, &c.	Expenses. 1866.	Expenses. 1867.	Increase in 1867.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	147 19 0½	161 5 3½	13 6 3
Cavan,	122 6 10½	125 18 11	3 12 0¾
Clare,	165 4 4½	179 7 7½	14 3 3½
Cork County,	612 8 2	676 9 7	64 1 5
Cork City,	569 10 7	594 4 3	24 13 8
Donegal,	191 14 6½	193 7 9¾	1 13 3¼
Down,	211 1 3	218 15 9	7 14 6
Fermanagh,	34 17 9½	35 7 9½	0 10 0
Kerry,	241 17 5	247 14 10	5 17 5
Kilkenny,	88 19 11	159 12 4	70 12 5
Limerick,	275 16 7¾	291 7 10	15 11 2¼
Londonderry,	133 5 8½	135 6 2½	2 0 6
Louth,	71 18 11	96 16 1	24 17 2
Meath,	119 7 11¼	121 14 4	2 6 4¾
Queen's,	99 18 8	100 9 11	0 11 3
Sligo,	54 18 0	58 13 2½	3 15 2½
Tipperary, S. Riding,	631 17 1	663 2 6	28 5 5
Waterford,	160 1 4½	162 15 3½	2 13 11
Westmeath,	71 16 9	75 6 6	3 9 9
Wexford,	147 1 1	147 6 0¾	0 4 11½
1866,	4,155 2 1½	—	—
1867,	—	4,445 2 1½	—
Increase, 1867,	—	—	290 0 0¼
Decrease, 1867,	—	—	133 9 10
Total Increase, 1867,	—	—	156 10 2¾

Counties, &c., wherein the Expenses *Decreased* in 1867.

Counties, &c.	Expenses. 1866.	Expenses. 1867.	Decrease in 1867.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	192 19 6	189 19 2	3 0 4
Galway,	399 10 11	366 16 7	32 14 4
King's,	106 15 8½	104 9 6¾	2 6 1¾
Leitrim,	94 14 11¾	85 13 3¼	9 1 8½
Mayo,	128 14 11	128 11 1	0 3 10
Monaghan,	170 1 6¾	159 19 6½	10 2 0½
Roscommon,	127 13 8¼	121 19 6½	5 14 1¾
Tipperary, N. Riding.	428 4 11	393 17 5	34 7 6
Tyrone,	329 2 1¾	295 10 11¾	33 11 2
Wicklow,	231 18 3¼	229 9 8	2 8 7½
1866,	2,209 16 7¾	—	—
1867,	—	2,076 6 9¾	—
Decrease, 1867,	—	—	133 9 10

Table XXVII.—List of Prisons.

County, &c.	Site.	Class of Prison.
	NORTH DISTRICT.	
Antrim,	Belfast,	County Gaol & House of Correction.
	*Antrim,	Bridewell.
	Ballymena,	ditto.
	Ballymoney,	ditto.
Armagh,	Armagh,	County Gaol.
	Ballybot,	Bridewell.
	Lurgan,	ditto.
	Markethill,	ditto.
	Newtownhamilton,	ditto.
Cavan,	Cavan,	County Gaol.
	Bailieborough,	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell,	ditto.
	Cootehill,	ditto.
Donegal,	Lifford,	County Gaol.
	Buncrana,	Bridewell.
	Donegal,	ditto.
	Glenties,	ditto.
	Letterkenny,	ditto.
Down,	Downpatrick,	County Gaol.
	Newry,	Bridewell.
	Newtownards,	ditto.
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler,	Bridewell.
Leitrim,	Carrick-on-Shan.,	County Gaol.
	Ballinamore,	Bridewell.
	Manorhamilton,	ditto.
Londonderry,	Londonderry,	County & City Gaol.
	Coleraine,	Bridewell.
	Magherafelt,	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady,	ditto.
Longford,	Longford,	County Gaol.
Louth,	Dundalk,	County Gaol.
	Ardee,	Bridewell.
Drogheda,	Drogheda,	Borough Gaol.
Mayo,	Castlebar,	County Gaol.
	Ballina,	Bridewell.
	Ballinrobe,	ditto.
	Belmullet,	ditto.
	Swineford,	ditto.
	Westport,	ditto.
Meath,	Trim,	County Gaol.
	Kells,	Bridewell.
	Navan,	ditto.
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	County Gaol.
	Carrickmacross,	Bridewell.
	Castleblayney,	ditto.
	Clones,	ditto.
Roscommon,	Roscommon,	County Gaol.
	Athlone,	Bridewell.
	Boyle,	ditto.
	Castlereagh,	ditto.
	Strokestown,	ditto.
Sligo,	Sligo,	County Gaol.
	Ballymote,	Bridewell.

[*continued.*

TABLE XXIX. *continued.*—LIST of PRISONS.

y.	Site.	Class of Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT—*continued.*		
.	Omagh, . .	County Gaol.
	*Clogher, . .	Bridewell.
	*Dungannon, .	ditto.
	Strabane, . .	ditto.
th,	Mullingar, . .	County Gaol.
	Moate, . .	Bridewell.
SOUTH DISTRICT.		
.	Carlow, . .	County Gaol.
.	Ennis, . .	County Gaol.
	Ennistimon, .	Bridewell.
	Killaloe, . .	ditto.
	Kilrush, . .	ditto.
	Sixmilebridge, .	ditto.
	Tulla, . . .	ditto.
.	Cork, . . .	County Gaol.
	Bandon, . .	Bridewell.
	Bantry, . .	ditto.
	Charleville, . .	ditto.
	Clonakilty, . .	ditto.
	Dunmanway, .	ditto.
	Fermoy, . .	ditto.
	Kanturk, . .	ditto.
	Kinsale, . .	ditto.
	Macroom, . .	ditto.
	Mallow, . .	ditto.
	Middleton, . .	ditto.
	Mitchelstown, .	ditto.
	Queenstown, .	ditto.
	Skibbereen, .	ditto.
	Youghal, . .	ditto.
	Cork, . . .	City Gaol.
	Cork, . . .	Bridewell.
.	Galway, . .	County Gaol.
	Ballinasloe, .	Bridewell.
	Clifden, . .	ditto.
	Eyrecourt, . .	ditto.
	Gort, . . .	ditto.
	Loughrea, . .	ditto.
	Oughterard, .	ditto.
	Portumna, . .	ditto.
	Tuam, . .	ditto.
	Woodford, . .	ditto.
	Galway, . .	Town Gaol.
.	Tralee, . .	County Gaol.
	Cahersiveen, .	Bridewell.
	Castleisland, .	ditto.
	Dingle, . .	ditto.
	Kenmare, . .	ditto.
	Killarney, . .	ditto.
	Listowel, . .	ditto.
	Miltown, . .	ditto.
	Tarbert, . .	ditto.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
Kildare, .	Naas, . .	County Gaol.
Kilkenny, .	Kilkenny, . .	County and City Gaol.
	Callan, . .	Bridewell.
	Thomastown, .	ditto.
	Urlingford, .	ditto.
King's, .	Tullamore, .	County Gaol.
	Parsonstown, .	District Bridewell.
Limerick, .	Limerick, . .	County Gaol.
	Bruff, . .	Bridewell.
	Croom, . .	ditto.
	Glin, . .	ditto.
	Kilfinane, . .	ditto.
	Newcastle, . .	ditto.
	Rathkeale, . .	ditto.
	Limerick, . .	City Gaol.
Queen's, .	Maryborough, .	County Gaol.
	Abbeyleix, . .	Bridewell.
	Borris-in-Ossory,	ditto.
	Stradbally, . .	ditto.
Tipperary, North Riding.	Nenagh, . .	County Gaol.
	Borrisokane, .	Bridewell.
	Newport, . .	ditto.
	Roscrea, . .	ditto.
	Templemore, .	ditto.
	Thurles, . .	ditto.
Tipperary, South Riding.	Clonmel, . .	County Gaol.
	Caher, . .	Bridewell.
	Carrick-on-Suir, .	ditto.
	Cashel, . .	ditto.
	Clogheen, . .	ditto.
	New Bermingham,	ditto.
	Tipperary, . .	ditto.
Waterford, .	Waterford, . .	County and City Gaol.
	*Dungarvan, .	Bridewell.
	Lismore, . .	ditto.
Wexford, .	Wexford, . .	County Gaol.
	Enniscorthy, .	Bridewell.
	Gorey, . .	ditto.
	New Ross, . .	ditto.
Wicklow, .	Wicklow, . .	County Gaol.
	Baltinglass, .	District Bridewell.
	Tinahely, . .	Bridewell.
DUBLIN DISTRICT.		
Dublin, .	Kilmainham, .	County Gaol.
Dublin City,	Richmond Bridewell, South Circular-road.	City Gaol and House of Correction for males.
	Grangegorman-lane.	ditto for females.
	Marshal-lane, .	Four Courts Marshalsea.

* Bridewells marked thus * have been certified under the xxvi. sect. of the 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68.

APPENDIX—PART II.

SEPARATE REPORTS ON PRISONS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM GAOL, AT BELFAST.—VISITED ON THE 11TH, 12TH, AND 16TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1867.

County of Antrim Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	4	8	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	7	–	7	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	5	1	6	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	14	8	22	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	11	1	12	–	–	–
By Justices.						
Military offenders,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	22	16	38	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	16	17	33	–	1	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	28	34	62	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	24	7	31	1	–	1
Vagrants,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	13	1	14	1	–	1
Total in Custody,	153	91	244	3	1	4

Juveniles in custody on day of Inspection.

		M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	Convicted summarily,	2	1
	Committed once,	1	1
	,, thrice,	1	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	237	72	1866,	142	67
1865,	210	71	1867 (day of inspection),	153	91

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867 (including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	4	–	2	1	3	1	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	3	–	1	–	4	1	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Infanticide,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	4	–	1	–	2	–	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	4	1	5	–	3	–	1	–
Bigamy,	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Common assaults,	515	135	177	64	108	58	14	5
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	10	2	1	–	6	–	5	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	26	1	130	32	175	41	20	6
Other assaults,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	25	10	17	2	9	2	3	1
Robbery,	11	10	–	–	3	1	3	1
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	–	2	–	1	–	2	–
Larceny,	139	86	88	65	110	73	26	21
Receiving stolen goods,	18	11	2	3	6	4	1	1
Embezzlement,	9	1	8	–	6	2	4	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	3	–	2	–	9	2	2	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	12	7	17	2	20	6	3	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	3	2	12	3	16	7	1	1
Forgery,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	51	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
Military offences,	22	–	25	–	15	–	2	–
Naval offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	19	6	7	–	3	1	–	–
Revenue offences,	15	6	9	8	–	5	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	6	6	1	1	2	1	–	–
Against property, with violence,	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	522	788	960	965	556	724	33	50
Having weapons in a proclaimed district,	5	–	2	–	6	–	–	–
Illegal procession,	–	–	6	–	7	–	–	–
Under Lord Lieutenant's warrant,	–	–	136	–	13	–	3	–
Contempt of court,	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Misconduct in service,	30	3	26	–	22	2	–	–
Illegal pawning,	5	7	6	9	4	5	–	–
Illegal fishing,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Absconding from Reformatory,	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Treason and Treason Felony,	–	–	–	–	6	–	5	–
Total criminal class,	1,478	1,093	1,654	1,157	1,118	938	128	87
Vagrancy,	15	12	30	19	13	8	1	1
Drunkenness,	385	449	337	383	266	241	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic. c. 27),	28	9	22	4	12	2	13	1
Debt,	92	5	71	4	53	10	5	1
Remanded for further examination,	146	37	234	95	136	32	5	1
Total,	2,144	1,605	2,348	1,662	1,598	1,231	153	91

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	1	–	1866,	2	–
1865,	–	–	1867, (day of inspection),	1	1

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	8	2	1867 (up to and including day of inspection),	9	5
1865,	14	4	Day of inspection,	4	5
1866,	5	1			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	71	4	Debtors,	53	10
Criminals,	1,752	1,252	Criminals,	1,241	970
Vagrants,	30	19	Vagrants,	13	8
Drunkards,	337	383	Drunkards,	266	241
Dangerous Lunatics,	22	4	Dangerous Lunatics,	12	2
Lord Lieut.'s Warrant,	136	–	Lord Lieut.'s Warrant,	13	–
Total,	2,348	1,662	Total,	1,598	1,231

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.		*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	1,532	497	Committed	Once within the year,	972	372
	Twice ,,	217	248		Twice ,,	142	88
	Thrice ,,	48	46		Thrice ,,	48	31
	Four times ,,	21	25		Four times ,,	11	27
	Five times ,,	8	12		Five times ,,	9	14
	Six times ,,	1	9		Six times ,,	3	15
	Seven times ,,	–	6		Seven times ,,	3	8
	Eight times ,,	2	5		Eight times ,,	1	8
	Nine times ,,	1	4		Nine times ,,	1	2
	Ten times ,,	–	6		Ten times ,,	–	2
	Eleven times ,,	–	2		Eleven times ,,	–	3
	Twelve times ,,	1	3		Twelve times ,,	–	3
	Thirteen times ,,	–	1		Thirteen times ,,	–	2
	Fourteen times ,,	–	–		Fourteen times ,,	–	2
	Fifteen times ,,	–	2		Fifteen times ,,	–	1
	Sixteen times ,,	–	1		Sixteen times ,,	–	1
	Eighteen times ,,	–	1		Eighteen times ,,	–	–
	Total,	1,831	868		Total,	1,190	579

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors), but including Prisoners committed by Lord Lieutenant's Warrant, under Act for suspending Habeas Corpus.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	173·47	55·03	—	152·83	75·17	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	310		22nd July.	273		14th July.
Lowest ditto,	143		26th Feb.	191		10th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	256		27th June.	181		23rd July.
Ditto, of females,	100		14th Oct.	108		7th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	103		23rd Feb.	126		14th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	26		4th June.	51		7th Jan.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867 :—

7th August, 1860,	232	21st August, 1864,	354
7th April, 1861,	224	19th July, 1865,	337
12th October, 1862,	212	22nd July, 1866,	310
16th July, 1863,	241	14th July, 1867,	273

Upon an examination of the foregoing schedules, and upon a review of the daily averages, which (fractions being omitted) stand thus for the years subjoined :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	156	66	1866,	173	55
1865,	173	65	1867,	152	75

we find nothing to lead us to a conclusion differing from that recorded in the two last Reports of the Inspectors-General, viz., that the aggregate of inmates on the part of the males has been increased by those committed for offences arising out of sectarian riots, and by the transfer from other gaols of prisoners connected with the Fenian conspiracy. A reference to the table designated "The Numbers of Committals, specifying the Offences," &c., will show the large proportion of crimes of violence, of assaults of various gradations, and of acts of disorder affecting the public peace; the latter category especially exhibits a preponderance of females, derived chiefly from the constantly recurrent class of prostitutes, among whom larcenies, and drunkenness are very rife.

There were only 3 juveniles—2 males and 1 female—in custody at my inspection; in the year 1866, 99 males and 3 females, and in 1867, 79 males and 9 females, were committed here, of whom respectively 39 males, and 4 females were transmitted to reformatories. There were 13 male "dangerous lunatics," and 1 female, the accommodation for whom is necessarily most unsuitable in a prison designed on the cellular principle; but this crying evil is happily about to determine, the 30 & 31 Vic. cap. 118, which passed in the last session of Parliament, having rendered the committal of lunatics to gaols illegal from and after the 1st of January, 1868. I trust also, as ancillary to this just and humane statute, that measures will be taken, when it shall come into force, for the immediate removal of those in custody, who are incurable, or idiotic, rather than insane, by providing properly prepared wards in the union workhouses under the supervision of skilled attendants, or auxiliary receptacles of a less expensive description, than the asylum, the costly appliances of which would be unnecessary, and unavailing for the restorative treatment of such cases, as being beyond all hope. The tendency also of public opinion would appear to point to the abolition of imprisonment for debt, except in cases involving a *criminal* element, such as fraud, for instance; and, should this expectation be realized, the prison will be further relieved from the presence of inmates of this anomalous class, for whom, as for the lunatics, the structural form of the building renders it equally unfit.

NORTH DISTRICT

County of Antrim Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	11	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	23	15	Store Rooms,	3	2
Day Rooms,	4	1	Laundries,	–	2
Solitary Cells,	8	8	Drying Rooms,	–	2
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, = 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Lavatories,	2	1
			Baths,	1	1
			Privies,	8	1
Single Cells of larger size,	329	103	Water-closets,	275	103
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Fumigating rooms,	1	–
Chapel, one.			Reception Rooms,	4	3
School-room—Stalls in Chapel used for this purpose.			Pump,	1	–
			Wells,	2	–
Workshop, Carpenter's,	1	–	Crank Pump,	1	–
Worksheds,	107	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	387	100
Sheets, pairs of,	774	35
Rugs,	387	73
Hammocks or Cots,	355	–
Bed-ticks,	407	84
Bedsteads,	63	–
Bolsters,	407	95

Male Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	480	36
Jackets,	250	27
Vests,	256	34
Trowsers,	256	27
Caps,	256	–
Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	330	–
Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	400	25

Female Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	210	15
Jackets,	106	21
Gowns,	200	12
Petticoats,	210	30
Aprons,	96	24
Neckerchiefs,	200	–
Caps,	215	–
Stockings, pairs of,	224	5
Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	110	13

I found the building throughout in a highly commendable condition of cleanliness and order, well ventilated, and free from damp, except in the female section; the brickwork, upon which two tanks were placed, having sunk, and thus caused the latter to overflow; and the eave-gutters having fallen to the ground under the pressure of their own excessive, and ill-supported weight, and of a heavy snow-storm. The supply of water is adequate, the sewerage effective, and the stock of bedding, blankets, and sheets, and of prison-clothing, ample. Since the last inspection a fumigating apparatus has been provided, and a steam-boiler in connexion with the laundry, and drying-room has been erected, and other alterations have been completed, which it is expected will establish a material improvement in this department. I have merely touched upon the inadequate accommodation for lunatics and debtors, but that, which demands special attention and immediate precautionary action, is the insecurity of portions of the building, viz., in the hospital, which is described below, in the passage leading to the board-room, the office, and the cell-ranges; a window being wholly unprotected; and above all, in the quarter containing the sheds assigned to stone-breaking, the circuit-wall being low, and the face of it so rough as to afford firm foot-hold; a gateway, through which the carts, containing stone to be broken, are admitted, and another leading to the Governor's quarters, are both decorated with projecting rusticated work, which offers great facilities for prison-breach; a youth, who was afterwards retaken, having availed himself of them, and having reached the summit of the boundary wall by means of the latter. The bevelling down of such projections, and the addition of rotatory *chevaux-de-frise*, with twisted and barbed points, would doubtless strengthen these weak points; but a thorough examination by the County Surveyor, or some

North District.

County of Antrim Gaol.

other competent person, would appear to be indispensable with regard to these localities, as well as to a bend in the boundary wall at the rear of the stone-sheds, where another prisoner (in the same year, viz., 1866,) contrived to escape by working his way up the face of the wall. There are, moreover, two unfinished bastions at the flanks of the same wall, the entrance-doors of which might be built up with advantage to the security. Lock-up takes place at 5.45, P.M., in summer, and in winter (gas being kept lighted in the cells until 8, P.M., during the latter season), and unlock at 6, A.M. The system of discipline observed is generally satisfactory in the following particulars, viz., the locking-in, the ascertainment of the presence of each prisoner in each cell, the examination and testing of the locks and fastenings, the night-rounds, the occasional circuits of the Governor and his deputy at unexpected hours, the intern patrol, the custody of the keys, the condition of the locks, and the mode of repairing them. There are, however, some items requiring correction: firstly, no superior officer actually sees each prisoner locked into his cell, this duty being discharged by each warder in his own class; and thus, between the hour of lock-up and 9 o'clock, when the Governor or the Deputy-Governor visits and inspects the cells, neither have cognizance of the safe custody of the prisoners; secondly, the two tell-tale clocks, the only reliable check upon the vigilance and regularity of the patrol, are not sufficiently protected against tampering, and the locks are of inferior description; thirdly, there is no regular night-patrol round the exterior of the buildings, and within the circuit wall, so that, if a prisoner contrived to escape through the cell-windows by means of a file or saw, into the space, in which the stone-sheds stand, he would have no greater difficulties to contend with, and no further obstacles to surmount, than the accessible wall referred to, over which, in two different places, two prisoners, as stated above, succeeded in climbing during the day-time, without any aid from the outside; fourthly, the necessity of placing the hospital keys in the hands of the Governor is referred to below under the heading of that department.

Recent escapes and partial escapes, which have taken place elsewhere by means and appliances, which could only have been obtained by those, who escaped, through the connivance of, or by reason of laxity and neglect on the part of the officers, induce me to urge the indispensability of observing the most rigid discipline in searching the persons of visitors to prisoners on their admission; in guarding against the possibility of contact at their interviews, or of opportunities for the conveyance of implements of escape from the former to the latter; in searching the persons of prisoners, when they are about to be locked into their cells; in closely examining the bedding in the cells, and the bars and other fastenings of the windows and the doors; in preventing the entrance of prisoners into their cells at any time, except in the charge and under the supervision of an officer, and in taking special care that no means of escape, or implements available for it, which are procurable within the walls, in store-rooms, or elsewhere, shall ever be accessible to prisoners, when not under the eye of a turnkey. I enumerate these precautionary measures not from any want of confidence in the fidelity of the staff, but solely because recent experience has demonstrated how little reliance is to be placed in the modes of carrying out discipline, which may have been found sufficient for dealing with prisoners of the ordinary class, but which have wholly failed, when applied to those of higher intelligence, and greater daring, who have, moreover, enlisted the aid of confederates outside.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	174	1	Dark or Refractory Cells,	87	7
Stoppage of Diet,	122	10	Stoppage of Diet,	329	7
Other Punishments,	11	–	Other Punishments,	31	–
Total,	307	11	Total,	447	14

The record of the punishments, which it is to be observed includes the slightest infractions of discipline, and commensurate penalties, is submitted to the Board, and signed, but not always, by the Chairman of the day.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Nursing,	–	4
Pumping water,	40	–
Total,	40	4

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Labourers,	4	–	Washing,	10	24
Cook-house,	7	–	Picking oakum,	36	–
Shoemaking,	2	–	Smoothing,	–	3
Weaving,	1	–	Veining,	–	3
Carpentering,	2	–	Knitting,	–	5
Painting,	1	–	Sewing,	–	9
Matmaking,	4	–	Flowering,	–	5
Tailoring,	6	–			
Whitewashing,	1	–	Total,	84	53
Orderlies,	10	4			

Summary.

	M.	F.
Nursing,	–	4
Industrial labour,	124	53
Sick,	3	1
Unemployed,	5	29
Discharged (before labour hours),	3	2
Debtors (unemployed),	5	1
Lunatics,	13	1
Total in custody,	153	91

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1864, . £936 2*s.* 6¾*d.* | 1865, . £867 19*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £910 19*s.* 6*d.*

Punitive labour on the part of the males is maintained occasionally by the use of the crank-pump, but stone-breaking constitutes the chief employment of prisoners of this sex, whether sentenced to hard labour or otherwise, and produces an appreciable return, as does also the making of mats, for which a ready sale is obtained. Clothing and shoes moreover are made up in the prison, two of the turnkeys being shoemakers, and one a tailor. The females are principally engaged in washing, a source of considerable profit, and in knitting, sewing, and flowering. The schedule of "Net Profit," &c., attests the remunerative activity of the industrial department.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan. 1867, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	297	59	300	138
Average daily number of pupils,	13·25	4·03	10·9	5·27
Number of days on which school was held,	170	90	200	188

School-hours.—Males—10 to 1 o'clock. Females—12 to 1½ o'clock.

Prisoners of both sexes (a matron being present with the females) are instructed by a teacher (one of the warders), who was not trained in any public educational institution, but who is considered to be competent to the discharge of his duties. He was absent on leave at the period of my official visit. The school is held in the chapel, which, divided as it is into deep stalls, is very unfavourable to individual tuition. The approved form of registry is observed, and the Chaplains visit from time to time, and keep a report-book in reference to the progress of the pupils.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Males and females under 15—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. white bread, and 1 pint newmilk. Females—12 oz. white bread, and ¾ pint newmilk. Males and females under 15 years—8 oz. white bread, and ¾ pint gruel.

Prisoners sentenced to one calendar month and under get gruel in place of milk for dinner.

Supper.—Males and females under 15 years—4 oz. bread.

Contracts.—White bread, per cwt., 16*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; newmilk, per gallon, 10½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; coal, per ton, 13*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 3*s.* 9*d.*; candles, per lb., 7*d.*; soap, brown, per cwt., £1 12*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1864, . 2·82*d.* | 1865, . 2·7*d.* | 1866, . 3·20*d.*

I questioned each prisoner singly, and from some few I received complaints as to the daily *quantity* of provisions, and from one female as to the *quality* of the bread on a particular day. I referred to the "Inspection of Provisions Book," which is carefully kept by the Chaplains in the tabular form of comment recommended by the Inspectors-General, and ascertained that the bread on the day stated was reported to be "good." I found, however, frequent exceptions taken to the buttermilk, and on rare occasions to the sweet milk. I tasted the bread, which was of fair quality; the stirabout and sweet milk, which were both excellent; and the buttermilk, which I considered to be very thin and sour. Since my visit a medical commission has been nominated to inquire into the sufficiency of the gaol-diet, and the local authorities will thus be enabled to state fully their opinions, grounded on experience, and to offer suggestions with regard to any alteration in the amount, or the subdivision of the daily allowance.

Books and Accounts.

The superior officers, except the Local Inspector, are provided with journals; and the several registries, and the forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and suggested by the Inspectors-General, are

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

kept with highly commendable accuracy; the "Time-table" of the employment of prisoners, and the "General Visitors Book," however, are wanting.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1864, . £2,874 18*s.* 10½*d.* | 1865, . £2,572 2*s.* 3½*d.* | 1866, . £3,012 5*s.* 0½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1864, . £11 10*s.* 10·3*d.* | 1865, . £10 7*s.* 6·84*d.* | 1866, . £15 3*s.* 3·45*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1864, . £12 2*s.* | 1865, . £12 8*s.* | 1866, . £20 12*s.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1864, . £13 6*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, . — | 1866, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1864, . £460 3*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, . £458 14*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £368 11*s.* 9*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-resident.			
Rev. Richard Oulton, Local Inspector,	130	0	0
Thomas H. Purdon, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Rev. Chas. Allen, Episcopal Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. Geo. Shaw, Presbyterian Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. Peter M'Kenna, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
James Moore, Apothecary,		—	
Resident.			
Captain Thomas M. Keogh, Governor,	300	0	0
Henry Dunfoy, Deputy-Governor,	82	10	0
Thomas Andrews, Clerk,	65	0	0
Robert Auld, Schoolmaster,	46	10	0
John M'Aninch, Turnkey,	52	0	0

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Turnkeys.	James Gorman, *Shoemaker*,	52	0	0
	David Beattie,	52	0	0
	John Martin,	46	10	0
	Geo. Handcock, *Matmaker*,	46	10	0
	Wm. Gorman, *Shoemaker*,	46	10	0
	Robert Dick,	46	10	0
	Arch. Thompson, *Tailor*,	38	10	0
	William M'Callan,	38	10	0
	Samuel Blair,	38	10	0
	John Bole,	38	10	0
	John O'Hara,	38	10	0
	Charles Rivers,	38	10	0
George Campbell, *Gas man*,		51	2	0
Sarah Bramble, Matron,		49	10	0
Margaret Holmes, Assistant-Matron,		33	0	0
Matilda Pollock, *Laundress*,		38	0	0
Mary Orr, Assistant *do.*,		25	17	0
Eliza Standfield, Nurse,		24	15	0
Wm. Armstrong, Messenger,		26	0	0
Bessy Boyle, Servant,		12	0	0

One servant, employed in cleaning entrance hall, board-room, and offices, receives the gaol allowance.

Vacancies.

Robert Blair, Warder, resigned; Rev. George Conway, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned; George Smyth, Warder, resigned; John Mullan, Warder, dismissed; David Beattie, 2nd Class Warder, promoted; Samuel Miles, 2nd Class Warder, resigned.

Appointments.

Samuel Miles, Warder; Rev. Peter M'Kenna, Roman Catholic Chaplain; John Bole, Warder; David Beattie, 1st Class Warder; John O'Hara, Warder; Charles Rivers, Warder.

The extern officers receive their salaries at the assizes, and the interns, monthly. The turnkeys are supplied with firearms and uniforms, but not with food-rations.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	225	151
Chaplain, Established Church,	160	111
Presbyterian Chaplain,	156	106
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	215	110
Surgeon,	191	156

Hospitals.

The hospital is cellular, but is rather defective in point of construction, and imperfect as to security. The keys of the outer gate ought to be placed at night in the custody of the Governor, in order to prevent the possibility of undue communication; and an alarm-bell ought to be provided, to summon aid, in the event of sudden illness, or of any emergency arising. All cases of minor importance are dealt with in the ordinary cells by the skilful and assiduous Medical Officer; and the general sanitary condition of the prisoners was, and had been satisfactory.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	22	23	13	13	13	10	12	11
No. of days therein,	396	1,017	730	547	693	700	632	559
Average daily number,	1·05	2·5	2	1·5	1·90	1·92	2·47	2·19
Number of deaths,	2	2	1	–	8	1	3	–
Cost of medicine,	£16 1*s.* 4*d.*		£31 4*s.* 4*d.*		£39 9*s.* 6*d.*		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to the day of inspection in 1867:—

12th, 26th, and 29th January; February 17th, March 24th, May 29th, June 1st and 9th in 1866; February 19th, March 22nd, and September 10th in 1867.

Board of Superintendence.

Ths. Montgomery, esq., J.P.	John Young, esq., J.P., D.L.	Edward O'Neill, esq., J.P., D.L., M.P.
Rev. R. W. Bland, J.P.	Charles Lanyon, esq., J.P., M.P.	Lieut.-General Viscount Templetown, C.B., D.L., J.P.
Charles O'Hara, esq., J.P.	W. T. B. Lyons, esq., J.P.	Capt. Robert C. Thomson.
George J. Clarke, esq., J.P.	James Owens, esq., J.P.	
Henry H. M'Neile, esq., J.P.		

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting all accounts, which have been previously examined, and certified by the Local Inspector, are discharged; the mode of payment being by cheques drawn in favour of the individual creditors.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim.

Bridewells.

——	Ballymena.		Antrim.		Ballymoney.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	260	42	83	37	89	15
Of whom were Drunkards, .	132	19	25	19	31	3
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	73	9	20	5	18	10
Of whom were Drunkards, .	38	5	10	–	9	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly, and immediate.		Monthly, & direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.	
Committals, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	Undergoing extensive repairs, pointing, and dashing.		Good, *except that the yards are rough, and require gravel.*		Fair.	
Security, . . .	*Very insecure, as the angles of the yard walls adjoining the building afford facilities for escape.*		Satisfactory.		*Imperfect, from the lowness of the walls.*	
Accommodation, .	Fair.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Adequate, *but some blankets very thin.*		Adequate.		Adequate.	
Water, how supplied,	By two pumps.		By two pumps.		By two pumps.	
Sewerage, . .	Effective.		Effective.		*Imperfect; the soil cleared through the building.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Well ventilated, *but the leakage in the roof not yet stanched.*		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory, *but the outer female cell is damp in winter.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£20; £10 for Matron.		£20; £10 for Matron.		£20; £8 for Matron.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, £10.		Court-keeper, £10, and weighmaster.		Court-keeper, £10.	
Remarks, . . .	One male in custody.		One male in custody. *I found the bridewell locked and the keeper absent, as he does not reside, in the proper sense of the term, as required by the Statute, but only sleeps in the bridewell.*		No prisoner in custody.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH GAOL, AT ARMAGH.—VISITED ON THE 16TH OF APRIL, 1867.

State

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Fenianism,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	8	3	11	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	11	–	11	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	7	8	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	5	8	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	6	7	13	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	31	22	53	1	–	1

Juveniles.

Above ten and not exceeding sixteen years, {Summarily convicted, . 1 male. / Committed twice, . . 1 ,,

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	65	25	1866,	46	23
1865,	58	22	1867 (day of Inspection),	31	22

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	3	2	1866,	–	–
1865,	1	–	1867 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1866,	–	–
1865,	2	1	1867 (day of Inspection),	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1867 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	–
1865,	1	1	Day of Inspection,	1	–
1866,	–	1			

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	84	34	76	18	27	7	12	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	15	–	12	–	3	–	2	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	11	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	23	40	35	32	14	13	4	10
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	–
Embezzlement,	10	2	10	4	5	–	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	1	2	1	1	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Fenianism,	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
Offences against the currency,	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	–	10	1	2	–	–	–
Military offences,	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–
Contempt of Court,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	3	1	3	1	1	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	14	39	20	30	6	6	–	5
Offences against Fishery Laws,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leaving employment,	14	2	7	1	3	–	–	–
Abduction,	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having arms in a proclaimed district,	1	–	9	–	2	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	199	129	198	94	72	27	25	15
Vagrancy,	5	6	5	4	1	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	103	81	88	112	28	21	–	–
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	13	6	12	14	3	1	6	7
Debt,	40	5	31	1	8	1	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	11	7	27	4	8	4	–	–
Total,	371	234	361	229	120	54	31	22

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	31	1	Debtors,	8	1
Criminals,	225	98	Criminals,	80	31
Vagrants,	5	4	Vagrants,	1	–
Drunkards,	88	112	Drunkards,	28	21
Dangerous Lunatics,	12	14	Dangerous Lunatics,	3	1
Total,	361	229	Total,	120	54

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.		M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	268	126	Committed	Once within the year,	96	41
	Twice ,,	12	11		Twice ,,	6	6
	Thrice ,,	4	7		Thrice ,,	–	–
	Four times ,,	2	6		Four times ,,	1	–
	Five times ,,	1	–		Five times ,,	–	–
	Six times ,,	–	1		Six times ,,	–	–
	Seven times ,,	–	1		Seven times ,,	–	–
	Eleven times ,,	–	2		Eleven times ,,	–	–
	Thirteen times ,,	1	–		Thirteen times ,,	–	–
	Total,	288	154		Total,	103	47

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	32·72	20·35	—	29·81	19·39	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	71		25th Feb.	73		14th March.
Lowest ditto,	33		31st Oct.	36		18th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	48		7th April.	50		14th March.
Do. of females,	33		10th Sept.	26		27th March.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	16		31st Oct.	17		20th Feb.
Do. of females,	12		14th May.	15		25th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867 :—

9th August, 1860,	78	7th October, 1864,	97
1st September, 1861,	100	5th January, 1865,	88
6th June, 1862,	99	25th February, 1866,	71
28th June, 1863,	96	14th March, 1867,	73

Daily averages for the annexed years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	52	29	1866,	32	20
1865,	43	23	1867 (3½ months),	29	19

Upon a review of the whole of the above schedules collectively, we arrive at the gratifying conclusion that there has been a progressive and considerable decline in the aggregate of the males; that of the females exhibiting a lesser diminution. The character, however, of offences remains unaltered; crimes of violence and disorder on the part of both sexes constituting a very large proportion, to which

s to be added a preponderance of larcenies. No less than 14 of the 25 sane males in custody on the day of my official visit were undergoing sentences for assault. The females are here, as elsewhere throughout this kingdom, largely derived from the constantly recurrent class of prostitutes, as may be gathered from the table of recommittals of prisoners of this sex.

There were no juveniles in charge; 19 males and 3 females falling within this category having been committed here during the current and past year, of whom 3 males and 1 female were transferred to reformatories. There was only one returned convict, ascertained to be such, a male; but there were no less than 6 male and 7 female lunatics, scarcely one of whom presented the appearance of a responsible being; and one of the latter, upon whose case an Inspector of Lunatic Asylums had commented strongly at his last visit, was absolutely a wild beast, howling incessantly from morning till night.

Such is the monstrous perversion of that originally most ill-considered statute, which consigned the insane to prisons, a perversion rendered more injurious by the necessary violation of the principles of "separation," for which such careful provision has been made, at a considerable expense, but happily in the session of Parliament, which has just ended, the powers of committing lunatics to gaols has been withdrawn.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	2	School Room—(chapel used).		
Yards,	15	1	Worksheds,	10	–
Day Rooms,	2	–	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	3	–	Store Rooms,	4	–
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	–	2
Single Cells of larger size,	61	38	Baths,	1	1
Cells to contain three persons,	11	–	Privies,	4	–
Sleeping Rooms,	5	–	Water-closets,	66	5
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	10	–	Fumigating Room—(bath used).		
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Pump,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	120	34	Shirts,	60	24	Shifts,	40	24
Sheets, pairs of,	180	46	Jackets,	52	16	Gowns,	50	20
Rugs,	119	19	Vests,	54	14	Petticoats,	56	57
Hammocks or Cots,	61	–	Trowsers,	50	12	Aprons,	50	12
Bed-ticks,	118	15	Caps,	40	12	Caps,	40	42
Bedsteads,	–	33	Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	8	10	Stockings, pairs of,	12	18
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	46	–	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	18	17

I found the prison at my inspection in a condition of order, cleanliness, and discipline, which reflects high credit upon the administrative body, and upon the executive staff. The building was throughout in sound repair, free from damp, well ventilated, abundantly supplied with water, and provided with effective sewerage, which is capable of being flushed, and with a fumigating apparatus. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing is ample; and the locks were reported to me to be fully reliable, except those in the female department; and I would observe that the practice of allowing them, when

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Guol.

requiring repairs, to be taken away and brought back again by a whitesmith without the supervision of a prison officer is somewhat lax and unsafe.

Although I am now, in the present doubtful, and transitional state of legislation, unwilling to offer any suggestions, which the alterations in the law or even in the constitution of prisons might at no distant period render nugatory, I think it to be my duty to notice a few points for the consideration of the Board, such as, first, the strengthening of the windows in front of the gaol, and protecting them by means of wire screens from the introduction of prohibited articles of consumption, or of the means of escape. The other defects, which remain unremedied embrace the want of due accommodation for female debtors of both denominations (mistress and pauper), of additional sheds for stone-breaking, of partitions in the laundry and in the front row of the chapel, which is assigned to pupils engaged in writing; of a second tell-tale clock, to be placed at the farthest extremity of the prison from that now in use, and I would suggest that the experience of late years has made it manifest that further precautions should be taken to guard against the possibility of tampering with such clocks.

The supervision by superior officers at lock-up, the inspection of the inmates of the cells, the examination of the locks and fastenings, the circuits of the Governor and Head Warder from time to time at late and unexpected hours, and the custody of the keys are carefully attended to; but the night-watch, consisting of a single turnkey (in rotation) patrols the *exterior* of the building only. Two turnkeys sleep in the male section; but the intermixture of officers' apartments and prisoners' cells is objectionable, and has led elsewhere to grave infractions of discipline.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	10	17	Dark or refractory cells,	3	1

The punishments inflicted during the current year were all awarded by the Governor, who submits the record of them to the Board at each meeting; but the signature of the chairman is wanting. This evidence of cognizance and approval by the Board, when the circumstances are recent and the witnesses, if inquiry be demanded, are producible, is important.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving,	4	Sewing,	6
Winding,	2	Knitting,	5
Tailoring,	2	Mangling,	2
Painting,	1	Prison duties,	2
Stone-breaking,	11		
Prison duties,	4		
Total,	24	Total,	15

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	24	15
Sick,	1	—
Lunatics,	6	7
Total in custody,	31	22

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the ol—for the last three years:—

1864, . £46 7*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, . £39 7*s.* 7*d.* | 1866, . £48 10*s.* 10*d.*

The breaking of hard whinstone supplies the only form of punitive bour in force here, and an appreciable profit is derived from it; aving cambric, sprigging muslin, and making up all the clothing for th sexes, as well as shoes, constitute the industrial employment. vo of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a weaver, who is also com- tent to cut out shoes, and a tailor. Gaslight is furnished in winter two hours after lock-up in the cells, the inmates of which are gaged in reproductive works.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	109	65	60	23
Average daily number of pupils, . .	9·11	6·	9·41	4·81
Number of days on which school was held, .	290	260	90	76

School-hours.—Males—From 4 to 6 o'clock, P.M. Females—From 1 to 3 o'clock, M.

The schoolmaster and the assistant matron, both of whom are re- esented to be well qualified for tuition, instruct the prisoners of eir respective sexes at the hours stated. The approved form of gistry is in use, and the Chaplains visit the schools from time to time, id enter their comments.

Dietary and Contracts.

First Class—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new lk. Dinner, 14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk.
Second Class—Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and ½ pint of new lk. Dinner, 12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.
Third Class—Males and Females.—Breakfast, 5 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout and pint of new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of soup. Supper, 4 . of brown bread.
Gruel is substituted for milk at dinner every Monday and Thursday for all isoners, and daily for all those whose sentences do not exceed one month.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., 1$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*; ditto, brown, per lb., 1$\frac{7}{11}\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; oatmeal, r cwt., 15*s.*; meat, per lb., 5*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 9*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; al, per ton, 18*s.* 3*d.*; straw, per cwt., 4*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.* 5*d.*; ndles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.* 9*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three receding years:—

1864, . 2·566*d.* | 1865, . 2·6*d.* | 1866, . 2·73*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners, whom I uestioned singly, as to the *quality* of the diet; but two males, one a ilitary offender, and the other in charge for a riot, stated that the quan- ty, which, however, was of the full amount of the prescribed allowance, as insufficient. I tasted all the items of food, and considered the ilk and stirabout to be excellent, and the bread unexceptionable; ut, upon examining the record of the provisions (in the form recom- ended by the Inspectors-General), which the Chaplains carefully ob- rve, I found not infrequent objections taken to the milk, and to the ead, both as to weight, and to insufficiency of baking.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector lays before the Grand Jury a report upon the general condition of the prison, and all the other superior officers are duly provided with journals, which are submitted to the Board. The system of accounts is admirable from its fulness, clearness, and efficiency of checks, and is deserving of universal adoption. The registries and the several forms prescribed and recommended by the respective authorities are kept with accuracy.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £1,638 7*s.* 7*d.* | 1865, . £1,556 15*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £1,471 10*s.* 2*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £18 10*s.* 7*d.* | 1865, . £21 0*s.* 2*d.* | 1866, . £25 12*s.* 5·76*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £3 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £2 8*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £1 15*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £ — | 1865, . £2 15*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £ —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1864, . £262 14*s.* 7*d.* | 1865, . £231 17*s.* 11*d.* | 1866, . £224 0*s.* 9*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
John M'Kinstry, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. W. G. Murphy, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. William Henderson, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. John Rafferty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
Alexander Robinson, esq., Surgeon,	—		
James Armstrong, esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0

	Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
	John M'Cutcheon, Governor,	200	0	0
	Alex. Briens, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
Turnkeys.	John Armstrong,	50	0	0
	Henry Jenkinson, *Weaver*,	40	0	0
	Asaph Moore,	38	0	0
	Robert Coulter,	35	0	0
	John M'Coy,	35	0	0
	Samuel M'Arthur, *Tailor*,	35	0	0
	Thomas Stringer,	35	0	0
	Margaret Pain, Matron,	40	0	0
	Maria Craig, Sub-Matron,	30	0	0
	Mary A. Agnew, Hospital Nurse,	25	0	0

I fully concur with my colleague in the observations, which he felt it his duty to submit in his last report, as to the inadequacy of the salaries of the Chaplains, and more especially of the Medical Officer; the latter, who is also surgeon to the infirmary, being compelled by the Grand Jury Act to give his professional services without further remuneration to the prisoners and inmates of the gaol; a provision, which even at the time of the passing of the Act appeared to be not only unjust, but anomalous—the infirmary and the gaol being under different jurisdictions and constituent bodies. Since that period not only has a large accession to the gaol population taken place by the intrusion of the lunatics—a class, it is to be borne in mind, requiring constant care, and being nearly always in the condition of patients—but the system of individual cellular separation has been introduced, which demands special vigilance.

In spite, however, of the insufficiency of his salary, Dr. Robinson has never flagged in his zeal, but has given ungrudgingly his valuable

ne, and earnest attention to his very onerous and unremitting duties. is earnestly to be hoped that in the event of prison legislation this justice and anomaly may be corrected.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	170	46
Chaplain, Established Church, .	135	45
Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	159	45
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	159	45
Surgeon, ...	169	42
Apothecary, ...	179	45

Hospital.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
o. of prisoners in hospital,	69	42	60	48	42	21	7	3
umber of days therein,	832	448	645	541	418	157	51	26
verage daily number, .	2·29	1·223	1·76	1·48	1·14	·43	·481	·142
umber of deaths in gaol,	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
ost of medicine, .	£36 10*s.* 11*d.*		£38 6*s.* 4*d.*		£40 9*s.* 9*d.*		—	

The hospital, the wards of which are fitted with water-closets, is arely resorted to, as the Medical Officer treats the majority of cases n the cells, singly. The want of proper baths and convalescent ards attached to the building constitute the chief defects in the re-uirements of this department. The typhoid fever, which was referred o in the last report, has entirely disappeared, and for a considerable me the sanitary condition of the prisoners has been satisfactory. o coroner's inquests were held here during the past or current years.

Board of Superintendence.

ight Hon. Lord Lurgan.	Henry L. Prentice, esq.	Joseph Atkinson, esq.
ir James M. Stronge.	Thomas Dobbin, esq.	Hugh Boyle, esq.
r Capel Molyneux.	Thomas A. Prentice, esq.	St. John T. Blacker, esq.
illiam Paton, esq.	John Hancock, esq.	Maxwell C. Close, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting all liabilities re discharged, the form of payment being by means of cheques rawn in favour of each creditor, signed by three members, and counter-gned by the Local Inspector.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

DISTRICT.				
County of Armagh.	——	Lurgan.		Ballybot.	
Bridewells.		M.	F.	M.	F.
	No. of Committals in past year,	147	77	109	33
	Of whom were Drunkards,	57	26	14	5
	No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	39	31	–	–
	Of whom were Drunkards,	11	4	2	3
	Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly and direct,		Newry, weekly.	
	Committals, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
	Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
	Repairs and Order, . . .	Satisfactory.		Fair.	
	Security, ...	*Imperfect.*		*Imperfect.*	
	Accommodation, . . .	Generally adequate.		Adequate, *but the cells very dark and damp.*	
	Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient.		*Bedding and sheets deficient and some blankets worn.*	
	Water, ...	By pump. Abundant, *but brackish.*		Pump now effective.	
	Sewerage, ...	Effective.		*None; cesspools cleared through the premises.*	
	Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Satisfactory.		Clean, *but damp.*	
	Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	4*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.	
	Salary of Keeper, . . .	£30.		£25.	
	Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Court keeper, salary, £5.	
	Remarks, ...	Five males in custody, three of whom were boys.		No prisoner in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh.

Bridewells.

—	Markethill.		Newtown-Hamilton.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	37	16	108	21
Of whom were Drunkards,	14	5	66	13
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	18	5	24	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	6	1	15	4
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Monthly and direct.		Monthly and direct	
Committals, ...	Correct.			
Registry, ...	Correct.			
Repairs and Order, . . .	Fair, *but the brick floors are worn and uneven, and the yard walls require to be plastered.*		*Roof repaired.*	
Security, ...	*Imperfect.*		*Utterly insecure.*	
Accommodation, . . .	Sufficient.		*Wretched.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient, *except that the rugs are too thin for winter wear.*		Sufficient, *except that two rugs and two blankets are required.*	
Water, ...	By a pump.		By a pump.	
Sewerage, ...	Tolerable.			
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Satisfactory.		*Very dark and damp.*	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	4*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£20.		£20.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	A tailor.		Court keeper, £5.	
Remarks, ...	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

COUNTY OF CAVAN GAOL, AT CAVAN.—VISITED THE 4TH OF OCTOBER, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	2	5	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, further examination,	6	1	7	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	8	1	9	1	–	1
Criminal Lunatics,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	14	4	18	–	–	–
Total,	46	11	57	1	–	1

Juveniles.

10 years old and under, { Convicted summarily, 1 male. / Committed once, 1 „

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	39	23	1866,	36	14
1865,	46	9	1867 (day of inspection),	46	11

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	1	1866,	–	–
1865,	–	–	1867 (day of inspection),	–	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1866,	–	1
1865,	–	–	1867 (day of inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	1	–	1867 (up to and including day of inspection),	2	–
1865,	3	3	Day of inspection,	1	–
1866,	2	1			

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Stabbing,	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	1	1	2	–	1	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	97	3	63	7	59	8	7	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	6	–	6	–	2	–	5	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	1	5	–	1	–	1	–
Larceny,	14	16	12	19	20	14	4	4
Receiving stolen goods,	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	1	1	4	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	27	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Fenianism,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	8	–	1	1	1	–	–
Revenue offences,	7	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
Against property with violence,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	5	–	3	–	7	3	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	1	–	4	2	–	–	–	–
Breach of Game and Fishing Laws,	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Leaving service, and refusing to work,	3	–	1	1	2	1	–	–
Total criminal classes,	185	37	106	39	100	31	22	6
Vagrancy,	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	–
Drunkenness,	64	31	48	50	22	31	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	13	3	20	6	19	5	14	4
Debt,	14	–	11	1	16	–	3	–
Remanded for further examination,	56	6	44	8	41	9	6	1
Total,	333	77	230	105	199	77	46	11

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	11	1	Debtors,	16	–
Criminals,	150	47	Criminals,	130	40
Vagrants,	1	1	Vagrants,	1	1
Drunkards,	48	50	Drunkards,	22	31
Dangerous Lunatics,	20	6	Dangerous Lunatics,	19	5
Total,	230	105	Total,	188	77

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	197	53	Once within the year,	156	43
	Twice ,,	7	5	Twice ,,	8	3
	Thrice ,,	1	1	Thrice ,,	–	1
	Four times ,,	1	–	Four times ,,	–	2
	Five times ,,	–	1	Five times ,,	–	–
	Twelve times ,,	–	1	Twelve times ,,	–	–
	Twenty-one times ,,	–	1	Twenty-one times ,,	–	1
	Total,	206	62	Total,	164	50

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	39·4	11·36	—	41·71	10·3	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	60		29th July.	61		14th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	40		12th Nov.	41		20th July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	49		2nd July.	52		3rd July.
Ditto of females,	18		20th Sept.	16		14th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	31		4th Jan.	34		24th April.
Ditto of females,	7		13th Nov.	5		20th July.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867 :—

15th January, 1860,	66	20th June, 1864,	98
23rd January, 1861,	61	17th May, 1865,	75
14th May, 1862,	93	29th July, 1866,	60
5th July, 1863,	110	14th January, 1867,	61

If we take into consideration the foregoing schedules, and examine the daily averages for the current and the two preceding years, which stand thus (fractions being omitted) :—

	1865.	1866.	1867 (eight months).
Males,	44	39	41
Females,	11	11	10

we find the fluctuations as to the numbers too inconsiderable to demand comment, and, when we analyze the quality of crime, we ascertain a similar uniformity; offences, which exhibit violence carried to a high degree, continuing to characterize the males; and larcenies, and prostitution to prevail among the females. Thus, on the day above recorded of 9 males, who had been tried at Assizes at Quarter Sessions, 8 had been convicted of brutal assaults (3 of the cases involving the use of the knife), and

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

their sentences represented very long terms, viz.: 3 for two years, and 6 for twelve months. Juveniles appear here more rarely on the Registry, I believe, than in any other jurisdiction in the kingdom. There was 1 (a male) in custody, undergoing a short preliminary imprisonment, previously to his being transferred to a reformatory. The insane, on the other hand, formed, as has been noticed in former Reports, an unusually large proportion of the inmates of the gaol; no less than 17 males, 3 "*criminal*" and 14 "*dangerous lunatics*;" and 4 females under the latter category being confined here. I would call attention to the grave perversion of the Acts, by which the irresponsible have hitherto been consigned to prisons, as indicated by the fact that of the male "*dangerous lunatics*," one has been allowed to remain here without any curative means for no less than *ten* years, another for *three and a half years*, and a third for *two years*, while the "criminal lunatics," all being of the same sex, though belonging to a class, which ought to be immediately withdrawn from ordinary gaols, represent respectively the following periods of detention, viz.: 4, 3½ years, and 15 months. This evil however will be abated in future, for an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, the 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118, renders it illegal to commit lunatics to gaols from and after the 1st of January 1868. I trust, however, that immediate measures will be taken for the transfer of the inmates, who shall be in custody when the Act comes into operation, and of those, whose cases amount only to imbecility or idiotcy, to properly prepared wards in the workhouses, or auxiliary receptacles, subject to the care of trained attendants, inasmuch as the more costly accommodation and appliances of asylums are manifestly unnecessary, under the above conditions of mental infirmity.

There was only one returned convict ascertained to be such, a male pickpocket, who had twice, without any reformatory result, undergone penal servitude, and whose wife was also in charge for the same offence. Photography, an important aid to justice, in tracing the antecedents of old and confirmed criminals, is brought to bear here successfully upon all suspected characters.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	8	2	Workshops,	2	–
Day Rooms,	9	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Store Rooms,	4	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	70	–	Bath,	1	–
			Privies,	8	1
			Water-closets,	1	3
Cells to contain three persons,	–	18	Reception Room,	1	–
Sleeping Rooms,	5	1	Pumps,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	22	3	Wells,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Treadwheel,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	110	20
Sheets, pairs of,	110	31
Rugs,	110	18
Bedticks,	110	15
Bedsteads,	110	4

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	48	45
Jackets,	40	20
Vests,	40	20
Trowsers,	40	24
Caps,	40	20
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	18	–
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	34	24

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	11	24
Jackets,	11	28
Gowns,	3	3
Petticoats,	24	24
Aprons,	11	48
Neckerchiefs,	11	36
Caps,	11	36
Stockings, pairs of,	11	14
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	11	24

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

I found the prison at my official visit creditably clean and orderly, in sound repair (except that the plaster of the ceiling in the hospital was giving way, and that the central dome was not staunch), and amply supplied with water, which however was raised by the hand-pump, there not being a sufficient number of prisoners under sentence of "hard labour" to apply the old, ricketty, and unpartitioned treadwheel to this purpose. The ventilation is satisfactory, the sewerage effective, and the stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, prison clothing, and shoes, adequate for existing requirements.

It is unnecessary that I should recapitulate the various defects, which have for a series of years been animadverted upon in the Reports of the Inspectors-General, and which it was laudably projected to rectify by the carefully designed plan of Mr. Hague, providing, as it did, *inter alia* for the establishment of the system of individual cellular separation in all the criminal classes, inasmuch as in the present transitional state of legislation, I feel precluded from suggesting the adoption of any particular course of action, which subsequent and immediate changes of a very extensive character, both in the constitution and distribution of county and borough gaols, might render nugatory, and which might involve useless expenditure.

The forms of discipline observed in the following particulars are generally satisfactory, viz. : in the presence of a superior officer at lock-up, in the ascertainment that each prisoner is in his cell, in the examination of the locks, bolts, and bars of such cells, in the night rounds, in the occasional circuits of a superior officer at unexpected hours, in the custody of the keys, in the inspection of the locks, and in the mode of repairing them, &c. The night patrol however is defective, as it does not embrace the exterior of the building, and as there are no tell-tale clocks, which constitute the most reliable check, if they are protected against tampering, upon the wakefulness and regularity of the watchmen.

The locks are reported to be in good order, and the prison is considered to be structurally secure; but recent escapes from other gaols have proved how indispensable it is that the utmost vigilance should be unremittingly maintained in searching visitors to prisoners, in preventing the possibility of contact, or the conveyance of implements available for prison-breach from the former to the latter, in searching the persons and the bedding of the prisoners, and in examining the cells thoroughly, especially the bars of the windows, and the fastenings of the doors.

The record of punishments is duly submitted to the Board of Superintendence (when any have been awarded since the last preceding meeting), and signed by the Chairman. None however had been inflicted during the current year up to the day of inspection.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking Stones,	20	Sewing,	2
Minding Lunatics,	2	Knitting,	1
		Washing,	2
		Minding Lunatics,	2
Total,	22	Total,	7

Summary.

	Males.	Females.
Industrial Labour,	26	7
Sick,	1	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	–
Debtor (unemployed),	1	–
Lunatics,	17	4
Total in custody,	46	11

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1864, . £7 10*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, . £4 12*s.* 6*d.* | 1866, . —

Punitive and industrial labour can scarcely be considered as separated here, for the treadwheel, which is in a very decayed condition, and not provided with partitions and relief stalls, is rarely worked. Stone-breaking in fact constitutes almost wholly the employment of the males, remunerative labour in the sense of producing for extern sale not being maintained here, as appears by the subjoined schedule. The females sew, knit, and wash, for the use of the prisoners.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	146	32	122	–
Average daily number of pupils, . .	12¾	4¾	12¾	–
Number of days on which school was held, .	311	90	237	–

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 12; Females, 1 to 2 o'clock.

A turnkey, who has not been trained in any educational institution, but who is stated to be an efficient teacher, instructs the males daily in the chapel, the approved form of registry being observed, and the Chaplains visiting from time to time, and recording their opinions of the conduct of the school, and the progress of the pupils, which are generally favourable. The female schools have fallen into abeyance, in consequence of the preponderant proportion of prisoners of this sex, which consists of lunatics, their sane attendants, aged persons, who are incapable of learning, and prostitutes under short rules.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of newmilk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint of newmilk.

Juveniles.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Male and female adults, whose term of sentence does not exceed one month, receive gruel in place of newmilk for dinner; all other prisoners get gruel twice a week.

Lunatics.—Males get, in addition to the above, 2 oz. of oatmeal for breakfast, 4 oz. brown bread at dinner, and 5 oz. oatmeal and ¾ pint buttermilk for supper. Females get ½ lb. white bread and ¾ pint newmilk for supper.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., white, 1¾*d.*, brown, 1¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt. 14*s.* 3½*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 3*s.* 2*d.*; newmilk, per gallon, 6¾*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 4½*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 3*s.* 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 4*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 10*s.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864, . . 1·76*d.* | 1865, . . 2·43*d.* | 1866, . . 2·78*d.*

No complaints of the diet were preferred by any of the prisoners, who presented generally a very healthful aspect. The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, and I found but few objections raised by them to any item of consumption, except rarely to the milk. A medical commission having been appointed to inquire into the sufficiency or otherwise of the existing dietary, ample opportunity will be

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

afforded to the local authorities to supply information grounded on experience, and to suggest any alteration with regard to this vital element of prison administration.

Books and Accounts.

The superior officers, extern and intern, are provided with journals, which are duly laid before the Board and signed. The registries, and the several forms prescribed and recommended by the competent authorities, are kept with fulness and accuracy the more commendable, as this duty falls almost exclusively upon the Governor.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £1,636 15*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . £1,574 9*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £1,587 4*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £21 6*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £25 5*s.* 10*d.* | 1866, . £30 7*s.* 8*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . . £4 6*s.* | 1865, . . £3 8*s.* | 1866, . . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £20 16*s.* 7*d.* | 1865, . £12 7*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £3 10*s.* 10*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1864, . £257 1*s.* 11*d.* | 1865, . £157 6*s.* 11*d.* | 1866, . £117 5*s.* 11*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

Theophilus Thompson, esq., Local Inspector, ... £100
Andrew Mease, Physician, . . 74
Rev. J. C. Moore, Protestant Chaplain, 30
Rev. James Carson, Presbyterian Chaplain, ... 30
Rev. Patrick Smith, R. C. Chaplain, 30
William M. Brice, Apothecary, . —

Resident.

George R. Gallogly, Governor, . 200
Charles Clandening, 1st Turnkey, £60
Thomas M'Dowell, Turnkey and Schoolmaster, ... 30
Turnkeys: George Reilly, . . . 30
Robert West, *Carpenter*, . 30
Thomas J. Simons, . . 30
George M'Call, in charge of Lunatics, ... 30
Margaret M. Sturdy, Matron, . 40
Jane Simons, Assistant-Matron, . 16
Mary Mackay, Hospital Nurse, . 10

All the intern officers (with the exception of the Governor and Matron) receive 2 lbs. white bread and 1 quart of newmilk daily.

Vacancies.

Jane Jackson, Hospital Nurse, resigned, and Mary Mackay appointed in her place; Thomas Story, Turnkey, resigned, and Thomas J. Simons appointed in his place; Fanny Mayne, Assistant-Matron, resigned, and Jane Simons appointed in her place.

The extern officers receive their salaries at each Assizes, and the interns monthly. The turnkeys are furnished with uniforms and fire-arms. I was happy to receive from the Local Inspector and the Governor an assurance that the conduct of the staff had been satisfactory.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	230	173
Chaplain, Established Church,	208	152
Presbyterian Chaplain,	171	131
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	180	113
Physician and Surgeon,	158	140

Hospital.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	20	10	21	4	24	5	16	2
Number of days therein,	594	301	955	209	705	237	384	77
Average daily number,	1·62	·77	2·61	·57	1·93	0·64	1·30	0·27
Number of deaths,	2	–	–	–	3	1	1	–
Cost of medicine,	£25 18*s.* 10*d.*		£23 4*s.* 2*d.*		£24 0*s.* 3*d.*		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to day of inspection in 1867, and at what dates :—

Four, viz., 10th June, 31st July, 11th November, and 22nd November, 1866; one, 11th May, 1867.

This wretched department remains unaltered, and may therefore be described as wanting in every particular both as to position, and the requirements, which are indispensable for the sick. There was but 1 patient, a male, who was suspected to be a malingerer. The Medical Officers reported to me favourably of the general sanitary condition of the prisoners.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Farnham.	Nathaniel Montgomery, esq., J.P., D.L.	Captain Philips, J.P.
Lord Bishop of Kilmore.	David F. Jones, esq., J.P. D.L.	William A. Moore, esq.
Robert Burrowes, esq., J.P., D.L.	Robert Erskine, esq., J.P., D.L.	Joseph Story, esq.
William Humphreys, esq., J.P., D.L.		George De la Poer Beresford, esq., J.P.
		Captain Saunderson.

The Board is convened monthly for the transaction of general business, and for the payment of incidentals, and of the salaries of the intern officers, as stated above. Contracts, and all other liabilites are discharged at each Assizes, the form of payment being cheques drawn in favour of each individual creditor.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

———	Bailieborough.		Ballyconnell.		Cootehill.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	84	14	35	6	44	30
Of whom were Drunkards, .	55	7	4	2	19	18
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	13	3	2	–	2	7
Of whom were Drunkards, .	6	1	–	–	1	5
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly, and direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.	
Committals, . .	Now correct.		Now correct.		Now correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	Good, except *that the yard walls require pointing.*		Fair; *chimney smoky.*		Fair.	
Security, . . .	*Very imperfect in both yards.*		*Imperfect.*		*Very insecure.*	
Accommodation, .	Sufficient.		*Insufficient for Keeper.*		*Limited for females.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Adequate.		Adequate.		Adequate.	
Water, how supplied,	By a pump.		By a pump.		By a pump.	
Sewerage, . .	Effective.		Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Satisfactory, *except that there is some damp in the male day-room.*		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	4¾*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£30.		£30.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks, . .	No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		—		No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF DONEGAL GAOL, AT LIFFORD.—VISITED THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	–	2	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
In default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	9	1	10	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	5	1	6	–	1	1
Vagrants,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	23	7	36	–	1	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	81	20	1866,	38	13
1865,	60	18	1867 (day of Inspection),	29	7

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1866,	1	–
1865,	1	–	1867 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	2	1866,	1	2
1865,	–	–	1867 (day of Inspection),	2	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1867 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	2
1865,	1	–	Day of Inspection,	–	–
1866,	3	1			

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters, threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	2	–	1	–	2	–
Infanticide,	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Common assaults,	101	8	91	11	84	7	7	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	16	2	16	3	11	–	5	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	15	2	10	3	6	–	–	–
Other assaults,	12	–	3	–	2	–	1	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Robbery,	5	1	5	3	2	3	2	1
Taking and holding forcible possession,	3	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	9	1	4	1	1	–	1	–
Larceny,	17	15	16	16	5	5	–	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	–
Embezzlement,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	1	1	2	1	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	–	5	1	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	4	–	6	1	1	1	–	1
Offences against the currency,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury, & subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	8	–	6	–	7	1	–	–
Military offences,	1	–	3	–	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	47	16	24	6	18	3	5	1
Other offences—								
Against the person,	6	3	7	3	8	1	–	–
Against property, with violence,	7	–	6	–	5	3	–	–
Against property, without violence,	12	1	4	–	6	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	21	1	12	1	8	1	–	1
Illegal fishing,	4	–	1	–	2	–	1	–
Detaining muslin,	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	–
Contempt of Court,	3	–	–	–	1	4	–	–
Under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	304	55	229	58	180	35	25	6
Vagrancy,	–	4	8	8	8	3	2	–
Drunkenness,	32	8	18	19	10	17	–	1
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	28	13	25	16	12	6	1	–
Debt,	14	1	18	2	4	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	29	4	14	2	8	–	–	–
Total,	407	85	312	105	222	61	29	7

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	18	2	Debtors,	4	–
Criminals,	243	60	Criminals,	188	35
Vagrants,	8	8	Vagrants,	8	3
Drunkards,	18	19	Drunkards,	10	17
Dangerous Lunatics,	25	16	Dangerous Lunatics,	12	6
Total,	312	105	Total,	222	61

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors.)

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.		M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	255	75	Committed	Once within the year,	183	42
	Twice, ,,	18	3		Twice, ,,	16	3
	Thrice, ,,	1	2		Thrice, ,,	1	2
	Six times, ,,	–	1		Six times, ,,	–	–
	Seven times, ,,	–	–		Seven times, ,,	–	1
	Ten times, ,,	–	1		Ten times, ,,	–	–
Total,		274	82	Total,		200	48

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	50·81	14·40	—	35·39	7·58	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	119		18th Feb.	60		15th June.
Lowest ditto,	29		6th Dec.	27		30th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	99		18th Feb.	52		30th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	24		18th April.	14		6th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	19		29th Oct.	22		30th March.
Ditto, of females,	6		19th Oct.	4		10th Aug.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867.

17th June, 1860,	76	3rd July, 1864,	147
29th June, 1861,	102	18th January, 1865,	127
14th December, 1862,	132	18th February, 1866,	119
17th May, 1863,	135	15th June, 1867,	60

It is not easy to compare the criminal statistics of this county during the few past years, as the withdrawal of the lunatics, in consequence of the opening of the Asylum at Letterkenny, from the daily average, to which antecedently they had contributed so large a proportion, has lowered the numbers considerably; but, irrespectively of this depletion, crime generally would appear to be on the decrease, and to be of a less grave character, than formerly. The ratio, however, of offences involving serious gradations of violence and disorder, as may be gathered from the foregoing table, entitled "*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences,*" remains unaltered among both sexes (the females being largely derived from the constantly recurrent class of prostitutes), to which are to be added infractions of the revenue law, but in a lesser degree. On the day of my official visit there were no returned convicts

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

in charge, known to be such—(photography, an invaluable aid in tracing the antecedents of old offenders, being carefully employed here)—nor were there any juveniles. Within this latter category 14 males and 3 females in 1866, and 9 males and 1 female in the current year, were committed, of whom 1 only, a male, was transferred to a reformatory. There was only 1 lunatic, a male, in custody; the opening of the Asylum having afforded a seasonable relief from the pressure upon accommodation, and discipline, which hitherto so unfavourably affected this prison; and I have to congratulate the Board upon the important statute, which passed in the last session of Parliament, viz., the 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118, rendering it illegal to commit to gaol "dangerous lunatics" from and after the 1st of January, 1868, and thus withdrawing the victims of mental disease as inmates from institutions designed for the reception of *responsible* criminals. I trust further that at no distant period the Legislature will abolish imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	3	Workshops,	4	1
Yards,	8	2	Worksheds,	4	–
Day Rooms,	10	3	Kitchens,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	4	3	Store Rooms,	4	2
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	11	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	64	19	Baths,	2	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	–	Privies,	10	2
Sleeping Rooms,	8	3	Water-closets,	3	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	24	12	Fumigating Boxes,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	122	25
Sheets, pairs of,	122	48
Rugs,	122	36
Bed-ticks,	122	18
Bedsteads,	127	7

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	58	70
Jackets,	21	155
Vests,	21	129
Trowsers,	21	120
Caps,	21	95
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs pairs of,	21	24

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store
Shifts,	14	29
Jackets,	7	33
Petticoats,	14	63
Aprons,	14	66
Neckerchiefs,	14	71
Caps,	14	66
Stockings, pairs of,	14	5
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	7	13

It is with sincere pleasure that I bear testimony to the highly satisfactory condition of cleanliness, and order, and discipline, as far as the structural defects of the prison will admit, which I found at my inspection. The supply of water is abundant, and the ventilation adequate, but the vital requirement of effective sewerage is still wanting. The stock of bedding, blankets, and sheets, and of clothing, was sufficient (fresh ticken for the beds having been lately procured), the locks were reported to be in good working order, and the security of the building to be reliable, except in one quarter, where a great facility of access from the adjacent churchyard exists. Since the last inspection a male punishment-cell has been floored with boarding, and furnished with a fire grate, and with a bell, so as to enable the inmate to communicate with the officers; the entrances into the debtors' quarter, and into

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

the female department, have been remodelled and considerably improved, and paraffin-lamps (there being no gas in Lifford) have been provided for the exterior, and the interior of the prison. No further alterations have taken place, and the many defects, therefore, which have been so frequently animadverted upon in former Reports remain unremedied; but I feel it to be unnecessary to recapitulate them, and to submit any measures for their correction, because in the present transitional state of projected legislation, and having regard to the probability of a most comprehensive plan of change, not only in the constitution, but the distribution of county and borough gaols, any suggestions, which under other circumstances it would be my duty to offer, might prove nugatory, or lead into useless expenditure. The prisoners of both sexes (save the sick, lunatics, epileptics, and their attendants) sleep singly, but take their meals in their day-rooms; and all classes, except the males, when employed in the working sheds, may be stated to be in constant association. The system of discipline observed in the following particulars is satisfactory, viz., the mode of lock-up, of ascertainment of the presence of the prisoners in their cells, the examination of the locks and their fastenings, the night-rounds, the occasional and unexpected circuits on the part of the Governor, the custody of the keys, and the inspection and repair of the locks. The vigilance of the night-patrols, however, is not tested by the indispensable check of tell-tale clocks; and adverting to recent instances of prison-breach, which have taken place elsewhere by means and appliances, which could only have been obtained by those, who escaped, through the connivance of, or by reason of laxity and neglect on the part of the officers, I feel bound to urge the paramount necessity of observing rigid discipline in searching the persons of visitors to prisoners on their admission; in guarding against the possibility of contact at their interviews, or opportunities for the conveyance of implements of escape from the former to the latter; in searching the persons of prisoners when they are about to be locked into their cells; in closely examining the bedding in the cells, and the bars and other fastenings of the windows and the doors; in preventing the entrance of prisoners into their cells except in the charge and under the supervision of an officer; and in taking special care that no means of escape, or implements available for it, which are procurable within the gaol, shall ever be within reach of the prisoners, when not under the eye of a turnkey. I enumerate these precautionary measures not from any want of confidence in the staff, but solely because recent experience has shown how little reliance is to be placed in the modes of carrying out discipline, which may have been found sufficient for dealing with prisoners of the ordinary class, but which have wholly failed, when applied to those of higher intelligence and greater daring.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	27	4	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	12	2
Other Punishments, . .	18	–	Other Punishments, . .	4	1
Total, . .	45	4	Total, .	16	3

The record of punishments, which since the 1st of January in the current year were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, is duly submitted to the Board of Superintendence, and signed by the Chairman.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Breaking stones,	21	–
Washing and scouring,	–	1
Total,	21	1

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Breaking stones,	2	–
Sewing, &c.,	–	3
Total,	2	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	21	1
Industrial labour,	2	3
Sick,	–	1
Unemployed,	–	1
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Lunatics,	1	–
Cooks,	2	1
Warders of lunatics,	2	–
Total in custody,	29	7

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1864, . £5 8*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . . £16 0*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £0 11*s.* 10*d.*

Hard labour here is carried out on the part of the males by breaking stones, the distinction between those *thus* sentenced, and those industriously employed, consisting solely of the requirement that the former should break a certain amount. Little or no remuneration is derived from this source, and indeed, except when handicraftsmen are in custody, and their skill is turned to account, this branch of prison discipline is almost unproductive. One of the turnkeys is a shoemaker.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	247	72	195	52
Average daily number of pupils,	20·68	5·77	20	4·93
Number of days on which school was held,	206	254	169	181

School-hours.—Males—10 to 2.30; Females—12 to 1.

A schoolmaster has lately been appointed, who was educated under the National Board, but has not been classed as a teacher. The assistant matron was formerly schoolmistress of the workhouse at Stranorlar. The female department, however, of the school is almost a nullity; prisoners of this sex being few in number, generally under very short rules, and in a large proportion belonging to the category of prostitutes. The Chaplains visit from time to time, and record their attendance, but do not enter any remarks upon the progress of the pupils. The approved form of registry is in use.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Class 3, Children under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—10 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk.

The meal for breakfast is half Indian and half oatmeal.

Two oz. of oatmeal gruel substituted for new milk for dinner to 1st and 2nd classes on two days in each week; and for prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month, gruel is used every day for dinner. Potatoes are substituted for bread for dinner four days in each week to prisoners whose time exceeds one calendar month—when potatoes can be procured.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 6¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 9*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 3*s.* 3*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.* 11*d.*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.*; candles, per lb., 5⅝*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 5*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864, . . 2·9*d.* | 1865, . . 2·85*d.* | 1866, . . 3·27*d.*

No complaints as to the quantity, or the quality of the diet were preferred to me by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly, and, upon tasting the provisions, I found them to be unexceptionable. The Chaplains are regular in their inspection, observing the approved tabular form of comment upon each item of consumption, and almost universally making a favourable report. The dinner-hour being earlier than in other gaols, the interval between that meal and breakfast on the following morning appears to be too long: the whole question, however, of the nature and amount of dietary being about to be submitted to a medical commission, it is unnecessary to dwell upon this subject-matter.

Books and Accounts.

The registries in the several forms of books, embracing the details of discipline, administration, and expenditure, are kept with very laudable fulness and accuracy. The superior officers are provided with journals which are duly laid before the Board.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £2,452 1*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, . £2,265 18*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £2,179 12*s.* 6*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £21 12*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, . £22 11*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £31 11*s.* 3*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £2 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £3 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £3 18*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £104 7*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, . £75 1*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £49 13*s.* 4*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund, for the maintenance &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1864, . £238 10*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . £182 8*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £132 13*s.* 9*d.*

North District.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
Samuel John Crookshank, esq., Local Inspector,	150	0	0
Rev. John Saml. M'Clintock, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. William M'Crea, Presbyterian Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. Philip Devlin, D.D., Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Robert Little, esq., M.B., Physician and Surgeon,	—		
James Gillespie, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Resident.			
Samuel Searle, Governor,	213	0	0
John Browne, Clerk & Storekeeper, and *superintends trades*,	50	0	0
George Ewing, Schoolmaster and Turnkey,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. James Baird,	50	0	0
Turnkeys. George Walker,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. John Vance, *Shoemaker*,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. John Scott,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. William Neely,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Robert Keatley,	30	0	0
Jane Ashe, Matron,	40	0	0
Mary Anne Browne, Assistant-matron and Schoolmistress,	25	0	0
Eliza Baird, Nursetender,	15	0	0

Vacancies.

Cochrane Hammond, Schoolmaster and Turnkey, resigned, and George Ewing appointed in his place; Anne Reilly, Assistant Matron and Schoolmistress, resigned, and Mary Anne Browne appointed in her place.

The intern officers receive a commuted allowance of money in lieu of rations; and, although I have stated above my unwillingness to urge any outlay, which might prove to be unnecessary, I venture to submit to the Board that the amount accorded to the highly-efficient and trustworthy Governor is incommensurate with his requirements, and his merits. The turnkeys are supplied with firearms and uniforms.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	241	166
Chaplain, Established Church,	202	150
Presbyterian Chaplain,	188	128
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	191	137
Physician and Surgeon,	167	113
Apothecary,	410	294

The schedule of visits attests the conscientious activity of the extern officers, and contrasts most favourably with the meagre attendance recorded elsewhere.

Hospitals.

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are sufficient in point of capacity and ventilation, and are fitted with water-closets, but there are no yards for exercising the convalescent. No deaths occurred during this year, and the general health of the inmates was, and had been satisfactory.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	46	3	23	2	25	5	16	4
No. of days therein,	732	41	272	21	379	60	316	53
Average daily number,	2·	·11	·74	·05	1·07	·16	1·20	·20
No. of deaths,	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£17 5s. 8d.		£25 9s. 11d.		£38 7s. 6d.		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to the day of inspection in 1867, and at what dates?

Two inquests in 1866—27th January and 1st February.
None in 1867.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir James Stewart, bart.	T. W. D. Humphrey, esq.	Robt. G. Montgomery, esq.
Francis Mansfield, esq.	Rev. Wm. Edwards, A.M.	Geo. Spence Fenton, esq.
William Fenwick, esq.	Wm. H. M. Style, esq.	James Grove Grove, esq.
William Sinclair, esq.	William Knox, esq.	John Cochrane, esq.

The Board is convened monthly for the transaction of general business. All liabilities are discharged by cheques payable to the creditors individually, except for inconsiderable sums, which are included in an aggregate cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who subsequently accounts for the several disbursements, and produces the receipts.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The subjoined schedule shows that the defects so often recorded in the Reports of the Inspectors-General with regard to most of the bridewells of this county remain uncorrected. Some of them I was prevented by severe illness from visiting, but I avail myself of the observations of the Local Inspector, a very valuable officer.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

——	Buncrana.		Letterkenny.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	42	9	100	24
Of whom were Drunkards, .	10	5	45	8
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	7	–	35	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	1	–	6	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and order, . . .	Fair.		Good.	
Security, ...	*Very insecure, a down-pipe affording facilities of escape, of which a male prisoner availed himself in October,* 1866.		Adequate.	
Accommodation, ...	Tolerable.		Generally sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient, *except sheets.*		Sufficient, *except sheets.*	
Water, how supplied, . . .	*None on premises.*		A by-pump on premises.	
Sewerage, ...	Privies are discharged into cess-pools, which are clearable outside.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, but the cells are *dark, close, and damp in soft weather.*		Clean, *but damp in soft weather.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£30.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Petty Sessions' Clerk.		Deputy Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	
Remarks, ...	No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.			

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

——	Glenties.		Donegal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	16	8	63	35
Of whom were Drunkards,	7	2	24	8
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	9	–	19	10
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	–	6	6
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Monthly, and generally direct.		Monthly, and generally direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and order,	*Some repairs required,* but ordered to be executed.		In fair repair.	
Security,	*Utterly inadequate.*		*Utterly inadequate.*	
Accommodation,	*Insufficient, only one yard for both sexes.*		*Wretched.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient, *except sheets.*		Sufficient, *except sheets.*	
Water,	*None on premises fit for use.*		*None on premises fit for use.*	
Sewerage,	*Very indifferent.*		*Imperfect.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory.		Clean, *but dark, damp, and unfit for occupation.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30; £2 for matron.		£30; £3 for matron.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Clerk of the Church.		None.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of Down Gaol, at Downpatrick.—Official Inspection, 14th September, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Tried. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	3	3	6	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	1	6	–	–	
Criminal Lunatics,	1	1	2		–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	3	1	4	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	5	6		–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	9	3	12	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	26	15	41	1	–	1
Total in custody,	58	32	90	1	–	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	71	36	1866,	76	29
1865,	73	36	1867 (day of Inspection),	58	32

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1866,	–	–
1865,	–	–	1867 (day of Inspection),	–	1

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1866,	2	2
1865,	–	–	1867 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	2	1	1867 (up to and including day of Inspection),	5	1
1865,	4	–	Day of Inspection,	1	–
1866,	4	1			

NORTH DISTRICT

County Down Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	1	1	1	-	2	-	2	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	2
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy,	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Common assaults,	60	20	30	16	27	4	7	3
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	-	13	-	3	-	3	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	12	1	16	5	9	4	2	-
Other assaults,	-	-	4	-	2	-	2	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	4	-	10	-	1	-	1	-
Robbery,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-
Larceny,	37	31	34	36	14	15	4	6
Receiving stolen goods,	6	2	2	1	2	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	3	-	5	1	-	1	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	6	1	2	-	1	1	1	-
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Forgery,	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Riot, Rescue, &c.,	4	-	8	-	8	3	1	-
Military offences,	4	-	2	-	3	-	-	-
Naval offences,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	4	1	5	1	1	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	7	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Other offences—								
Against the person,	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	-
Against property, without violence,	9	1	17	-	7	2	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	31	48	30	57	21	62	1	5
Unlawful assembly,	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Leaving service and misconduct, and having unlicensed dogs,	23	2	18	4	16	3	1	-
Detaining materials of work,	4	3	-	-	2	3	-	-
Contempt of Court,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Seditious language,	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Fenianism, under suspension of Habeas Corpus Act, and illegal hawking of goods,	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	230	114	221	125	143	106	29	16
Vagrancy,	9	1	14	8	1	3	-	-
Drunkenness,	38	40	34	28	25	25	-	-
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	25	7	21	19	13	12	26	15
Debt,	37	4	37	5	23	6	1	1
Remanded for further examination,	22	8	36	14	23	3	2	-
Total,	361	174	363*	199	228	155	58	32

* In the above return in year 1866, four prisoners committed under Lord Lieutenant's warrant, under suspension of Habeas Corpus Act, *are included*. They were not included in statistical return for 1866; consequently there is a difference of *four* between the two returns.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors, . . .	37	5	Debtors, . . .	23	6
Criminals, . .	253	139	Criminals, . .	166	109
Vagrants, . .	14	8	Vagrants, . .	1	3
Drunkards, . .	34	28	Drunkards, . .	25	25
Dangerous Lunatics, .	21	19	Dangerous Lunatics, .	13	12
Total, . .	359	199	Total, . .	228	155

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.		*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year, .	286	118	Committed	Once within the year, .	194	92
	Twice ,, .	13	10		Twice ,, .	3	13
	Thrice ,, .	2	6		Thrice ,, .	–	4
	Four times ,, .	1	8		Four times ,, .	–	2
	Five times ,, .	–	–		Five times ,, .	1	1
	Six times ,, .	–	1		Six times ,, .	–	1
	Total, . .	302	143		Total, . .	198	113

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	74·50	28·34	—	58·73	35·33	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	137		17th March.	114		8th April.
Lowest ditto, .	82		17th Oct.	81		10th Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	111		17th March.	74		28th March.
Ditto of females,	44		21st Dec.	43		16th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	51		10th Oct.	46		19th July.
Ditto of females,	16		3rd April.	28		22nd Aug.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1867:—

9th March, 1860, . . .	92	20th February, 1864, . .	122
21st September, 1861, . .	99	30th October, 1865, . . .	131
2nd July, 1862, . . .	115	17th March, 1866, . . .	137
22nd August, 1863, . . .	133	8th April, 1867, . . .	114

Upon reviewing the whole group of the above schedules collectively, together with the daily averages, which stood as follows, fractions being omitted, in the years—

1864.		1865.		1866.		1867, (8 months).	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
61	30	63	30	74	28	58	35

we find but an inconsiderable fluctuation, except a sudden excess in the males during the past years. There is, moreover, to be noticed, when we refer to the table, which contains "*The number of Committals, specifying the offences*," &c., a normal uniformity in the character of the offences of both sexes; crimes of personal violence in various gradations, and of disorders, constituting a moiety of those recorded against the males, and a yet larger proportion with regard to the females, to which are to be added larcenies.

Thus there were under sentence at the time of my inspection, 1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

male for three years, 2 for two years, 1 for eighteen months, 1 for twelve, 1 for nine, and 2 for six months; and for trial, 2 charged with homicide, and 1 with an attempt to commit a rape. There were only 2 females under rule of twelve months, 1 for nine, and 1 for six months.

There were no juveniles in custody, 16 males, and 6 females, coming within this age or period, having been committed here in 1866, and 11 males and 1 female, during the current year, of whom 2 males, and 1 female were transferred to reformatories. I regret to state that the lunatics, both "*dangerous*" and "*criminal*" (in which latter category there was one of each sex), amounted to nearly one-half of the total aggregate of criminal prisoners, and that many of them had been detained for very long periods, viz., among the "dangerous" class, 1 had been kept here, without any fitting appliances for dealing with mental infirmity, no less than seven years, 1 for six, 2 for five, 6 for four, 4 for three, and 6 for two; and the 2 "criminal" lunatics had remained for two years and a half, and 5, one year and a half, respectively. I would solicit attention to the observations of the Medical Officer, which I have inserted below, in relation to the mortality among the prisoners, and I would add that the quarters, in which the lunatics are placed, are cold and cheerless, the cells and yards being flagged, and the windows ill-fitting, and partially unglazed. The Legislature in the last session of parliament has happily, by the 9th section of the 30th and 31st Vic., cap. 118, provided for the future against the continuance of the monstrous injustice, which hitherto had consigned the irresponsible to prison; but, as probably nearly two years will elapse before the asylum will be fit for occupation, I trust that immediate means will be adopted for relieving the gaol, by transferring to properly prepared wards in the workhouses, at least the idiotic and incurable, who could derive no advantage from the more costly treatment of mental disease, which is maintained in the asylums. There was only one returned convict, a male, in charge, but, as photography is not employed here, a material aid to justice in tracing the antecedents of old offenders is wanting.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Bakery,	1	–
Yards,	9	2	Store Rooms,	8	4
Day Rooms,	7	2	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	14	1	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	150	49	Lavatories,	13	7
			Baths,	3	1
			Privies,	14	4
Single Cells of larger size,	14	10	Water-closets,	7	7
Cells to contain three persons,	2	1	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	2	Reception Rooms,	5	4
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	1	1
Workshops,	15	–	Capstan-mill,	1	–
Worksheds,	24	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	3	–
Kitchen,	1	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of	186	58
Sheets, pairs of,	180	50
Rugs,	170	14
Bed-ticks,	190	14
Bedsteads,	203	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	130	36
Jackets,	100	21
Vests,	92	13
Trowsers,	88	59
Caps,	80	108
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	60	50

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	79	36
Jackets,	82	30
Petticoats,	120	39
Aprons,	70	24
Neckerchiefs,	40	36
Caps,	57	50
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	26	20

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

I found the prison at my inspection in a highly satisfactory condition of order and repair, except that the plastering of some of the walls is defective, and scaling off, and that the roof of the laundry is not yet quite staunch. The supply of water is ample, and distributed throughout the building, and the stock of bedding and clothing was sufficient for existing requirements, or was about to be rendered so; materials for the clothing of both sexes having been purchased, and orders having been issued, and tenders invited for shoes and bed rugs. No alteration has taken place in the accommodation since the last inspection, nor is any in progress, or in contemplation, and the defects, therefore, recapitulated in former reports remain uncorrected, viz., with regard to the chapel, the schoolroom, the solitary cells, provision for female debtors, and the hospitals, but it is not necessary to enter into further detail, for in the present transitional state of projected legislation, involving, as it probably will, extensive changes in the constitution and distribution of gaols, I do not feel justified in urging any particular course of action, or any expenditure beyond that, which is indispensable for maintaining repairs. The system of individual cellular separation is applied to all the criminal classes, subject to the following exceptions, the lunatics, and their sane attendants, the males employed in the cook-house, the females in the ironing-room, the males engaged in shot-drill (which however is carried out under the supervision of officers, and at such intervals of space as to render communication almost impossible), and in the case of both sexes at exercise, in chapel, and in hospital. The locks are reported to be secure and in good order; but sufficient precaution is not observed, when they require repair, as they are taken out of the prison and brought back by a locksmith, no prison officer being in charge of them, or present during the process of repairing them. In other respects the form of discipline followed at lock-up, appears to be satisfactory, as also in the ascertaining that each prisoner is present in his cell, in the inspection of the locks, bolts, and bars, in the night rounds and patrol (there being three tell-tale clocks protected against tampering), in the unexpected circuits of a superior officer, and in the custody of the keys. Recent escapes, however, from other gaols, suggest the necessity of the most stringent vigilance in searching the person of visitors to prisoners, in preventing the possibility of contact, and the conveyance of implements of escape to the latter by the former, in the daily examination of the clothes of prisoners, and of their bedding, and of the bars, and all fastenings of the windows and doors of the cells, as the slightest laxity in these vital particulars of security may lead to the disastrous results, which have occurred elsewhere.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	22	–	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	9	1
Other Punishments, .	1	–	Other Punishments, .	–	–
Total, . .	23	–	Total, . .	9	1

The record of punishments, which since the 1st of January amounted to 10 (9 being of males, and 1 of a female), and were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, is duly submitted to the Board of Superintendence at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Shot-drill, ... 13 males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking stones,	5	Attending lunatics,	2
Tailoring,	1	Needlework,	9
Painting,	1	Washing,	3
Picking oakum,	1	Prison duties,	1
Cooking and baking,	3		
Attending lunatics,	4		
Total,	15	Total,	15

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	13	–
Industrial labour,	15	15
Sick,	1	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	1	1
Lunatics (dangerous),	26	15
Do. (criminal),	1	1
Total in custody,	58	32

Punitive labour, on the part of the males, is fulfilled in dry weather by shot drill for two hours daily without intermission, except during the pause required for placing the shot in its receptacle; and in wet weather continuously for two hours; also by the capstan-mill, which formerly was applied to grinding wheat, but latterly has not been utilized for want of power; not less than forty prisoners sentenced to hard labour being required to give full effect to it. There is no distinctive hard labour, in the proper sense of the term, for the females. The latter are *industrially* employed in washing, needlework, flowering, making-up clothing for their own wear. The males are occupied in stone-breaking, in baking bread, in picking oakum in their cells, gas being supplied for this purpose during two hours nightly in winter, but no article of clothing appertaining to this sex is made up within the walls, except when prisoners trained to the requisite handicrafts are in custody, although one of the turnkeys is by trade a tailor, and another a shoemaker. Three others are also respectively, a miller, a weaver, and a carpenter.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1864, . £8 17*s.* 11*d.* | 1865, £3 3*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £1 14*s.* 11*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866. M.	F.	From 1st Jan. 1867, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	74	46	20	18
Average daily number of pupils,	5	4	2·50	2·51
Number of days on which school was held,	238	300	190	207

School-hours.—Males, 10 A.M. to 12 P.M. Females, 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The males are instructed by a schoolmaster, who was himself taught in the Church Education Society, but the assistant matron, who conducts the female school, was not trained in any educational institution. The attendance of pupils is rather limited—male juveniles, and such

dults, as express a desire, or show an aptitude for learning, are schooled aily; but, among the females, the prostitutes, who constitute a large roportion of the prisoners of this sex, are excluded, unless when sen- enced to long terms of imprisonment. The form of registry recom- ended by the Inspectors-General is adopted here, and the Chaplains re stated to visit the schools from time to time, but they do not record ny comments on the efficiency of the teachers, or the progress of the aught.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. mixed oat and Indian meal made into stirabout, and pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. mixed meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint uttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. wheatmeal bread, and 1 pint sweet milk. Females—12 z. wheatmeal bread, and ¾ pint sweet milk.

Males and females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. mixed meal made nto stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. wheatmeal bread, and ¾ pint weet milk. Supper—4 oz. wheaten bread.

Prisoners sentenced to one calendar month's imprisonment and under, get gruel n place of milk for dinner. All other prisoners get gruel in place of milk for linner on Tuesdays and Fridays. Lunatics get soup made of cows' heads two lays in the week for dinner, and for supper 8 oz. wheatmeal bread and ½ pint sweet nilk.

Any deviation from the above is by direction of the Medical Officer.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., 2*d.*; ditto, brown, per lb., 1 3-10*d.*; oatmeal, er cwt., 18*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.*; cows' heads, each, 1*s.* 8*d.*; new nilk, per gallon, 10*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coals, er ton, 15*s.* 10*d.*; turf, per load, 4*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per ,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, white, per cwt., £1 15*s.* 6*d.*; litto, brown, per cwt., £1 12*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1864, . 2·48*d.* | 1865, . 2·42*d.* | 1866, . 2·80*d.*

No complaints with regard to either the quantity, or the quality of he diet were preferred to me by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned ingly. I tasted the bread, the stirabout, the sweet milk, and the butter- nilk, and found all to be of good quality, except the latter, which I con- idered to be thin and sour. The Chaplains are regular in their inspection f the provisions, observing the approved tabular form of comment upon ach item of food; and very rarely taking exceptions, save to the butter- nilk. The whole question of prison dietary being about to be submitted o a medical commission for their report and recommendation, it is not xpedient to discuss it pending such inquiry.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding ears :—

1864, . £1,999 15*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, . £2,047 17*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £2,509 4*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1864, . £20 3*s.* 11*d.* | 1865, . £20 1*s.* 0·37*d.* | 1866, . £22 15*s.* 8·20*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for he last three years :—

1864, . £1 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £6 4*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, . £5 16*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, or the last three years :—

1864, . — | 1865, . — | 1866, . £0 5*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise risoners, for the last three years :—

1864, . £7 8*s.* 9*d.* | 1865, . — | 1866, . £22 14*s.* 0*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

Amounts repaid by Treasury for maintenance of certain classes of prisoners :—

1864, . £214 9s. 11d. | 1865, . £169 10s. 2d. | 1866, . £197 12s. 7d.

Books and Accounts.

All the extern officers, and the Governor are provided with journals, which are duly examined by the Board, and signed. The registries, and the books and forms prescribed and recommended by the Court of Queen's Bench, and by the Inspectors-General, are kept with care, and correctness.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

	£	s.	d.
B. N. Johnston, Local Inspector, . . .	100	0	0
Rev. J. S. Eagar, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	40	0	0
Rev. Wm. White, Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	40	0	0
Rev. P. O'Kane, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	40	0	0

		£	s.	d.
John K. Maconchy, Surgeon, E. F. Nelson, Apothecary, .		27	13	10
Turnkeys,	Elisha Jackson, *Tailor*,	55	0	0
	Hugh Jennings, *Shoemaker*,	42	10	0
	Samuel Malone, . .	32	10	0
	William Magee, . .	32	10	0
	John Crawford, *Weaver*,	32	10	0
	Adam Young, *Carpenter*,	32	10	0

Resident.

	£	s.	d.
Major L. J. Thompson, Governor, . . .	200	0	0
John Waterworth, Deputy Governor, . . .	120	0	0
Robt. Stewart, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
Wm. Gibson, Turnkey, *Miller*,	32	10	0
Nathaniel Yeates, Turnkey,	32	10	0
John Hughes, do. .	32	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Cochrane, Turnkey, *Stonemason*, . .	32	10	0
Eliza Davidson, Matron, .	30	0	0
Harriet Ellen Jackson, Assistant Matron, . .	30	0	0
Eliza Gibson, Lunatic Nurse,	30	0	0
Jane Duncan, Hospital Nurse,	18	5	0

Vacancies.

James Stevenson, Local Inspector, resigned. Very Rev. T. Woodward, Protestant Chaplain, relieved of his duties by the Board. Major L. J. Thompson, appointed Local Inspector, vacated that office on being appointed Governor. Beauchamp N. Johnston appointed Local Inspector. Rev. J. S. Eagar appointed Protestant Chaplain. George Robinson, turnkey, resigned ; vacancy not filled up.

The extern officers receive their salaries half-yearly, the Governor and the Deputy-Governor quarterly, and the subordinate interns monthly. I was happy to receive a satisfactory report of the general conduct of the latter.

The resident officers are supplied with fuel and gas, but no food rations are given. The turnkeys are supplied with one suit of uniform clothing yearly.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	154	123
Chaplain, Established Church, .	318	150
Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	226	160
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	134	84
Surgeon, ...	199	136
Apothecary, ...	149	123

I regret to be compelled again to call attention to the default in the attendance of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, a default, which was noticed in the report of my colleague for 1866, and in mine for 1865. The 69th section of the Prisons Act prescribes that each Chaplain shall

'visit each prison *twice at least* in every week, *exclusive of his attendance on Sundays;*" and the 70th section attaches to the payment of the salary the proviso, "That it shall fully appear to the Grand Juries respectively, and to the Court or Judge, that such Chaplains duly and regularly executed the several duties of their said offices respectively."

Hospitals.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	19	9	12	4	20	6	7	7
No. of days therein, .	731	223	762	106	1,114	300	500	398
Average daily number, .	2	0·61	2·81	0·29	3·05	0·82	1·95	1·55
No. of deaths, . .	1	3	2	–	5*	2	4	2
Cost of medicine, . .	£1 4s. 7d.		£1 1s. 5d.		£17 12s. 10d.		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to day of inspection in 1867, and at what dates:—

Three in 1866—1st March, 6th August, 24th August; seven in 1867—2nd January (prisoner died last day of 1865), 7th February, 20th March, 6th April, 20th April, 15th May, and 25th May, 1867.

The accommodation for patients of both sexes, in point of capacity and ventilation is sufficient, but the buildings are not fitted with fixed baths and water-closets, and thus, as I took occasion to urge in a former report, the sick are worse provided in this respect, than those in health, who occupy the criminal cells. The general sanitary condition of the inmates was, and had been satisfactory, but there occurred no less than 6 deaths, 4 of males, and 2 of females (all being "dangerous lunatics"), between the 1st of January, and the day of inspection. The observations of the medical officer, Dr. Maconchy, furnished on a former occasion in reference to the same subjects, appear to me to be deserving of repetition, viz., that the number of deaths (of lunatics) "would probably be found large as compared with the statistics of lunatic asylums; but in asylums they have the power of discharging incurables, and I believe often do so, whereas we cannot discharge them except by certificate of their being no longer dangerous to themselves or others, so that the case of organic disease of brain, in which a fatal result is inevitable, and sometimes speedy, is the very case we must keep. And though the gaol is admittedly a bad place for the confinement of lunatics, I believe the large mortality is due to the above circumstance, and not to any deficiency in our sanitary arrangements, or, indeed, to any cause that we can obviate."

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. J. F. Gordon.	Lt.-Col. Wm. B. Forde, M.P., J.P.	Robert P. Maxwell, esq., J.P.
Rev. James C. Gordon, J.P.	D. S. Ker, esq., J.P.	Samuel Murland, esq., J.P.
Andrew Nugent, esq., J.P.	Rev. J. H. Freke.	James Clelland, esq., J.P.
P. H. Despard, esq., J.P.	Robert Gordon, esq., J.P.	
Robert Heron, esq., J.P.		

The Board assembles regularly in each month for the transaction of general business, and the discharge of liabilities; the form of payment being by means of an aggregate draft in favour of the Local Inspector, who settles with each individual creditor, and at the next subsequent meeting produces the requisite receipts.

* In 1866 one male executed, included in this number.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Newry.		Newtownards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	218	168	98	40
Of whom were Drunkards,	54	40	11	3
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	46	38	124	18
Of whom were Drunkards,	7	6	3	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Weekly.		Fortnightly.	
Committals,	*Some quite irregular.*		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair; outer walls to be dashed, and wood and iron work outside to be painted, and chimneys to be put in order.		Fair, *but yards in grass and untidy.*	
Security,	Sufficient with care.		*Imperfect.*	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Adequate for present requirements.		Adequate, *except sheets.*	
Water, how supplied,	From the town main.		Pump now in order.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and fairly ventilated; *but a leak in the roof of the females' day-room.*		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	$3\frac{3}{8}\frac{3}{8}d.$ for males; $3\frac{6}{16}d.$ for females.		4*d.* for males; $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£50; Matron, £6.		£30; £5 for matron.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen.—Visited the 12th of April, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For further examination,	2	9	11	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	4	7	11	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Other Misdemeanors,	10	–	10	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	1	–	1
Total in Custody,	23	19	42	1	–	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	35	9	1866,	23	19
1865,	27	16	1867 (day of Inspection),	23	19

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1866,	–	–
1865,	–	–	1867 (day of Inspection),	–	3

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	1	–	1867, up to and including day of Inspection,	–	–
1865,	1	–			
1866,	1	1	Day of Inspection,	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Common assaults,	96	37	68	20	17	2	5	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	4	1	13	1	1	–	1	–
Robbery,	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	1	–	–	–	–		–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	–	4	–	1	–	2	–
Larceny,	29	21	20	20	3	7	2	7
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	2	1	2	–	2	–	1
Revenue offences,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Illegal trespass,	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	–
Breach of contract,	8	8	16	1	6	1	4	–
Breach of Party Processions Act,	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of Game Laws,	3	–	5	–	1	–	–	–
Other misdemeanors,	–	1	7	10	2	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property, without violence,	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	5	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	164	76	145	61	36	16	16	10
Drunkenness,	107	37	104	23	24	5	3	–
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	8	5	7	6	2	–	1	–
Debt,	22	3	14	3	1	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	50	3	44	5	12	14	2	9
Total,	351	124	314	98	75	35	23	19

Committals.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1866.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	14	3
Criminals,	189	66
Drunkards,	104	23
Dangerous Lunatics,	7	6
Total,	314	98

From 1*st Jan.*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*

	M.	F.
Debtors,	1	–
Criminals,	48	30
Drunkards,	24	5
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–
Total,	75	35

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	242	81	Once within the year,	57	31
	Twice "	11	4	Twice "	4	2
	Thrice "	5	–	Thrice "	3	–
	Four times "	1	–	Four times "	–	–
	Five times "	2	–	Five times "	–	–
	Six times "	–	1	Six times "	–	–
	Seven times, "	1	–	Seven times, "	–	–
	Total,	262	86	Total,	64	33

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866. M.	F.	Date.	From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection. M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	20·43	13·07	—	18·85	13·07	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	48		17th Sept.	43		23rd March.
Lowest ditto,	22		10th May.	22		11th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	32		17th Sept.	28		23rd March.
Ditto, of females,	17		24th Jan.	19		11th April.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	11		10th May.	11		11th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	8		31st May.	10		20th Feb.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867:—

20th March, 1860,	49	16th November, 1864,	48
15th June, 1861,	47	8th September, 1865,	47
12th January, 1862,	58	17th September, 1866,	48
12th January, 1863,	55	23rd March, 1867,	43

No change of importance, either in the nature, or amount of offences, during the last few years presents itself, when we examine the foregoing tables collectively. The absence of any approach to skilled crime has always been observable in this county, assaults and other breaches of the peace, involving more or less violence, and larcenies, constituting the great majority of the cases, which have been rendered amenable to justice. Among the males a slight reduction in the daily average is to be noticed, but not among the females. There were no returned convicts, and no juveniles in charge on the day of my visit; 3 males in the *current* and 12 in the *past* year belonging to this latter category passed through the prison, of whom 3 were sent to reformatories. In 1866 but 1 female was committed, who was similarly disposed of. There was but 1 dangerous lunatic, a male, in custody, and 1 debtor of the same sex.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	2	Kitchen,	one.	
Yards,	5	3	Store Rooms,	3	1
Day Rooms,	3	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	–	–	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatory,	–	1
Single cells of larger size,	66	36	Baths,	1	2
Sleeping Rooms,	5	2	Privies,	6	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	2	Water-closets,	14	2
Hospital Rooms,	4	4	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	one.		Pumps,	2	–
Workshop,	1	–	Crank-pump,	1	–
Worksheds,	20	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	89	42
Sheets, pairs of,	160	22
Rugs,	87	16
Bed-ticks,	98	12
Bedsteads,	103	10

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	44	28
Jackets,	26	27
Vests,	18	16
Trowsers,	19	20
Caps,	20	25
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	7	8
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	12	9

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	22	24
Jackets,	18	15
Gowns,	17	19
Petticoats,	28	18
Caps,	17	12
Stockings, pairs of,	14	12
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	14	7

I found the gaol at my visit in a very creditable condition of cleanliness, and order, in sound repair, except that some of the plastering was scaling off, well ventilated, free from damp, save in the third tier of cells allocated to the males, some of which were affected by the leakage of a cistern. The security of the building is slightly impaired by an abutment of a forge lately erected against the wall, which separates it from the insulating area. Some improvements have been effected since my last official inspection, viz.:—

1st. The conversion of a day-hall into a chapel, in which, however, there is not a sufficient attendance of officers for due supervision during the performance of the Roman Catholic service; a large proportion of the prisoners belonging to that communion.

2nd. The stalling of the crank-pump, the deficiencies of which, together with the means of remedy, have been fully detailed by my colleague.

3rd. A drying-room and a laundry have been fitted up; but they are ill-constructed, and imperfect.

4th. Workmen were employed at the period of my inspection in attaching bells and gongs to the cells of the whole prison for both sexes, although some of those assigned to females are not of such sufficient capacity to obtain the certificate of an Inspector-General.

There are many other defects in this building, and I feel bound to notice them; but I refrain from urging any particular action at present pending legislation, and having regard to the probability of very extensive changes, both in the whole constitution and distribution of prisons.

The defects to which I refer are as follows:—

1st. The absence of due provision for debtors of both sexes and both classes, there being virtually no accommodation for females, and that for males being very inconvenient, and unprovided with an exercising yard attached, and water-closets.

2nd. There is no bath directly accessible to males, except one of two placed in the hospital; the females being supplied with two in addition, viz., one in the body of the prison, and another adjoining their reception-cell.

3rd. The latter is ill-situated, and apart from the female quarter; but a bell has lately been hung, so as to insure the means of communication with the matron's apartments.

4th. There is no fumigating apparatus for purifying the prisoners' own clothing.

5th. The whole female department is so ill-constructed, as to render supervision almost impossible, and the heating apparatus is quite ineffective; that on the male side being stated to be *now* in satisfactory working order.

6th. There is only one telltale clock, which is unprotected against

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

tampering; two, at least, properly defended, being indispensable for testing the vigilance, and accuracy of the night patrol.

The supply of water is ample, the sewerage is reported to be effective, and the bedding, &c., and clothing are adequate; but the stock of shoes is very scanty. Although none of the cells have been certified, and although they were not framed in accordance with the requirements of the system of individual cellular separation, that form of discipline is applied nearly in its integrity to the males, who are never associated, except in hospital, and in chapel; the crank-pump being stalled, the stone-sheds partitioned, the exercise-yards radiated, and educational instruction being given in their cells, in which they sleep, and take their meals singly, but which are not supplied with gas. The females also occupy single cells, and are kept separate, except in hospital and chapel, at school, at exercise, and in the drying and ironing room,—but washing is carried on in partitioned troughs.

Lock-up takes place at 6 P.M. in summer, and un-lock at 6 A.M.; and in winter at sunset and 7 A.M. respectively. The Governor, the Deputy, and the turnkeys are present, and take part in the locking into his cell each individual prisoner, and at 9 P.M. the same officers examine and open the cells, and challenge the inmates, and at the same hour the night-watch is set, the patrol being performed in the interior only of the prison by the turnkeys in rotation. The keys of all the cells and intern doors, and of the hospital, are delivered to the Governor at 9 P.M., and those of the outer gate and passages at 10 o'clock, when he or the Deputy go the final *rounds;* but both of them frequently in the course of the week, at late and unexpected hours, visit the night-watch, a precaution which is the more necessary, there being, as stated above, only one detector-clock, easily accessible.

The locks are reported to be secure, and whenever repairs are required they are executed in the prison forge by a locksmith under supervision.

Prisoners sentenced to Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866, . . . 2 males.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Bread and water diet, .	5	3	Bread and water diet, .	2	–

The record of the punishments, which were all awarded by the authority of the Governor, except in one case, requiring magisterial intervention, are duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Breaking stones, ...	10	–
Shoe-making, ...	1	–
Tailoring, ...	2	–
Smith, ...	1	–
Washing, ...	–	4
Sewing, knitting, and sprigging, . . .	–	8
Total, . . .	14	12

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	14	12
Unemployed,	–	3
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Lunatic,	1	–
Caretaker of lunatic,	1	–
Prison duties,	4	1
Untried (not employed),	2	3
Total in custody,	23	19

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1864, £8 6*s.* 7*d.* | 1865, £7 2*s.* | 1866, £6 7*s.* 1*d.*

Punitive labour is maintained by the crank-pump alone, and amounts almost to a nullity. Industrial employment is limited in amount, but a slight profit is derived from stone-breaking. Mats, and brushes are made up within the walls, and three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a shoemaker, a cooper, and a mason; the trades of the latter two not being generally available in a prison. There is no tailor-turnkey. The females wash, sew, knit, and sprig muslin.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867 to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	147	52	39	17
Average daily number of pupils,	16·45	8·42	12·	7·39
Number of days on which school was held,	365	365	102	102

School-hours.—Males—From 9 30 to 11, A.M., and 11, A.M., to 12, noon. Females—From 12 15 to 1 45, P.M.

The schoolmaster-turnkey, although he has not passed a regular examination before any of the boards of the principal educational institutions, is reported to be well trained, and competent to give instruction. He teaches the males in their cells, and the females in a day-hall, which is open and unstalled—a matron, of course, being present during tuition. The form of registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is in use.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—4 lbs. of potatoes or 14 oz. bread, with 1 pint of sweet milk or gruel; gruel soup two days weekly.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—3½ lbs. of potatoes or 12 oz. bread, with ¾ pint of sweet milk or 1 pint of gruel; gruel soup two days weekly.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 6*d.*; brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 5½*d.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 1*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 1*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1864, 2·43*d.* | 1865, 2·57*d.* | 1866, 2·73*d.*

No complaints with regard to the diet were preferred by the prisoners, except by one male, who stated that he received less food daily than the gaol allowance. I ascertained that he was in error as to the pre-

scribed quantity, and I directed, as he was wholly illiterate, that the dietary table should be read to him. The Chaplains observe the approved form of comment upon each item of consumption, and their report is almost universally favorable; but it appears that occasionally the inspection does not take place until after the issue of provisions. All prisoners are weighed at their entrance and discharge.

Books and Accounts.

The superior officers, with the exception of the Local Inspector, are provided with journals, and the registries and the books and forms ordered and recommended by the several authorities are kept with laudable accuracy.

No change has been made in the by-laws with regard to the admission of visiters to prisoners, any member of the Board being empowered to grant an order for such admission; a power, which is now almost universally limited to the Local Inspector, subject to the discretion of the Governor, who is bound to enter in his journal his reasons for exclusion.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £1,147 10*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, . £1,231 4*s.* 10*d.* | 1866, . £1,439 1*s.* 11*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £27 19*s.* 9*d.* | 1865, . £28 12*s.* 8*d.* | 1866, . £33 9*s.* 4*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . — | 1865, . £1 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £10 14*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . £3 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1864, £131 15*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, £130 10*s.* 8*d.* | 1866 (to Sept. 30), £75 12*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.				
Samuel Clarke, esq., Local Inspector,		90	0	0
Rev. Samuel Greer, Protestant Chaplain,		30	0	0
Rev. A. C. Maclatchy, Presbyterian Chaplain,		30	0	0
Very Rev. James M'Meel, Roman Catholic Chaplain,		30	0	0
R. P. Walsh, esq., M.D., Surgeon,			—	
Resident.				
James Jeffers, Governor,		200	0	0
Hamilton Morrison, Deputy-Governor,		50	0	0
Turnkeys.	William Clegg, *Shoemaker*,	36	0	0
	James Drennan,	36	0	0
	Joseph Masterson, *Cooper*,	29	0	0
	James Simpson, *Mason*,	29	0	0
William Patterson, Schoolmaster-Turnkey,		34	0	0
Margaret Morrison, Matron,		35	0	0
Catherine Greenleese, Nurse-tender,		21	0	0

No changes in the staff have taken place since the last inspection. The intern officers are supplied with uniforms and fire-arms, but not with food-rations; their salaries are paid monthly, and those of the externs at the assizes.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	178	49
Chaplain, Established Church,	233	59
Presbyterian Chaplain,	284	72
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	181	52
Physician and Surgeon,	146	40
Apothecary,	18	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Hospitals.

The sick of both sexes are adequately accommodated, their respective quarters being fitted with baths and water-closets. The sanitary condition of the prisoners was, and had been highly satisfactory, and during the last six years no death has taken place in the gaol.

	1864		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	31	13	19	13	22	17	6	7
Number of days therein,	740	415	493	662	570	895	155	61
Average daily number, .	2·02	1·13	1·35	1·81	1·56	2·45	1·51	0·59
Number of deaths in gaol,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine, . .	£15 16s. 5d.		£22 19s. 9d.		£18 8s. 11d.		–	

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. J. G. Porter.	Robert Archdall, esq.	Major J. G. Irvine.
Earl of Enniskillen.	M. C. Maude, esq.	Richard Hall, esq.
F. W. Barton, esq.	M. H. Sankey, esq.	John Brady, esq.
H. M. D'Arcy Irvine, esq.	Colonel Archdall.	Samuel Frith, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, and discharges all the smaller liabilities, those of larger amount, such as contracts, being disposed of at the assizes. Each creditor is paid by a cheque, except for very inconsiderable sums, which are combined in an aggregate cheque, drawn in favor of the Governor, who is bound to produce the vouchers and receipts at the next ensuing meeting.

Bridewell.

STATE OF NEWTOWNBUTLER BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	15	6
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	–	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	1	–
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	–	–

Petty Sessions and Transmittals, . . .	Fortnightly and regular.
Committals, ...	Correct.
Registry, ...	Correct.
Repairs and Order, ...	Now good; eave-shoots having been attached, and the walls having been dashed.
Security, ...	Walls now more secure, *but a down-pipe discharging from the eave-shoots into the male yard ought to be moved to the other side of the wall.*
Accommodation, ...	Adequate, *except for the keeper.*
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . .	Sufficient for the requirements.
Water, how supplied, ...	By a pump.
Sewerage, ...	*No sewers; cesspools attached to the privies.*
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, . .	Satisfactory.
Cost of Dietary per head per day, . . .	6*d.*
Salary of Keeper, ...	£20.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment, .	—
Remarks, ...	No prisoner in custody. Local Board do not meet.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM GAOL, AT CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.—VISITED THE 20TH OF MAY, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	–	1	1	–	1	1
For Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	4	2	6	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	9	–	9	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	3	3	–	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Total,	21	7	28	2	2	4

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—Committed for trial—Felon, . 1 female.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	32	5	1866,	14	5
1865,	19	3	1867 (day of Inspection),	21	7

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	3	–	1866,	–	–
1865,	–	–	1867 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1867, up to and including day of Inspection,	1	–
1865,	–	–			
1866,	–	–	Day of Inspection,	1	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	55	6	33	6	19	3	3	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	10	–	5	–	6	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other assaults,	12	–	8	4	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Taking & holding forcible possession,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	3	4	6	5	8	3	5	3
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	–	25	–	7	–	9	–
Military offences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	6	8	4	2	1	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	8	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
Treasonable practices,	–	–	7	–	1	–	2	–
Having unregistered arms,	2	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Breaches of Fishery Laws,	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Breaches of contract,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using threats,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Cruelty to animals,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trespass,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	10	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	3	3	–	–	1	3	–	3
Total, criminal class,	128	24	106	20	49	10	20	7
Drunkenness,	17	19	19	35	16	12	–	–
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	9	2	5	2	1	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	25	11	38	9	13	5	–	–
Total,	181	56	168	66	79	27	21	7

Committals.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1866.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	5	2
Criminals,	144	29
Drunkards,	19	35
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	168	66

From 1*st Jan.*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*

	M.	F.
Debtors,	1	–
Criminals,	62	15
Drunkards,	16	12
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	79	27

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	143	21	Once within the year,	70	13
	Twice ,,	10	3	Twice ,,	2	2
	Thrice ,,	–	2	Thrice ,,	–	2
	Four times ,,	–	2	Four times ,,	1	1
	Five times ,,	–	2	Five times ,,	–	–
	Six times ,,	–	1	Six times ,,	–	–
	Seven times ,,	–	1	Seven times ,,	–	–
	Total,	153	32	Total,	73	18

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	20·39	3·85	—	22·82	4·5	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	38		15th April.	33		9th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	9		4th Jan.	19		10th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	35		15th April.	30		9th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	8		7th July.	7		16th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	7		4th Jan.	14		15th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	2		4th Jan.	2		9th April.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867 :—

26th October, 1860,	57	10th January, 1864,	50
9th February, 1861,	45	3rd February, 1865,	27
29th October, 1862,	49	15th April, 1866,	38
26th June, 1863,	73	9th January, 1867,	33

Daily averages for the years—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	24	5	1866,	20	3
1865,	19	2	1867 (day of Inspection),	22	4

An examination of all the foregoing tables, taken collectively, will lead us to the conclusion—firstly, that there is a very slight fluctuation in the normal *number* of the offenders of either sex; and, secondly, that there is a similar absence of change in the *character* of the offences—the males, as has been frequently animadverted upon in former reports, presenting an overwhelming preponderance in crimes of personal violence, varying, in gradation only, from manslaughter, and attempts to take life, to assaults, riot, rescue, and breaches of the peace; and the females, who are singularly few in number, but constantly recurrent, indicating the depraved and desperate class, from which they are chiefly derived—viz., that of prostitutes—by outrages of order, drunkenness, and larceny. There were, happily, no lunatics in custody at the period of my visit, and there was 1 juvenile, a female. Four males only, and a similar number of females, belonging to this category were committed here during the current, and past years, none of whom were directed to be transferred to reformatories. There were

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

also in charge 1 male pauper debtor, and 1 female, known to be a returned convict; but, as photography is not employed here as an ancillary to justice, it is difficult to trace and verify the antecedents of old offenders, and incorrigible gaol-birds.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	3	Worksheds,	24	–
Yards,	9	5	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	13	3	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	5	2	Laundries,	–	2
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	56	19	Lavatory,	1	–
			Baths,	1	1
			Privies,	17	4
Single Cells of larger size,	–	2	Water-closet,	1	–
Cells to contain 3 persons,	–	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	7	–	Pumps,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	–	Well,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	5	3	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Crank Mill (flax mill),	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–
Workshop,	1	–	Looms,	4	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	98	23	Shirts,	104	18	Shifts,	28	17
Sheets, pairs of,	118	32	Jackets,	14	25	Gowns,	14	15
Rugs,	77	7	Trowsers,	14	28	Petticoats,	12	11
Hammocks or Cots,	1	6	Caps,	12	70	Aprons,	3	9
Bed-ticks,	105	56	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	12	30	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	8	4
Bedsteads,	136	7						

I found the building at my official inspection in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness, well-ventilated, and in sound repair, except the flagging of the female section, and the tread-wheel, which requires re-adjustment. The water supply is ample, and the sewerage effective. The stock of bedding, blankets, and sheets was adequate for the requirements, but some of the rugs were thin, and worn out. The female clothing was sufficient; that, however, for the males was rather scanty; but jackets and trowsers have been ordered to be made up, and a shoemaker (a prisoner) was engaged in his trade in behalf of the gaol. There having been no alteration in the accommodation since the last inspection, I consider it to be my duty to briefly recapitulate the principal defects, although in the present transitional state of legislation, and having regard to the probability that an important alteration in the constitution and distribution of prisons may shortly be carried into effect, I am unwilling to offer suggestions, which might prove nugatory.

There is only one building and one yard for the male debtors of both denominations, although the eighth general rule, annexed to the 109th section of the Prisons Act (the 7th Geo. IV. cap. 74) is mandatory on this head; and there is no quarter properly allocated to female debtors, some of the rooms in the portion of the building assigned to *criminals* of this sex, which greatly exceeds the ordinary requirements, being thus occupied, when occasion arises. The laundry is still unpartitioned, as is also the female school-room; the drying-room is not artificially heated, nor the punishment cells; there are no baths attached to either of the reception-rooms; no covered lavatories; and

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

the construction of the chapel renders it very difficult to prevent the prisoners of different sexes from seeing each other, as it is considered indispensable during the celebration of Roman Catholic worship that the altar should be in view. The classification of the males is nearly in accordance with that laid down in the Prisons Act, felons and misdemeanants being subdivided into the "tried," and "untried;" and an approach to the system of individual separation is further made, the stone-sheds, the tread-wheel, and the school-room being partitioned. The females, who have no similar advantages, are divided according to character, the reputed prostitutes being kept apart. Both sexes, however, sleep singly, and take their meals at all seasons in their cells, although the latter are not artificially heated.

The condition of the locks is stated to be satisfactory, and the supervision of the lock-up, the occasional circuits of the Governor at late and unexpected hours, and the custody of the keys by the latter, are, according to the report furnished upon queries to the Inspectors-General, duly maintained; but there is no examination of the cells, which are not lighted with gas, nor ascertainment of the presence of the inmates at any period subsequent to lock-up, and the vigilance of the single watchman on patrol is not tested by a tell-tale clock.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells, .	2	–	Dark or refractory cells,	–	–

Punishments are very rare in this prison, but two having been awarded by the Governor in 1866, and none during the current year. The record of them is duly submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Treadmill, ...	11 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Prison duty, ...	5	5
Cooks, ...	2	–

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour, ...	11	–
Industrial labour, ...	7	5
Sick, ...	2	2
Debtors (unemployed,)	1	–
Total in custody, . . .	21	7

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1864, . £15 1*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, . £1 9*s.* | 1866, . —

Punitive labour is carried into effect by the tread-wheel, but the active duration of it does not exceed two hours daily. Industrial employment for the males is limited, and consists of stone-breaking, from which some remunerative return is derived, and the exercise of trades, whenever there are any handicraftsmen among the prisoners. One of the turnkeys is a shoemaker, another acts as a glazier, and upholsterer, and a third is capable of teaching the rudiments of carpentry. The females are engaged in washing, sewing, and knitting.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	126	18	60	7
Average daily number of pupils,	11·43	1·15	15·10	1·18
Number of days on which school was held,	280	181	121	100

School-hours.—Males—from half-past ten to half-past eleven, A.M. Females—from half-past ten to half-past eleven, A.M.

The schoolmaster, who is also clerk, instructs the males daily. The approved form of registry is in use, but it does not appear that the Chaplains exercise any supervision over this department. The females, who are few in number (a considerable proportion being prostitutes), and are usually sentenced to short terms, are taught by the matron, but without much effect.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Males.—Wednesday and Friday in each week, 14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel (1½ oz. meal), for dinner.

Females.—Wednesday and Friday in each week, 12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint oatmeal gruel for dinner.

Males and females sentenced to a month and under get an allowance of brown bread and gruel every day for dinner.

Males and females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 9*d.*; do., brown, per 4lb. loaf, 8*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coal, per ton, 15*s.* 9*d.*; turf, per box, 1*s.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 12*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1864, . 3*d.* | 1865, . 2·65*d.* | 1863, . 3·01*d.*

The Chaplains are regular in their inspection, and observe the form of tabular comment recommended by the Inspectors-General, and I found some exception taken to the bread and to the milk, but less frequently to the latter.

One of two prisoners (males) who were confined in the same ward under warrants issued by the Lord Lieutenant, by virtue of the powers vested in him by the Act for suspending the writ of "Habeas Corpus," complained of the milk. The Governor, however, in his presence, informed me that he had submitted it to the inspecting Chaplain, who approved it, and recorded it as "good." His companion, on the other hand, stated that he had no ground of complaint.

Books and Accounts.

The Chaplains, the Medical Officers, and the Governor are provided with journals, but not the Local Inspector, who enters his name in the officers' visiting book. The registries, and the forms prescribed and recommended by the several authorities, are kept with laudable neatness and accuracy.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1864, . £1,226 17*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, . £1,147 7*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £1,169 18*s.* 6*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1864, . £39 1*s.* 11·20*d.* | 1865, . £49 3*s.* 0·57*d.* | 1866, . £47 0*s.* 0·91*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1864, . £1 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . 10*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1864, . £5 11*s.* 4½*d.* | 1865, . £11 10*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1864, . £115 2*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £77 19*s.* 10*d.* | 1866, . £97 2*s.* 3*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
William Peyton, esq., Local Inspector, . . .	100	0	0
Rev. W. A. Percy, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	30	0	0
Very Rev. Dr. Dawson, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	30	0	0
Robert Bradshaw, esq., Surgeon, *ex-officio*, . .	—		
Abraham Swayne, esq., Physician, ...	40	0	0
Mr. Wm. Hely, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Creighton Jameson, Clerk and Schoolmaster, . .	40	0	0

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Resident.				
H. Dickson, esq., Governor,		200	0	0
Turnkeys.	W. Douglas, *Glazier and Upholsterer*, . .	30	0	0
	Martin M'Guire, *Porter*,	30	0	0
	Hugh Tonycliff, . .	30	0	0
	William Quinn, *capable of teaching carpentry*, .	30	0	0
	Francis J. M'Kenna, Assistant Schoolmaster, .	30	0	0
	John Irwin, *Shoemaker*,	30	0	0
Miss M. A. Bourns, Matron,		35	0	0
Margt. M'Culla, Nursetender,		20	0	0

W. S. Blair, turnkey and assistant schoolmaster, dismissed for disobedience of the Governor's orders, succeeded by Francis J. M'Kenna. John Lougheed, promoted to be keeper of Manorhamilton Bridewell, vice Alexander Maguire, absconded. John Irwin, turnkey, appointed, vice John Lougheed.

The officers of all ranks, extern and intern, with the exception of the Medical Officers, who are paid at each assizes, receive their salaries monthly. The male subordinates are furnished with uniform clothing, but not the females, and none of either sex receive food-rations, save the nurse-tender. It is right that I should add that an application of the subordinate intern officers for an increase of salary and allowances was brought under my notice ; and I would, therefore, submit to the Board of Superintendence the policy and justice of examining the amount of salaries and advantages enjoyed by officers of similar grades in other gaols, and of taking into consideration the great rise in the price of provisions and necessaries of life, and the consequent advance in wages, and payments, which prevails elsewhere.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	268	98
Chaplain, Established Church, .	150	52
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	105	37
Physician, ...	215	78
Surgeon, ...	4	2
Apothecary, . . .	121	49

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

It is with great regret that I again call attention to the deficiency of visits on the part of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, which fell in the past year by nearly *one-third* below the *minimum* prescribed in the 69th section of the 7th Geo. IV. cap. 74, which enacts that "*each Chaplain shall visit at least twice in each week, exclusive of attendance on Sundays.*" The 70th section of the same Act, moreover, attaches to the presentment for the salaries of Chaplains the proviso, "*that it shall fully appear to the Grand Jury and to the Judge that such Chaplains duly and regularly executed the several duties of their offices respectively.*"

Hospitals.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	71	15	47	6	47	5	24	4
Number of days therein, .	944	695	820	85	514	215	256	12
Average daily number, .	2·6	·9	·1	–	·1	·1	$0\frac{6}{5}$	$0\frac{1}{3}$
Number of deaths in gaol,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine, . .	£8 15*s.* 6*d.*		£7 12*s.* 6*d.*		£8 10*s.* 0*d.*		—	

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are amply sufficient for the requirements, in point of capacity, and ventilation; but neither section is fitted with water-closets, and there is only one bath, common to both. No death has occurred within the prison for many years, and the general sanitary condition of the inmates has been highly satisfactory. There were 2 males (one of them, however, being a watchman) in hospital, and 2 females, one who had been recently confined, and the other a prostitute, labouring under venereal disease.

Board of Superintendence.

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Leitrim.	William Lawder, esq.	John A. La Touche, esq.
W. R. Ormsby Gore, esq., M.P.	John R. Dickson, esq.	Pierce Simpson, esq.
H. L. Montgomery, esq.	E. K. Tenison, esq.	George R. Peyton, esq.
Francis La Touche, esq.	A. J. V. L. Burchall, esq.	Hugh O'Beirne, esq.

The Board is convened monthly, but there are occasional interruptions in their attendances. At each meeting all accounts are disposed of by drawing an aggregate cheque in favor of the Local Inspector, who pays each creditor, and produces the requisite receipts at the following sitting. An audit by the Board takes place previously to the assizes, and a final examination by a Finance Committee of the Grand Jury, before passing the presentments.

Bridewells.

The annexed tabular statement is compiled from the notes of the Inspector-General and the Local Inspector at their respective inspections.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim.

Bridewells.

	Manorhamilton.		Ballinamore.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	64	4	79	8
Of whom were Drunkards, .	18	–	21	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	11	1	16	–
Of whom were Drunkards, .	6	1	7	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly and regular.		Fortnightly and regular.	
Committals, whether regular, .	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Fair, *but some dashing and coping still required.*		Satisfactory.	
Security, ...	Satisfactory.		*Imperfect, from the lowness of the walls, and the position of the window-stools.*	
Accommodation, . . .	Adequate,		Adequate.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Blankets and sheets sufficient, *but the rugs rather thin and worn.*		Sufficient.	
Water, how supplied? . .	By a pump.		By a pump.	
Sewerage, ...	Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated; *but the male cells adjoining the gable somewhat damp.*		Satisfactory.	
Cost of dietary per head per day,	Males, 4*d.*; females, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$		Males, 4*d.*; females, $3\frac{11}{16}d.$	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£35.		£35.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks, ...	No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT

County of Londonderry Gaol.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY GAOL, AT LONDONDERRY.—VISITED ON THE 18TH AND 19TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1867.

State, &c., 18th September, 1867.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
For Contempt of Court,	1	1	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	14	3	17	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	5	4	9	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	4	4	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	28	18	46	–	–	–

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, { Convicted—Felon, . . 1 male.
Committed twice, . . 1 „

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	51	18	1866,	58	19
1865,	53	21	1867 (day of Inspection),	28	18

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1866,	–	1
1865,	–	–	1867 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	2	7	1867 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	–
1865,	5	1			
1866,	2	–	Day of Inspection,	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	6	–	–	–	4	–
Infanticide,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Common assaults,	71	13	95	14	62	11	5	4
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	6	–	6	–	3	–	4	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on Duty,	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Other Assaults,	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	1	3	2	6	2	2	2
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	7	6	3	3	2	–	–	1
Larceny,	35	29	20	25	14	13	3	3
Receiving stolen goods,	6	1	4	–	7	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	7	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	–	5	1	–	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other Malicious offences against property,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Offences against the currency,	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	5	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
Naval offences,	7	–	29	–	8	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	1	1	–	–	2	–	–
Revenue offences,	7	1	1	1	4	4	1	1
Other offences—								
Against the person,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	4	3	5	1	2	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	7	1	5	–	6	2	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	16	2	11	–	8	–	–	–
Cruelty to animals,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Absent from training of Militia,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Trespass, and stealing growing crops,	3	5	11	8	3	–	–	–
Leaving service without leave,	10	–	4	–	7	1	2	1
Treason,	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Detaining linen yarn,	–	–	1	1	3	1	1	–
Neglecting to register birth of a child,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Total criminal class,	210	73	226	56	149	40	26	13
Vagrancy,	9	19	5	6	4	13	–	–
Drunkenness,	108	182	137	148	70	105	–	4
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	16	3	9	4	5	1	–	–
Debt,	29	–	24	1	19	2	2	1
Remanded for further examination,	45	16	50	18	27	10	–	–
Total,	417	293	451	233	274	171	28	18

North District. — County of Londonderry Gaol.

Return, showing the Number of Prisoners in Custody in the above Gaol on the 18th day of September, 1867, together with their respective Sentences.

Class of Offences.	No. in Custody.		Imprisonment for																				If Sentenced to Hard Labour.		Not Sentenced to Hard Labour.		Untried.	
			2 years.		18 months.		15 months.		12 month.		9 months.		6 months.		3 months.		2 months.		1 month.		7 days.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manslaughter,	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, common,	5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	4	–	–	5	1	–	3	–	–
Assaults causing bodily harm,	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	2	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
Stealing live stock,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	3	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	–	1	–	1
Embezzlement,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Forgery,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Passing base coin,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Deserter,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,*	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Leaving service without leave,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
Detaining linen yarn,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Debt,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
Total,	28	18	3	–	3	–	1	–	5	2	–	1	2	2	4	2	4	–	3	4	–	4	24	6	1	9	3	3

* Since discharged by order of Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	24	1	Debtors,	19	2
Criminals,	276	74	Criminals,	176	50
Vagrants,	5	6	Vagrants,	4	13
Drunkards,	137	148	Drunkards,	70	105
Dangerous Lunatics,	9	4	Dangerous Lunatics,	5	1
Total,	451	233	Total,	274	171

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.*	M.	F.	Committed	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
	Once within the year,	314	98		Once within the year,	224	93
	Twice ,,	19	14		Twice ,,	11	6
	Thrice ,,	14	10		Thrice ,,	–	2
	Four times ,,	1	3		Four times ,,	1	2
	Five times ,,	–	4		Five times ,,	1	3
	Six times ,,	2	3		Six times ,,	–	1
	Seven times ,,	1	1		Seven times ,,	–	–
	Eight times ,,	–	1		Eight times ,,	–	1
	Ten times ,,	1	–		Ten times ,,	–	1
	Eleven times ,,	–	1		Eleven times ,,	–	1
	Total,	352	135		Total,	237	110

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	54·38	15·18	—	37·10	14·22	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	100		8th March.	66		13th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	40		15th Nov.	35		22nd Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time,	83		8th March.	51		21st Feb.
Ditto of females,	24		11th Sept.	25		17th April.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	30		17th Nov.	24		7th Sept.
Ditto of females,	8		15th Nov.	8		23rd July.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867 :—

6th September, 1860,	67	4th June, 1864,	82
11th November, 1861,	77	29th April, 1865,	97
29th May, 1862,	88	8th March, 1866,	100
27th February, 1863,	83	13th February, 1867,	66

The withdrawal of lunatics from the ordinary daily average of this prison renders it difficult to compare with as much accuracy, as formerly, the criminal statistics. I am enabled however to arrive at the conclusion that grievous assaults are less rife among the males ; although crimes partaking more or less of violence and disorder constitute a considerable proportion of the table showing "*Number of committals, specifying the offences,*" &c. It is also satisfactory to ascertain that a marked diminution has taken place in the class of pickpockets, whether it is attributable to moral improvement, or to a wholesome dread of the stringent discipline maintained here. Further, the registry of drunkards exhibits

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

a tendency to decrease. The females in this, as other similar localities, viz., seaport towns, are largely derived from prostitutes constantly recurrent, with little hope of reformation. There were no lunatics, either "dangerous" or "criminal" in charge, nor "returned convicts" known to be such, but 1 female was suspected to belong to this denomination. There was only 1 juvenile (a male) in custody, but 22 males and 5 females in 1866, and 18 males and 5 females in 1867, under this category were committed, of whom 2 of the former, and 1 of the latter sex were transmitted to reformatories. Photography is employed here as an aid in tracing the antecedents of old offenders, and has in many instances proved highly conducive to the interests of justice.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	–	Kitchen,	–	1
Yards,	13	2	Store Rooms,	4	2
Day Rooms,	5	–	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	10	2	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	136	34	Lavatories,	2	3
			Baths,	4	4
			Privies,	5	–
Sleeping Rooms,	7	2	Water-closets,	16	7
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	16	4	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Pump,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	–
Workshop,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–
Worksheds,	50	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	276	202	Shirts,	98	40	Shifts,	46	–
Sheets, pairs of,	208	192	Jackets,	97	38	Gowns,	70	–
Rugs,	1	17	Vests,	100	71	Petticoats,	81	–
Hammocks or Cots,	48	18	Trowsers,	96	38	Aprons,	72	–
Bed-ticks,	79	62	Caps,	60	105	Neckerchiefs,	126	–
Bedsteads,	85	62	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	102	109	Caps,	96	–
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	56	73	Stockings, pairs of,	26	27
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	55	5

I found the whole building at my inspection very clean, orderly, in good repair, free from damp, and well ventilated. The supply of water is abundant, the sewerage effective, and capable of being flushed, and the stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing sufficient. The material security is considered to be reliable, but vigilance and rigid discipline afford the only guarantee for the safe custody of the inmates. Since the last official visit of the Inspector-General, the front of the gaol has been thoroughly repaired, the former plaster having been removed, for which cement has been substituted. The stonework, except the two towers, has been further re-dressed, and the imperfect stones have been replaced by sound ones, at a cost of £177 0*s.* 6*d.* which has been defrayed out of the profits arising from the labour of prisoners; and an old window has been rebuilt, and enlarged, so as to admit additional light into the female school-room. No other alterations have been carried out, consequently the defective construction of the chapel remains unremedied; the female school-room is still without partitions, and due accommodation for female debtors is wanting. The latter want is, however, of less importance, as public opinion tends so strongly to the abolition of imprisonment for debt, except in cases involving a

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol

criminal element, such as fraud, that it is to be hoped that the legislature will intervene to relieve the prisons of this class, as well as of lunatics, who happily since the passing of a most valuable Act, in the last session of Parliament (the 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118), can no longer be legally committed to gaol from and after the 1st January, 1868. The system of individual separation is applied to all the criminal classes of both sexes, the exceptions being in the female school, as noticed above, in the chapel, and in attendance upon the sick, and lunatics, when committed here. The form of discipline observed in the following particulars is satisfactory, viz.: the lock-up, the ascertainment of the presence of each prisoner in his cell, the examination of the locks and fastenings of the cells afterwards, the night rounds and patrols (there being two tell-tale clocks, which are protected against tampering), the occasional circuits of the Governor at uncertain hours, and the custody of the keys, except those of the male hospital, which are left in the charge of the turnkey who sleeps there; this practice ought to be discontinued, and the keys given up to the Governor, in whom the legal custody is vested, and an alarm-bell provided, so as to summon aid in the event of any sudden emergency. Recent escapes, which have led to such disastrous results, render it indispensable that no precaution, however minute, should be disregarded, and I would therefore impress upon the authorities the necessity of establishing regulations for the strict search of visitors to prisoners, for the prevention of any contact between the prisoners and their visitors, and of any opportunity for the conveyance from the latter to the former of implements of escape, and above all in the search of the persons of prisoners when about to be placed in their cells, and in the daily examination of the beds, and of all fastenings of the doors and windows; constant care should also be taken that the prisoners should never have access to the stores, or other localities, in which any implements or materials, capable of being made available for prison breach are kept, or to their cells, except under the strict supervision of an officer. I have offered these observations merely in a precautionary sense, and not from any distrust in the staff, whom I sincerely believe to be actuated by a high sense of responsibility; but the neglect, or the lax discharge of such duties even in prisons hitherto of good repute having produced lamentable consequences, I feel bound to give expression to the warnings of experience. In other respects I abstain from submitting any suggestions, which might become nugatory, and involve useless expenditure, inasmuch as projected legislation may effect very extensive alterations, both in the constitution, and distribution of county and borough prisons.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867 to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement, . .	1	–	Solitary confinement, . .	3	–
Whipping, ...	4	–	Whipping, ...	1	–
Total, . . .	5	–	Total, . . .	4	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, with stoppage of diet, .	71	17	Dark or Refractory Cells, with stoppage of diet, .	36	9

The record of punishments, all of which during the current year were inflicted by the authority of the Governor, is duly submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Breaking stones,	2	–
Weaving mats,	5	–
Weaving matting,	2	–
Making mats,	15	–
Picking oakum,	1	10
Tailoring,	1	–
Knitting,	–	3
Darning,	–	1
Winding yarn,	–	2
Cooking,	–	1
Total,	26	17

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	26	17
Debtors (unemployed),	–	1
Pauper debtors on gaol duties,	2	–
Total in custody,	28	18

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1864, . £217 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £217 0*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £178 2*s.* 5*d.*

"Punitive" or "hard" labour is maintained here among the males by stone-breaking, and by weaving the heavier kinds of mats. From the latter, and from mat-making by hand, in both which branches one of the turnkeys is capable of giving rudimental instruction, a considerable remunerative return is derived, as well as from picking oakum. Whenever a tailor, or shoemaker is in custody, his labour is turned to account for the use of the prison, but their trades are not taught, none of the turnkeys having been trained to them. The handicrafts of two of the staff, viz., a stone-mason, and a coach-smith, are not available within the walls.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	210	40	111	35
Average daily number of pupils,	29·05	9	28	8
Number of days on which school was held,	204	260	186	221

School-hours.—Males—From 11.30 to 12.30. Females—From 10.30 to 11.30.

Both sexes (a matron attending the females during tuition) are taught daily by a prison officer, who had been "lunatic warder," but was not trained for the office of schoolmaster in any public educational body. The approved form of registry of progress is adopted here, and the Chaplains, who visit from time to time, enter their observations in the registry of school-attendance.

Dietary and Contracts.

Prisoners committed for periods exceeding one month.—Males above fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk. Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint new milk. Males and Females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Prisoners committed for periods not exceeding one month.—Males above fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Males and Females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Supper—4 oz. bread.

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Potatoes may be substituted for bread in the following proportion:—Dinner—Males above fifteen years of age, 4 lbs. Females, 3½ lbs. Males and Females under fifteen years, 3½ lbs.

One pint of gruel to be substituted for milk at dinner only on two days, with intervals in each week, subject to medical direction.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 8*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 10*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2⅔*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.* 11*d.*; straw, no contract; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.*; soap, per cwt., £1 16*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864, . 3·16*d.* | 1865, . 3·06*d.* | 1866, . 3·62*d.*

One prisoner only, who was detained for contempt of Court, and was placed in the pauper debtor class, complained to me of the insufficient quantity of food, but upon communication with the Medical Officer the latter saw no reason for an alteration in his diet. I questioned each prisoner singly, and I tasted the bread, the newmilk, and the buttermilk, and found them to be unexceptionable. The Chaplains are regular in their inspection, and record their opinions, which are almost universally favourable, in the tabular form recommended by the Inspectors-General. A Medical Commission having been now appointed to inquire and report upon the sufficiency or otherwise of the existing prison dietary, an opportunity will be afforded to the local authorities of supplying information, and offering suggestions in relation to this vital element of gaol administration.

Books and Accounts.

The superior officers are provided with journals, and the registries and the forms (relating to matters of discipline, expenditure, consumption, and profit) as prescribed and recommended by the Court of Queen's Bench, and by the Inspectors-General, with the exception of the "Daily Employment of Prisoners Book," and the "Work Ledger," are kept here generally with laudable fulness and correctness; but I discovered an error in the Gate Porter's Book, which, when properly filled, forms a very important check upon the records of discipline, and food-consumption. I have no doubt however that this default will be avoided in future.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £1,939 5*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, . £1,920 12*s.* 6*d.* | 1866, . £2,099 0*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £27 3*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . £25 0*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £29 4*s.* 7*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £2 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £9 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £2 9*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . — | 1865, . £8 15*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, . £42 2*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £6 15*s.* 9*d.* | 1865, . £10 19*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, . £4 18*s.* 10*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1864, . £259 2*s.* 7*d.* | 1865, . £252 2*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £223 2*s.* 3*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.
Thos. Chambers, esq., Local Inspector,	110	0	0
Rev. Francis Smith, Episcopalian Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. William M'Clure, Presbyterian Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. William M'Laughlin, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1
Thomas H. Babington, esq., Surgeon,	—		
Resident.			
Captain Conolly Skipton, Governor,	160	0	0
Thos. Lecky, Deputy-Governor, *Stone-mason*,	100	0	0
Marcus Mooney, Clerk,	55	0	0

Resident—con.	£	s.	d.
Thomas M'Guire, Schoolmaster, *by trade a Coachsmith*,	40	0	0
Benjamin Wilson, Hospital Turnkey, *teaches Matweaving and making*,	40	0	0
Turnkeys: Robert Cusack,	45	0	0
Turnkeys: Robert Mortimer,	32	0	0
Turnkeys: Alexander Foster,	32	0	0
Turnkeys: Thomas Shannon,	32	0	0
Miss M. Stirling, Matron,	40	0	0
Miss M. Barbour, Assistant-Matron,	32	0	0
Mrs. Letitia Wilson, Hospital Nurse,	22	0	0
William Nixon, Night Watchman,	30	0	0

The subordinate officers are supplied with uniforms, coal, and gas, but not with rations.

Vacancies.

Rev. William M. Beresford, Episcopalian Chaplain, resigned; Rev. Francis Smith appointed by Board.

The Governor receives his salary quarterly, the other interns monthly, and the externs at Assizes. I learned with pleasure from the Local Inspector, and the Governor, that the conduct of the staff is highly commendable.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	234	183
Chaplain, Established Church,	206	129
Presbyterian Chaplain,	220	144
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	159	122
Physician,	293	209

The foregoing schedule affords evidence of the conscientious zeal of the extern officers; the Local Inspector, and the Surgeon especially devoting their attention to their respective duties.

Hospitals.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	14	7	15	5	5	4	4	2
Number of days therein,	174	72	2,190	41	96	56	21	9
Average daily number,	·47	·20	·60	·11	·33	·15	·05	·02
Number of deaths,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£30 0s. 5d.		£23 4s. 9d.		£19 18s. 6d.		—	

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are commodious, well ventilated, and provided with baths, and water-closets; the exercising yards however are rather limited in area. There were no patients in hospital on the days of my inspection, no deaths had occurred in the prison during the past, and current years, and the general sanitary condition of the inmates was, and had been satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir H. Harvey Bruce, bart., M.P.	John B. Beresford, esq.	William C. Gage, esq.
Sir F. W. Heygate, bart., M.P.	James Murray, esq.	Walter Green, esq.
Major Scott.	George Skipton, esq.	S. M. Alexander, esq.
Anthony Babington, esq.	Conolly T. M'Causland, esq.	The Mayor of Derry.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of business, and at each meeting the salaries of the intern officers are paid, as well as the smaller accounts, all other liabilities being held over until the Assizes, when they are discharged by means of cheques drawn in favour of each creditor.

State of Bridewells.

——	Magherafelt.		Coleraine.		Newtown-Limavady.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	68	53	120	49	32	11
Of whom were Drunkards, .	21	42	27	20	10	5
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	27	11	21	6	5	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	12	4	3	3	2	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Monthly, & direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.	
Committals, . .	Correct, *except one illegal sentence.*		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	Satisfactory, *except that plaster is scaling off the walls of the female yard, and that there is a leak at the junction of the Court-house and the Bridewell.*		Fair, *but the yards untidy.*		Satisfactory.	
Security, . .	*Male yard very insecure.*		Sufficient, *except for the facility of passing from one yard to the other over the roof of the intervening building.*		Sufficient.	
Accommodation, .	Sufficient, *except for the Keeper.*		Adequate.		Adequate.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Adequate.		Adequate.		Adequate, *except sheets.*	
Water, how supplied,	Ample, by two pumps.		Ample, by two pumps.		By pipes from the public main.	
Sewerage, . .	*Ineffective.*		Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and dry, *except in the lower male cell.*		Satisfactory as to cleanliness, *but the lower storey is unfitted by damp for human occupation.*		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	5*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£20 and uniform; Matron, £5.		£20 and uniform; Matron, £5.		£20 and uniform; Matron, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, £4.		Court-keeper, £4.		Court-keeper, £4.	
Remarks, . .	One male prisoner in custody. A Local Board.		A Local Board. One male in custody. *Two prisoners, a male and female, escaped from this bridewell,* but were retaken.		A Local Board. No prisoner in custody.	

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD GAOL, AT LONGFORD.—VISITED THE 18TH OF MAY, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For further Examination,	4	–	4	1	–	1
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	2	2	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	1	–	1
Total in Custody,	19	6	25	2	–	2

Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection.

Two males summarily convicted—above ten years of age and under sixteen years.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	42	23	1866,	14	12
1865,	30	6	1867 (day of Inspection),	19	6

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	2	1	1866,	–	1
1865,	–	2	1867 (day of Inspection),	–	2

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	3	1866,	–	1
1865,	–	2	1867 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	1	1867, up to and including day of Inspection,	–	–
1865,	3	2			
1866,	2	3	Day of Inspection,	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection).		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide,)	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Assaults,	72	6	54	9	10	4	4	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	13	–	–	–	5	–	6	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty,	6	1	12	–	10	–	–	–
Other Assaults,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	13	5	13	13	3	2	1	3
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	8	3	12	–	6	–	2
Revenue offences,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
*Fenians,	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property with violence,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	2	3	4	1	–	–	–	–
Breach of the peace,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loitering for prostitution,	–	15	–	13	–	6	–	1
Threatening language,	1	4	1	–	1	–	1	–
Other misdemeanors,	6	6	8	8	3	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	137	53	113	60	37	18	13	6
Vagrancy,	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	33	6	30	6	12	3	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	6	1	5	6	5	–	1	–
Debt,	9	–	3	–	2	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	28	6	41	10	17	3	4	–
Total,	214	69	192	86	73	24	19	6

Committals.

From 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1866.	M.	F.	*From* 1st *Jan.*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	3	–	Debtors,	2	–
Criminals,	152	69	Criminals,	52	21
Vagrants,	–	4	Vagrants,	–	–
Fenians,	2	–	Fenians,	2	–
Drunkards,	30	6	Drunkards,	12	3
Dangerous Lunatics,	5	7	Dangerous Lunatics,	5	–
Total,	192	86	Total,	73	24

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866. Committed—	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.* Committed—	M.	F.
Once within the year,	158	47	Once within the year,	69	15
Twice ,,	9	6	Twice ,,	2	3
Thrice ,,	1	4	Thrice ,,	–	1
Four times ,,	2	1	Four times ,,	–	–
Five times ,,	–	1	Five times ,,	–	–
Six times ,,	–	1	Six times ,,	–	–
Total,	170	60	Total,	71	19

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	15·91	9·06	—	12·72	5·898	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	41		26th Feb.	31		4th April.
Lowest ditto,	13		7th Sept.	8		23rd Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	32		4th Jan.	22		5th April.
Ditto of females,	14		21st Sept.	9		21st April.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	3		7th Sept.	6		23rd Jan.
Ditto of females,	3		5th Jan.	2		23rd Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867:—

30th May, 1860,	46	16th January, 1864,	70
28th October, 1861,	44	15th June, 1865,	47
29th June, 1862,	67	26th February, 1866,	41
23rd April, 1863,	62	4th April, 1867,	31

Daily averages (fractions being omitted) for the years:—

M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
1864, 26	11	1865, 29	5		1866, 15	9		1867 (from Jan. 1 to May 18),	12	5.

An examination of the above tables collectively leads us to the conclusion that there has been a normal decrease in the males for some years; the females showing a slight tendency to fluctuate. The criminal condition of the inmates does not vary from the character of the offences recorded in former reports; fully two-thirds, if not even a greater proportion, of the males having been made amenable for acts of violence in various gradations, and the females indicating the small, but depraved class, from which they are ordinarily derived, by the preponderance of larcenies, breaches of the peace, drunkenness, and loitering for prostitution; many of them, moreover, being constantly recurrent, as attested by the schedules of the recommittals of this sex.

There were 2 male juveniles in charge, 20 males and 3 females belonging to this category having passed through the prison during the current and past years, of whom 4 only (males) were transmitted to reformatories. There was 1 "dangerous" lunatic committed as such, and 1, who though committed as a criminal, was obviously insane.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	6	5	Kitchen,	One.	
Yards,	9	3	Bakery,	One.	
Day Rooms,	8	–	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Drying-Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	–	5
Single Cells of larger size,	–	4	Baths,	2	2
Single Cells of smaller size,	48	12	Privies,	8	2
Cells to contain three persons,	2	–	Water-closets,	6	5
Sleeping Rooms,	6	2	Urinals,	2	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	–	Fumigating Box,	One.	
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	One.		Pumps,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	One.	
Workshops,	5	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Worksheds,	16	–	Crank-mill,	1	–
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	103	26	Shirts,	104	52	Shifts,	38	–
Sheets, pairs of,	119	34	Jackets,	59	15	Jackets,	75	–
Rugs,	112	15	Vests,	52	39	Petticoats,	49	–
Hammocks,	50	6	Trowsers,	40	44	Aprons,	73	–
Bed-ticks,	92	36	Caps,	65	28	Neckerchiefs,	34	–
Bedsteads,	55	–	Clogs, pairs of,	167	5	Shoes, pairs of,	53	–

I found this prison at my inspection commendably clean and orderly, in fair repair, free from damp, except that caused by a slight leakage in the hot water pipes, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water, although some difficulty is occasionally experienced in raising it from the want of sufficient power available for working the tread-wheel. The sewerage is generally effective; the privies, however, in the male yards are often offensive, as they are not flushed by a flow of water, but are merely scoured by emptying water into them, and one of the sewers underneath the ground floors of the female prison appears to be foul, and to require clearance and readjustment. The stock of bedding, blankets, and sheets, and of gaol clothing was adequate for the requirements. Since my last visit a water-closet adjoining the workshops has been put into complete order, and an urinal erected; and apartments for the turnkeys have been arranged by dividing them off the passages. The drying-room has been fitted with due means of heating, and a wringing machine has been provided, but in other respects no alterations of any moment have been carried out, and I therefore feel it to be my duty to briefly recapitulate the defects, which have been commented upon by my colleague and myself in former reports, although in the present uncertainty and transitional position of legislation I am unwilling to offer suggestions as to any definite course of action with regard to such defects, which possibly an entire reconstitution and redistribution of the county and borough prisons might render nugatory.

1. There is but one exercising yard common to both classes of *male* debtors (viz., master and pauper), in contravention of the 6th and 109th sections (see Rule 8, annexed to the latter) of the 7th George IV., cap. 74.

2. There is no statutable provision for *female* debtors of either class, one room only in the criminal quarter being assigned for this purpose, and there being no exercising yard attached.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

3. The school-room, which is used at different hours for pupils of both sexes, is unpartitioned.

4. The laundry is still imperfect.

5. The female prison, from its construction, which is not synoptical, and therefore incapable of concentrated supervision, is very unsuitable for the maintenance of the system of individual separation purporting to be enforced in it, and moreover does not contain a sufficiency of cells for the reception of the numbers occasionally committed.

6. None of the cells are fitted with gas.

The classification of male criminals consists of five sections, viz., felons, tried and untried, and misdemeanants, tried and untried; the tried moreover being divided into those convicted for the first time, and those previously convicted. They also sleep singly, and during the summer months take their meals in their cells, which are not artificially heated.

The females, as far as their limited and ill-arranged quarters will permit, are subjected to cellular separation, but are associated at school, at chapel, at exercise, and when employed as attendants upon lunatics, or upon those exempted by medical order.

The system of discipline and precaution is satisfactory, as observed in the superintendence of lock-up, the examination of cells and their fastenings, the ascertainment of the presence of the inmates, the night patrol, and the tests of its vigilance, the circuits of the superior officers, the custody of the keys, and the mode of repairing the locks, which latter are reported to be in excellent condition, a large supply having been recently obtained, and new ones for the entrance gate being about to be procured.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

Prisoners sentenced to whipping—Two males in 1866.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	33	34	Dark or Refractory Cells,	16	8
Other Punishments,	–	*1	Other Punishments,	–	–
Total,	33	35	Total,	16	8

The record of the punishments, which includes the shortest terms of confinement, and slightest penalties awarded to prisoners, is duly submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman. All during the current year were inflicted by the authority of the Governor, except one, which required magisterial intervention.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

On tread-wheel,	7 males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Cooking,	1	Knitting,	5
Carrying Coal, &c.,	13	Sewing,	1
Caring lunatics,	2		
Breaking sand stone,	1		
Total,	17	Total,	6

* To Petty Sessions for larceny.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour and industrial labour,	17	6
Unemployed,	1	–
Lunatics,	1	–
Total in custody,	19	6

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years :—

1864, . £9 19*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, . £9 9*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £3 17*s.* 0*d.*

Punitive labour for the males is maintained by the tread-wheel, the duration of actual motion being only for one hour and a half daily. Industrial employment both as to amount and variety is rather limited. Stone-breaking and oakum-picking furnish some slight remunerative return, and the females are engaged in washing, knitting, and sewing. None of the turnkeys at the period of my inspection was a handicrafts-man.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	155	29	47	16
Average daily number of pupils,	19·85	4·03	9·1	5·0
Number of days on which school was held,	310	169	114	96

School-hours.—Males, 5 to 7 ; females, 4·45 to 6·45.

The schoolmaster, who is also clerk, and was trained under the National Board of Education, instructs the males; the females are taught by the matron, but the paucity of their numbers, their usually short rates of imprisonment, and the disqualification of a large majority by unchastity, are unfavourable to progress. The approved forms of registry are in use, and the Chaplains visit the schools from time to time, and enter their observations.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males, First Class—4 oz. oatmeal, 4 oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Females, Second Class—3½ oz. oatmeal, 3½ oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Males and Females, Third Class—2½ oz. oatmeal, 2½ oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. The meal is made into stirabout.

Dinner (sentenced to more than one calendar month).—Males, First Class—14 oz. wholemeal bread and 1 pint new milk five days a-week, and 2 oz. oatmeal *in gruel* the other two days. Females, Second Class—12 oz. wholemeal bread and ⅔ pint new milk five days, and 2 oz. oatmeal in gruel as above. Males and Females, Third Class—8 oz. wholemeal bread and 2 oz. oatmeal in gruel, and 4 oz. bread (for supper) daily.

Those sentenced to one calendar month and under.—Same as above, excepting that they receive gruel daily, and no new milk for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½*d.* ; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½*d.* ; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.* ; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.* ; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.* ; buttermilk, per gallon, 4*d.* ; salt, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d.* ; coals, per ton, delivered, £1 2*s.* 3*d.* ; candles (dipt), per lb., 5¾*d.* ; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864, . 2·36*d.* | 1865, . 2·43*d.* | 1866, . 2·44*d.*

No complaints with regard to the diet were preferred by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned individually; and I tasted the bread, milk, and stirabout, and found them to be of excellent quality. The approved form of tabular comment upon each item of daily consumption is filled by the Chaplains, who are regular in their inspection, and very rarely take exception.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

All the superior officers are provided with journals, and the registries and the books of the prescribed forms are kept with commendable accuracy.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £1,460 12*s.* | 1865, . £1,388 7*s.* 10½*d.* | 1866, . £1,439 14*s.* 6*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £35 13*s.* 4½*d.* | 1865, . £37 16*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £57 2*s.* 7½*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £1 7*s.* | 1865, . 19*s.* | 1866, . £2 12*s.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . – | 1865, . £2 7*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . –

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1864, . £152 2*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, . £133 15*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £65 0*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
James H. Dopping, Esq., Local Inspector, . . .	75	0	0
Rev. Frederick Foster, A.B., Protestant Chaplain, .	36	18	6
Rev. Samuel M'Cutcheon, Presbyterian Chaplain, .	36	18	6
Rev. John O'Beirne, Roman Catholic Chaplain,* .	36	18	6
Henry Edgeworth, esq., Surgeon, Co. Infirmary, .		—	
Resident.			
Arthur Rawlins, esq., Governor	200	0	0
Henry Robinson, Deputy Governor, . . .	56	0	0
Patrick M'Grath, Turnkey, Clerk, and Schoolmaster, *trained*, ...	35	0	0
Robt. M'Nally, Gate-keeper,†	41	0	0
Turnkeys:			
John Smith (Hospital),‡	33	0	0
John M'Creddon, . .	30	0	0
Two vacancies.			
Elizabeth Robinson, Matron,	40	0	0
Anna M. Fife, Assistant Matron, ...	24	0	0

Vacancies.

Rev. R. J. Card, A.M., resigned, and succeeded by Rev. Frederick Foster, A.B., as Protestant Chaplain. Philip Duggan, Clerk, resigned; succeeded by P. M'Grath, as Turnkey, Clerk, and Schoolmaster. John Allen, Turnkey, resigned; John Rhatigan appointed and dismissed. John Mulligan, Turnkey and Carpenter, dismissed.

The resident officers are supplied with lighting and fuel, but not with food-rations. Fire-arms and uniforms are furnished to the turnkeys, and suitable clothing to the matron and her assistant. I regret to state that investigations held by the Board of Superintendence into the conduct of some of the officers during the temporary absence of the Governor, brought to light a very lax and dangerous facility of communication between the staff and the prisoners, and has shown that no confidence could be placed in the vigilance, trustworthiness, and truthfulness of reporting on the part of those impugned.

The Board appears to have acted with judicious vigour in the removal of two of the turnkeys, whom they believed to have lent themselves to the gravest violation of discipline in relation to two Fenian prisoners in

* Since dead. † £6 increase (a year). ‡ £3 increase (a year).

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

istody under warrants issued by the Lord Lieutenant, by virtue of the ct for suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus; and I feel constrained add that the Deputy Governor, who is advanced in life, and infirm health, has exhibited such a lamentable deficiency of energy, and of ution and accuracy in reporting his own derelictions of duty, and ose of others, as to render it indispensable, for the good government f the prison, that he should retire from the service, without however, is but justice to him to add, any imputation on his fidelity.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	*183	82
Chaplain, Established Church,	192	80
Presbyterian Chaplain,	200	78
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	179	62
Surgeon,	236	113

The above schedule evidences the assiduity of the extern officers in their attendances.

Hospitals.

There are separate quarters for the sick of both sexes, which are sufficiently capacious and well ventilated. There are water-closets attached to each ward, but there is no bath on the female side. There were no patients, in the ordinary sense of the term, placed in the hospital, the sole inmates being 2 lunatics under the charge of sane attendants. No deaths have occured in this prison for some years, and the general sanitary condition was, and had been satisfactory.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	21	10	18	5	12	3	7	1
Number of days therein,	352	249	1,169	119	745	417	245	9
Average daily number,	·96	·68	3·2	·3	1·4	1·1	1·77	·065
Cost of medicine,	£20		£26 8s. 10d.		£18 10s. 11d.		—	

Board of Superintendence.

Major D. Hepenstal, D.L., J.P.	G. W. Slator, esq., J.P.	Right Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.P.
J. E. Thompson, esq., J.P.	Hon. L. H. K. Harman, D.L., J.P.	St. George Johnston, esq., J.P.
M. W. O'Connor, esq., J.P.	J. W. Bond, esq., D.L., J.P.	Henry M. Bond, esq.
Capt. L. B. Fox, esq., J.P.	H. O'F. Gregory, esq., J.P.	
A. C. Kingstone, esq.		

The Board is convened monthly, and at each meeting the salaries of the intern officers (those of the extern being reserved for the Assizes) and all other liabilities are discharged by means of cheques payable to each creditor, except for very small sums, which are included in an aggregate cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who subsequently accounts for the several disbursements.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

* Appointed 5th March.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

COUNTY OF LOUTH GAOL, AT DUNDALK.—VISITED THE 19TH OF APRIL, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	2	5	–	–	–
For further Examination,	9	–	9	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	5	2	7	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	6	2	8	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	4	4	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	26	12	38	–	–	–

		M.
16 years and above 10,	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—Felon,	1
	Convicted Summarily—Other Offenders,	1
	Committed for trial—Felon,	1
	Committed,—Once,	3

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	15	12	1866,	24	17
1865,	15	6	1867 (day of Inspection),	26	12

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1866,	–	–
1865,	–	–	1867 (day of Inspection),	1	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1866,	1	–
1865,	–	–	1867 (day of Inspection),	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	1	2	1867, up to and including		
1865,	1	1	day of Inspection,	1	1
1866,	4	2	Day of Inspection,	–	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Concealing birth of Infants,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Common assaults,	49	14	39	9	18	2	5	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	17	–	7	–	4	–	–	–
Other assaults,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	15	12	16	11	9	5	6	3
Ditto for Trial,	–	–	–	–	3	2	3	2
Receiving stolen goods,	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	8	–	18	–	5	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	1	6	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Disorderly loitering, abusive language, &c.,	28	47	20	49	4	6	1	–
Illegal drilling,	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Fenianism, for remand,	–	–	–	–	92	–	3	–
Ditto, under Lord Lieutenant's Warrant,	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–
Total criminal class,	138	78	121	69	146	16	22	8
Vagrancy,	2	–	4	5	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	66	82	63	84	17	14	–	4
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	13	5	10	9	2	1	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Debt,	10	–	8	–	1	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	25	3	41	5	17	5	3	–
Total,	254	168	247	172	184	63	26	12

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Committals.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866. M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.* M.	F.
Debtors,	8	–	1	–
Criminals,	170	74	165	21
Vagrants,	4	5	–	–
Drunkards,	63	84	17	14
Dangerous Lunatics,	10	9	2	1
Total,	255	172	185	36

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866. M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.* M.	F.
Committed — Once within the year,	178	50	177	22
Twice ,,	20	12	2	4
Thrice ,,	5	5	1	2
Four times ,,	2	–	–	–
Five times ,,	–	1	–	–
Six times ,,	1	2	–	–
Seven times ,,	–	1	–	–
Eight times ,,	–	3	–	–
Nine times ,,	–	1	–	–
Thirteen times,	–	2	–	–
Total,	206	77	180	28

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866. M.	F.	Date.	From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection. M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	16	13	—	35·62	8·5	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	43		28th July.	106		13th March.
Lowest ditto,	18		30th Dec.	16		2nd Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	23		29th Aug.	94		13th March.
Ditto, of females,	22		5th Aug.	13		5th March.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	7		1st Dec.	7		2nd Jan.
Ditto, of females,	6		26th Feb.	6		8th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867 :—

3rd June, 1860,	58	22nd July, 1864,	43
30th January, 1861,	45	5th September, 1865,	47
22nd January, 1862,	49	28th July, 1866,	43
18th September, 1863,	40	1867,	106

Daily average in the years—

1864,	17	12	1865,	16	10	1867, 16 3

An examination of the foregoing tables, and of the daily averages for some years leads to the conclusion that there is little variation either in the amount, or in the nature of the offences prevalent in this jurisdiction, instances of highly skilled crime being very rare, and the great majority of prisoners of both sexes exhibiting a tendency to acts of greater or less violence, and disorder, and to petty larcenies. With regard to the females, they are almost wholly derived from the prostitute

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

class, and are constantly recurrent, as may be gathered from the schedule of recommittals, thus showing the entire inefficiency of ordinary prison discipline during brief terms of confinement to produce reformation, and indicating the necessity of the establishment of penitentiaries for dealing with these unhappy outcasts, who are unable to return to a life of purity, unless aided, or provided for by benevolent institutions of this character. I have not furnished a return of the average of inmates for the first three months of the current year, inasmuch as large numbers of male prisoners, charged with complicity in the Fenian conspiracy, were transferred here from other gaols, by virtue of warrants issued by the Lord Lieutenant, under the Act suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus, and in the exercise of the special powers of removal vested in him by the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68.

There were 6 males in custody for alleged Fenianism at the period of my official visit, 3 juveniles (males), and 1 "criminal" lunatic committed for larceny, and found, when arraigned, to be "incapable of pleading." Fifteen male juveniles and 2 females had passed through the prison during 1866 and the expired portion of 1867, of whom 2 of the former, and 1 of the latter sex were transmitted to reformatories. There were happily no "dangerous" lunatics, and the "tried" were generally under short rules, except 2 males and 1 female, who had been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment; 1 male for manslaughter; the other (who had attempted suicide when confined in the bridewell at Ardee) for larceny, and the female for felony.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	3	1
Yards, on separate system,	18 for all.	
Day Rooms, for Pauper Debtors; also used for Lunatics,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	2	2
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	83	21
Single Cells of larger size,	2	1
Hospital Rooms,	4	1
Chapel, on separate system,	one.	
School Rooms—Stalls in Chapel used for this purpose.		
Workshops—Prisoners generally work in cells.		
Worksheds,	24	–

	M.	F.
Kitchen,	one.	
Store Rooms,	4	1
Laundry,	one.	
Drying Room, not fitted up,	one.	
Lavatories—there is a Basin in each at water pipe for washing.		
Baths,	1	1
Privies,	eight.	
Water-closets,	seven.	
Do. in cells,	107	
Reception Rooms,	4	6
Pumps—Two pumps connected with cranks, and one single hand-pump.		
Wells (connected),	two.	
Tell-tale Clock,	one.	

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	90	48
Sheets, pairs of,	84	62
Rugs,	84	50
Hammocks or Cots,	108	
Bed-ticks,	97	24
Bedsteads,		25

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	20	87
Jackets,	13	21
Vests,	13	44
Trowsers,	13	41
Caps,	13	36
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	13	27
Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	13	31

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	10	25
Jackets,	10	24
Petticoats,	10	66
Aprons,	10	34
Neckerchiefs,	10	30
Caps,	10	27
Stockings, pairs of,	10	20
Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	10	10

I found this prison at my inspection in a very satisfactory condition of cleanliness and order, and adequately furnished with bedding,

NORTH DISTRICT

County of Louth Gaol.

blankets, and sheets, and with clothing. The repair was generally good, but some of the joists under the boarded floor of the cells had been discovered to be affected with dry rot. The supply of water is abundant, and the sewerage is effective; but during the prevalence of certain winds an offensive smell occasionally prevails, an evil, which will probably be removed, by the improvement of the drainage, and sewerage of the borough, which is in contemplation. Damp, which could be easily corrected by the external application of cement, has exhibited itself in the cells at the extremity of the south wing, and in other portions of the building, but especially in the hospital, which is untenantable, and which is rapidly falling into dilapidation; and I trust, therefore, that this summer will not be allowed to pass without taking active measures for its restoration.

The security of the prison against attack from without, or escape from within, has been provided for, except in one quarter, the gate for the admission of stones to be broken being very weak, and the flanking walls affording facility of ascent or descent; but the raising of the boundary wall, and the rounding of the angles would sufficiently strengthen this locality. The other deficiencies, which have been frequently commented upon in former reports, I feel bound to recapitulate, inasmuch as, in the event of a great and radical change in the constitution and distribution being sanctioned by the Legislature, it is highly probable that this gaol, from its locality and its adaptability to larger accommodation, will be among those to be retained.

Firstly, the facility of access from the male to the female side of the prison might be effectively, and inexpensively obviated by the erection of an iron grating and gates, so as to cut off communication; such communication having actually taken place in one of the southern gaols similarly circumstanced. It would further be necessary to add a light iron staircase to the southern extremity of the female wing, for the exclusive use of prisoners of this sex.

Secondly. The situation and circumstances of the marshalsea are very unsatisfactory, but, pending legislation, which, it is to be hoped will eventuate in the abolition of imprisonment for debt, I do not dwell upon this item.

Thirdly. The laundry is imperfect, and requires to be placed on a footing commensurate with the other excellent arrangements of accommodation, which have been provided here.

Fourthly. The punishment cells, from the absence of artificial heating, are untenantable in very cold, or damp weather; it is however proposed to darken some of the ordinary cells, and to adapt them to this object.

Fifthly. The construction and position of a portion at least of the stalls in the chapel are such, as to withdraw the occupants of them, when kneeling, entirely from supervision.

Sixthly. The windows of the hospital command an uninterrupted view of the criminal quarters, and there are no enclosed airing-yards attached to it for the two sexes.

The system of individual separation is strictly enforced here in all the criminal classes, with the exception of lunatics, and of the sane prisoners selected to attend them, and such as are exempted, in special cases, by the authority of the Medical Officer, the cells being appointed with all the requirements for the observance of this form of discipline, as well as the chapel, laundry, worksheds, and crank-pump.

The mode of attendance at the lock-up of prisoners, of examination of the locks and fastenings of the cells, and the ascertainment of the presence of each inmate is satisfactory. Gas-light is supplied in the

cells for about half-an-hour after lock-up in winter, so as to enable the occupants to make their beds, but not for industrial, or educational purposes.

The night watch is performed by the sub-warders, who take this duty in rotation; but their vigilance and regularity are imperfectly tested by a single tell-tale clock, which is easily accessible, and exposed to tampering. The Governor, however, and the chief warder frequently make their rounds at late, and uncertain hours of the night.

The Governor keeps all the keys in his custody at night, and the locks are reported to be in good order. When requiring repair they are sent to a lock-smith in the town, but due precautions do not appear to be observed in the transmission of them, nor is there any supervision by a prison officer during the process of repairing.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	–	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	1	1
Stoppage of Diet,	–	–	Stoppage of Diet,	–	–

The record of punishments, which are rarely inflicted, and all of which since the commencement of year were awarded by the authority of the Governor, is duly submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Cooking, &c.,	1	–
Cleaning prison,	2	1
Scouring and Washing,	–	4
Pumping water, and stone-breaking,	8	–
Attending male lunatics, and picking oakum,	1	–
Total,	12	5

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Picking oakum,	6	Sewing and knitting,	5
		Picking oakum,	1
Total,	6	Total,	6

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	12	5
Industrial labour,	6	6
(Unemployed) Fenians,	6	–
Lunatics,	1	–
Total in Custody,	25	11

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1864, £11 8*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, £18 7*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, £23 12*s.* 11*d.*

Punitive labour is maintained by working the crank-pump for raising water; the machinery however is not of the most approved principle. Stone-breaking also is considered to fall within this category. Industrial employment consists of opening rope, and of oakum-picking on the part of the males, and of making up prison clothing and shoes, although none of the turnkeys have been trained to these handicrafts. The females are engaged in washing, knitting, and sewing.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	42	35	11	11
Average daily number of pupils,	5	4·5	4·5	3·4
Number of days on which school was held,	238	301	6	94.

School hours:—Males—from 11 to 12 o'clock; Females—from 10 to 11 o'clock.

The males are instructed by the clerk, who is reported to be efficient, and the females by the matron. But little, however, is effected among the pupils of the latter sex, derived as they are, from the most depraved class, and usually under very short sentences, though of frequent recurrence. Neither of the teachers have passed a qualifying examination. The form of registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is in use, but the schools have latterly been interrupted by the presence of the political prisoners.

Dietary and Contracts.

Third Class.—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Second Class.—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ½ pint new milk.

Third Class.—Males and Females under 15 years of age—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

The stirabout for first and second class is half oatmeal and half Indian meal.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., 2½*d.*; ditto, brown, per lb., 2½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.*; rice, per cwt., £1 8*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 10*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 18*s.*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.* 3*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, yellow, per cwt., £1 18*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864, . 3·37406*d.* | 1865, . 3·28*d.* | 1866, . 4·22*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly, as to the *quality* of the diet; but two males charged with complicity in the Fenian conspiracy alleged that the *quantity* of food, which I ascertained to be of the prescribed amount, was insufficient.

The Chaplains inspect the provisions regularly, and observe the approved form of tabular comment upon each item of consumption. I tasted the bread, milk, and stirabout, and found them to be unexceptionable.

Books and Accounts.

The superior officers are provided with journals, which are examined by the Board at each meeting. The registries, and the several books and forms relating to matters of discipline, consumption, and expenditure, which have been adopted in compliance with the direction and suggestion of the competent authorities, are kept with strict accuracy. The system of accounts, which are under the supervision of Mr. Shekleton, the Secretary of the Grand Jury, is highly commendable, both for clearness, and for the efficiency of the checks.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £1,266 9*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, . £1,265 12*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £1,432 12*s.* 7*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £41 6*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . £45 3*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £47 9*s.* 11*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £4 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £14 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £28 7*s.* 0*d.*

Amount repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1864, . £3 14*s.* 7*d.* | 1865, . — | 1866, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1864, . £96 11*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, . £68 17*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, —

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Edward Tipping, Esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0
Rev. Robert Hamilton, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. Robert Black, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. James M'Gee, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	36	18	6
E. G. Brunker, esq, Surgeon,	—		
Mr. Fras. Scott, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Mr. Alexander Shekleton, Secretary to the Board of Superintendence,	25	0	0

Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. Francis Lamb, Governor,	176	15	6
Henry Noble, Chief Warder,	50	0	0
James M'Cabe, School-master,	35	0	0
Richard Ruth, Gate Warder,	35	0	0
Sub-Warders: John M'Dowell,	35	0	0
Sub-Warders: William Hargrave,	35	0	0
Sub-Warders: Thomas Watt,	35	0	0
Sub-Warders: John M'Fadzen,	35	0	0
Harriet Hughes, Matron,	35	0	0
Elizabeth Clarke, Assistant Matron,	30	0	0

Vacancies.

Rev. Marcus Rainsford, Protestant Chaplain, resigned, and the Rev. Robert Hamilton, was appointed, August, 1866. Robert Madden, Sub-Warder, was dismissed, October 5, 1867, but remained until November 2nd, when John M'Fadzen was appointed in his place.

All the resident officers are supplied with fuel and lighting, the turnkeys with uniforms and fire-arms, and the Matron and her assistant with clothing. Latterly the Board have granted to the subordinate officers of the gaol, who are paid monthly, and to the keeper of the bridewell at Ardee (the only one in the county), a sum of 3*d.* per diem in lieu of rations. The superior officers receive their salaries at the Assizes. I venture to suggest to the Board and the Grand Jury that the long and efficient services of the Governor, and the great increase in the price of living render it just and politic to make an addition to his present salary, it being further to be borne in mind that, when the salary was originally awarded, it was not subject to income tax.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	117	24
Chaplain, Established Church,	169	50
Presbyterian Chaplain,	167	52
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	169	62
Surgeon,	268	91
Apothecary,	311	121

Hospital.

This building, as stated above, is utterly unfit for the reception of the sick, and consequently all patients are dealt with singly in their respective cells by the very efficient medical officer, who is also surgeon

NORTH DISTRICT.

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to the infirmary, and thus receives no remuneration for his professional services in the prison. The sanitary condition of the prisoners was favourable.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of prisoners in hospital,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of days therein,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Average daily number,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of deaths,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£6 3s. 9d.		£16 4s. 6d.		£21 17s. 4d.		—	

Board of Superintendence.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Clermont, J.P.	Frederick J. Foster, esq., J.P.	John J. E. Bigger, esq.
Sir John S. Robinson, Bart., J.P.	William Ruxton, esq., J.P.	John C. Kieran, esq., J.P.
Lieut.-Col. J. C. W. Fortescue, J.P.	John Murphy, esq., J.P.	John A. Haig, esq.
	John G. Coddington, esq.	Michael Kelly, esq., J.P.
		Burton Brabazon, esq.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of general business, and for the discharge of all the smaller liabilities, those of a larger amount being reserved for the Assizes, and the mode of payment at both periods being by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor. Quarterly meetings are also held for a thorough examination of every department of the prison by the members.

Bridewell

STATE OF ARDEE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	138	23
Of whom were Drunkards,	112	18
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	41	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	29	2

Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly, and direct.
Committals, whether regular?	Correct.
Registry,	Correct.
Repairs and Order,	In good repair, *but the pipes, which lead from the cistern, leak; proper gravel required for the yards.*
Security,	*Yards unsafe from the position of the male privy and the abutment of the cistern in the female yard against the party-wall.*
Accommodation,	Sufficient for ordinary requirements.
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient for ordinary requirements.
Water, how supplied?	By a force pump.
Sewerage,	Now effective and flushable.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Satisfactory.
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	Males, 4½*d.*; females, 4*d.*
Salary of Keeper,	£50.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA GAOL, AT DROGHEDA.—VISITED ON THE 11TH OF NOVEMBER, 1867.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Other Misdemeanors,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	10	3	13	–	–	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	8	6	1866,	13	7
1865,	4	5	1867 (day of Inspection),	10	3

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	1	–	1866,	–	–
1865,	–	–	1867 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	3	2	1867 (up to and including day of Inspection),	5	1
1865,	2	2	Day of Inspection,	2	1
1866,	5	–			

M

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Common assaults,	3	3	8	3	7	1	4	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	9	–	6	–	2	–	–	–
Other assaults,	–	–	7	2	2	–	2	–
Larceny,	10	13	8	2	6	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	1	3	2	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	3	–	1	–	5	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the Person,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	6	1	8	4	2	1	–	–
Idle prostitutes loitering on the streets,	–	9	–	17	–	24	–	1
Treasonable conspiracy,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suspension of Habeas Corpus Act,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Illegal pawning,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	41	28	53	31	29	27	7	2
Vagrancy,	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	48	17	65	18	59	20	–	–
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	4	2	2	1	–	4	–	1
Debt,	1	–	1	–	5	–	3	–
Remanded for further examination,	30	13	34	7	114	6	–	–
Total,	125	62	156	60	207	57	10	3

Committals.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1866.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	1	–
Criminals,	87	38
Vagrants,	1	3
Drunkards,	65	18
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	1
Total,	156	60

From 1*st January*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*

	M.	F.
Debtors,	5	–
Criminals,	143	33
Vagrants,	–	–
Drunkards,	59	20
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	4
Total,	207	57

Number of Prisoners (*exclusive of Debtors*).

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1866.

		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	100	37
	Twice ,,	16	4
	Thrice ,,	2	2
	Four times ,,	–	1
	Five times ,,	–	1
	Six times ,,	–	–
	Nine times ,,	–	–
	Fourteen times ,,	1	–
Total,		119	45

From 1*st January*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*

		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	160	17
	Twice ,,	8	7
	Thrice ,,	4	3
	Four times ,,	–	–
	Five times ,,	1	1
	Six times ,,	–	2
	Nine times ,,	1	–
	Fourteen times ,,	–	–
Total,		174	30

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	8·17	4·3	—	9·24	3·8	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	23		25th Nov.	61		6th March.
Lowest ditto,	2		29th April.	4		7th Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time,	16		20th Aug.	57		6th March.
Ditto, of females,	10		6th Oct.	10		22nd Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	–		27th April.	3		5th Aug.
Ditto, of females,	1		22nd Jan.	1		5th May.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1867:—

24th June, 1860,	27	3rd January, 1864,	26
30th May, 1861,	26	16th June, 1865,	22
25th June, 1862,	34	25th November, 1866,	23
5th December, 1863,	24	6th March, 1867,	61

When we analyze the above schedules we do not find any matter in reference either to the amount or the nature of crime, which demands special observation; drunkenness, larceny, and offences involving serious degrees of personal violence, and disorder, characterizing both sexes. Thus, on the day of inspection, the 7 male *criminal* prisoners were all undergoing sentences from two years down to one month for grievous assaults, common assaults, and riot; and of the 3 females (one having been committed as a lunatic), two had been convicted of assault, and disorderly conduct respectively. Two males and one female were ascertained to be returned convicts. In the last session of Parliament a most valuable Act was passed, viz., the 30th & 31st Vic., cap. 118, which renders the committal of lunatics to gaols illegal from and after the 1st of January, 1868; and I trust that the growing tendency of public opinion in favour of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, except in cases of established fraud, will lead to legislation on this head, and that another class of unsuitable inmates will thus be withdrawn from institutions fitted only for dealing with criminals, a measure, which will afford here a seasonable relief, the accommodation for debtors being very defective.

There were no juveniles in charge, but 17 males had passed through the prison in the past and current years, of whom one only was transmitted to a reformatory. During the same period no female belonging to this category was committed here.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	2	1	Worksheds,	5	–
Yards,	3	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Store Rooms,	2	–
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	23	7	Laundry,	1	–
			Drying Room—Slides in Laundry.		
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Lavatories,	2	1
Number of Beds in such rooms,	2	–	Baths,	3	2
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Privies,	3	2
Chapel,	1	–	Water-closets,	2	1
School Room,	1	–	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Workshop,	1	–	Reception Rooms,	2	2
			Pumps,	1	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	21	16
Sheets, pairs of,	40	20
Rugs,	21	16
Hammocks or Cots,	18	–
Bed-ticks,	21	16
Bedsteads,	19	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	16	13
Jackets,	8	8
Vests,	8	8
Trowsers,	8	12
Caps,	6	6
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	16	10
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	6	6

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	14	12
Gowns,	10	20
Petticoats,	10	10
Aprons,	6	6
Neckerchiefs,	6	6
Caps,	10	9
Stockings, pairs of,	6	6
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	4	6

I found the gaol throughout clean, orderly, and sufficiently furnished with bedding, blankets, sheets, &c., and prisoners' clothing. The repair is sound, the ventilation satisfactory, and the sewerage now effective; a cess-pool, which adjoined the cell-ranges, having been removed, and another formed outside the boundary wall, into which a close pipe-tile drain conducts the sewage. Water for general use is raised from a very deep well by means of a crank-pump; and taking into consideration, therefore, the frequent paucity of hands, or the unfitness of those in custody for the performance of this laborious operation, I submit that it would be desirable to establish a branch pipe from the town-main, which would secure an unfailing supply at a very moderate outlay. There are several weak points affecting materially the security of the prison, especially at an angle of the boundary wall, and of the party wall between the male hospital yard and that allocated to the females, where a male prisoner, who was afterwards fortunately retaken, recently contrived to escape, without difficulty, in broad daylight. The position also of one of the privies affords facilities for climbing to the top of the wall in question, along which there would be no difficulty in passing to the boundary-wall, and crossing the latter. Further, the down pipes at the angle of the new prison would render descent from the windows of the cells adjoining them practicable and easy, if a prisoner succeeded in cutting the bars of the windows, as in other gaols within a brief period. The system of individual cellular separation purports to be enforced here in all the criminal classes, except in the cases of the sick, the lunatics, and their attendants.

During the winter months, moreover, the school is conducted in an unpartitioned room, but under the supervision of the teacher. The principal default, however, in the integrity of this system is the want of a supply of gas in the cells after lock-up, and of proper attendance on the part of the officers of both sexes, the staff being wholly inadequate, so as to enable the prisoners at any time to communicate with them, as prescribed by the Act establishing this form of discipline. The lock-up, the subsequent examination of the locks, bolts, and other fastenings of the cells, the ascertainment of the presence of prisoners in their cells, the final rounds, and the custody of the keys, are maintained here satisfactorily; but the absence of any night patrol or of unexpected visits by a superior officer, strikes at the root of all security, and might lead to very disastrous results, if prisoners were enabled to obtain any instrument of escape in the manner attempted to be provided against by the annexed circular issued by the Inspectors-General:—

"Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,
"Dublin Castle, 31st October, 1867.

"SIR,—Some cases of prison-breach having latterly taken place by means and appliances, which could only have been procured by the prisoners, who escaped, through the connivance, or by reason of gross laxity and neglect on the part of the

officers, the Inspectors-General feel bound to call the attention of the local authorities to the paramount necessity of observing rigid discipline and vigilance in the following particulars:—

"1st. In the search of the persons of visiters to prisoners on their admission.

"2nd. In taking measures that at the interviews between prisoners and their visiters no contact shall take place, or opportunities be afforded for the conveyance of means of escape by the latter to the former.

"3rd. In searching the persons of prisoners from time to time when they are about to be locked into their cells.

"4th. In taking precaution that no means of escape or implements available for prison-breach, which are kept in the store-rooms, or other depots, shall ever be accessible at any time to the prisoners, except under the supervision of an officer.

"5th. In minutely searching the bedding in every cell, and in examining the bars, and every other fastening both of the windows and doors.

"6th. In taking special care that prisoners, when removed from their cells for the purpose of hard labour, industrial employment, prison duties, schooling, exercise, attendance at chapel, or for any other purpose, shall not be allowed to return, or to have access to such cells, except in the charge, and under the supervision of an officer.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"John W. Gregg, Chief Clerk.

"The Local Inspector."

Under these circumstances, having regard to the structurally insecure condition of the prison, especially against an attack from without, to the smallness of the staff for the purpose of defence, even, if it were raised to the proper complement for fulfilling the requirements of "separation," to the paucity of prisoners, and the consequent large proportion of cost per head, caused by the distribution of the establishment charges over so limited an aggregate, I would suggest to the local body the policy of entering forthwith into an agreement, under the 19th & 20th Vic., cap 68, for the reception and maintenance of criminals in the jurisdiction of Drogheda, with the authorities of the county of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk, the daily average of inmates during the current and the four preceding years, falling below 13, and the average expense of the staff amounting to no less than £18 0*s.* 11*d.* for each within the above period, an amount, which would of course be considerably increased, if the indispensable number of officers were appointed. It is, I apprehend, highly probable that this absorption of small gaols into the larger ones, which are so advantageously placed, in reference to means of communication, will be rendered *compulsory* by the legislature; but, under the statute just recited, it is already competent to effect such an amalgamation *voluntarily*.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	4	–	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	1	1

The punishments, the record of which is duly submitted to the Board, amounted to two only (one being awarded to each sex), since the 1st of January, and were inflicted by the authority of the Governor.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking stones, . . .	3	Laundry and prison duty, . .	1
Cooking and prison duty, . .	1		
Total, . .	4	Total, . .	1

NORTH DISTRICT

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Making mats,	1	–

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	4	1
Industrial labour,	1	–
Unemployed,	3*	1
Debtors (unemployed),	2	–
Lunatics,	–	1
Total in custody,	10	3

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1864, . £7 3*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, . £9 11*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £13 12*s.* 1*d.*

Punitive, or hard labour, is fulfilled here by the crank-pump, or by stone-breaking, which latter however partakes of the character of industrial employment. Some remunerative return is derived from the manufacture of mats and brushes, but the prison clothing, and shoes are not made up within the walls. One turnkey is a handicraftsman, viz., a weaver, but his trade is not rendered available here.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
	M.	M.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	71	52
Average daily number of pupils,	7·26	6
Number of days on which school was held,	304	266
Aggregate number of attendances,	2,207	1,598

School-hours—Males, from 12 till 2, P.M.

The males are taught by a competent master, who is also clerk to the Board, and assistant-turnkey. The approved form of registry is in vogue, and I was happy to observe, on reference to the copy-books, some creditable indications of progress in writing and arithmetic. No educational instruction is given to the females, and the Chaplains do not exercise any supervision over the male school.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal, and 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—3 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month get oatmeal gruel for dinner in lieu of milk. All prisoners get oatmeal gruel for dinner on Tuesday and Friday in each week.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 20 lbs., 3*s.* 0½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 20 lbs., 2*s.* 5*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.* 3*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.* 7*d.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 15*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per load, 11*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.* 10*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 12*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1864, . 2·06*d.* | 1865, . 2·15*d.* | 1866, . 2·3*d.*

* At Petty Sessions.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

No complaints of the diet were preferred to me by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly. Satisfactory samples of each item of consumption were produced to me, and the report of the Chaplains, who are regular and assiduous in their inspection, and who observe the tabular form of comment, except upon the gruel, which is never noted, is almost universally favourable. I found, however, some rare exceptions taken to the bread, as being insufficiently baked, and to the milk, as being sour.

The whole question of prison dietary being now under the cognizance of a medical commission appointed by the Executive, the local authorities will have a full opportunity of suggesting any change or modification, which they may deem to be indispensable.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £413 5*s.* 1½*d.* | 1865, . £398 0*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £404 16*s.* 8½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £30 3*s.* 3·52*d.* | 1865, . £33 18*s.* 0·37*d.* | 1866, . £31 6*s.* 8·16*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £1 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . —

Amount repaid out of Consolidated Fund for maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners:—

1864, . £40 18*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . £45 7*s.* 11*d.* | 1866, . £45 9*s.* 11*d.*

All the superior officers are provided with journals, which are duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman. The registries, under the several forms prescribed, and recommended by the Court of Queen's Bench and the Inspectors-General, are kept with laudable correctness. I would suggest, however, that no officers should be allowed to leave the prison without producing a check or pass, to be issued by the Governor, and to be restored to him upon the return of the recipient, considerable laxity in this particular having been lately brought to light in other gaols.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.		*Resident.*	
Robert Pentland, esq., Local Inspector,	£10	Patrick Murtagh, Governor,	£80
Rev. John G. Eccles, Protestant Chaplain,	30	William Tottenham, Turnkey a *Weaver*,	20
Rev. James Powderly, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	Nicholas Furlong Turnkey,	20
Robert Pentland, Surgeon,*	—	Richard Bourke, Clerk to the Board, Schoolmaster, and Assistant Turnkey,	25
		Margaret Bourke, Matron,	15

Vacancies.

Rev. James Macken, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned; Rev. James Powderly appointed. Patrick Hogan, Turnkey, resigned; Nicholas Furlong appointed.

All the officers receive their salaries at the Assizes. The interns are supplied with soap, fuel, gaslight, and food rations, but the turnkeys are not furnished with uniforms. There is only one female officer,

* The Surgeon is paid by one presentment for his attendance at the gaol and infirmary.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

who is manifestly unequal to the proper discharge of duties in a gaol purporting to be administered on the principle of "individual separation."

The officer in charge of the prisoner, whose escape is referred to above, having borne for many years a very high character for efficiency and trustworthiness, and having on this particular occasion displayed great energy in taking measures for recapture, was mercifully considered by the Board, his punishment being limited to the imposition of a fine of £2, a severe reprimand, and a warning that a recurrence of similar neglect would be visited with immediate dismissal.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	119	88
Chaplain, Established Church,	156	133
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	160	132
Surgeon,	119	88

Hospital.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners admitted into hospital,	–	2	5	3	1	3	–	1
No. of prisoners in hospital,	–	2	5	3	1	4	–	2
No. of days therein,	–	76	122	59	27	274	–	87
Average daily number,	–	·21	·3	·16	·07	·75	–	·28
No. of deaths,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£14	3*s.* 9*d.*	£8	10*s.*	£9	17*s.* 8*d.*	—	

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are sufficient in point of space and ventilation, but are not provided with water-closets accessible from the wards. Slipper-baths, however, have been procured since the last inspection. At the period of my official visit the health of the prisoners was satisfactory, and had been so for some time antecedently, but in the earlier part of the year some cases of fever were imported into the gaol, which were successfully treated, so as to prevent the further spread of the disease among the inmates.

Board of Superintendence.

James Levins, esq., Mayor, Chairman.	James Mathews, esq., J.P.	Henry Hamilton, esq.
Thomas Carty, esq., J.P.	Patrick Mathews, esq., J.P.	Henry Hull, esq.
John Chadwick, esq., J.P.	Patrick Boylan, esq.	George Knaggs, esq.
George Harpur, esq., J.P.	Patrick J. Grey, esq.	John O'Neill, esq.

The Board is convened monthly, for the transaction of general business, and for the discharge of the liabilities (except the officers' salaries, as stated above), the mode of payment being by cheques to the individual creditors, save for inconsiderable sums, which are included in an aggregate draft placed in the hands of the Governor, and are subsequently accounted for at the next ensuing meeting.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

COUNTY OF MAYO GAOL, AT CASTLEBAR.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 14TH JUNE, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	2	5	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Habeas Corpus Act. Suspended,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	8	6	14	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	17	3	20	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	4	8	–	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	7	4	11	–	1	1
Under Revenue Laws,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	57	22	79	–	3	3

Juveniles.

		M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	Convicted Summarily—Other Offenders,	3	–
	Committed for Trial—Felon,	–	1
	Total,	3	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	64	28	1866,	65	25
1865,	73	26	1867 (day of Inspection),	57	22

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1866,	–	–
1865,	–	1	1867 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1866,	–	
1865,	2	–	1867 (day of Inspection),		–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	3	5	1867 (up to and including day of Inspection),	2	4
1865,	1	6	Day of Inspection,	–	1
1866,	–	4			

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	2	–	2	1	1	1
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1
Rape and other carnal offences,	3	–	2	–	3	–	1	–
Common assaults,	35	11	70	3	5	–	2	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	21	3	15	–	20	1	8	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	–	1	5	4	4	–	1	3
Other assaults,	2	–	–	–	2	–	4	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	–	4	–	3	–	3	–
Larceny,	47	37	42	27	5	13	3	6
Receiving stolen goods,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud and attempts to defraud,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Arson & attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	2	2	1	–	1	–	1	–
Forgery,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	13	8	35	5	2	1	–	–
Military offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	9	10	–	2	–	5	–	–
Revenue offences,	12	3	6	5	5	1	3	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	70	11	77	12	34	9	7	6
Against property, with violence,	3	1	6	5	2	3	5	–
Against property, without violence,	51	7	30	5	20	6	5	–
Affecting the public peace,	18	21	30	22	13	5	1	4
Abduction,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors (unspecified),	3	2	4	1	–	–	–	–
Arms in possession,	–	–	–	–	13	–	1	–
Fenians,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Total criminal class,	309	122	336	93	140	46	51	21
Vagrancy,	7	39	2	10	2	2	–	–
Drunkenness,	57	16	87	15	36	4	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	31	17	19	8	10	8	–	1
Debt,	13	1	7	–	5	1	5	–
Remanded for further examination,	9	3	23	2	14	2	–	–
Total,	426	198	474	128	207	63	57	22

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	7	–	Debtors,	5	1
Criminals,	366	95	Criminals,	154	48
Vagrants,	2	10	Vagrants,	2	2
Drunkards,	87	15	Drunkards,	36	4
Dangerous Lunatics,	19	8	Dangerous Lunatics,	10	8
Total,	481	128	Total,	207	63

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed: Once within the year,	436	86	Committed: Once within the year,	196	56
Twice ,,	11	6	Twice ,,	3	3
Thrice ,,	2	5	Thrice, ,,	–	–
Five times ,,	2	3	Five times, ,,	–	–
Total,	451	100	Total,	199	59

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	55·76	22·08	—	50·865	20·067	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	132		4th Mar.	92		1st June.
Lowest ditto,	39		6th Oct.	51		6th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	101		4th Mar.	74		19th Mar.
Ditto, of females,	31		4th Mar.	29		3rd June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	24		16th Oct.	33		15th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	10		7th Aug.	13		16th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867:—

16th February, 1860,	109	23rd and 24th January, 1864,	121
30th December, 1861,	113	24th September, 1865,	109
6th December, 1862,	144	4th March, 1866,	134
30th January, 1863,	164	20th March, 1867,	93

Upon an analysis of the foregoing schedules, and of the daily averages, which, fractions being omitted, stand thus for the subjoined years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	63	28	1866,	53	22
1865,	61	25	1867,	50	20

we should be led to arrive at a more favourable conclusion, than the figures warrant, as the reduction is in a great measure attributable to the depletion of the lunatics, consequent on the opening of the asylum, which almost adjoins the prison. Despite this advantage, however, 10 male and 8 female lunatics were committed here during the first five months of the year—a striking illustration of the vicious working hitherto of the law in relation to "dangerous lunatics" in Ireland, which has now happily been repealed. The nature of crime in this district remains unchanged, lawless brutality, personal violence, and disorders in various gradations—from breaches of the peace, riot, illegal

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

possession of arms, and savage assaults, to homicide—preponderating among the males. Thus, from the fifth schedule above given it appears that in 1864 of the "criminal class," amounting to 309, 190—in 1865, of 336, 248—and in the expired portion of the current year, of 140, 89 were made amenable for offences of this character.

The females, of whom prostitutes form a large proportion, are also distinctively marked, but of course in a lesser degree, by similar delinquencies—larcenies being found to constitute the chief part of the remaining criminality of both sexes. There were in custody 3 males charged with complicity in the Fenian conspiracy, 1 of whom was under a warrant issued by the Lord Lieutenant, in pursuance of the powers vested in him by the Act for suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus. There were 3 male juveniles and 1 female in charge—the latter, whose mother had absconded, presenting a case peculiarly suited to a reformatory. During 1866, 22 males and 4 females, in 1867, 5 males and 2 females passed through the gaol, of whom 2 of each sex were transmitted to these institutions, upon the expiration of their preliminary sentences to imprisonment. There was only 1 returned convict (a female), known to be such; but, as photography is not in use here, a valuable auxiliary to justice in tracing the antecedents of old offenders is wanting.

No less than 5 master debtors were in custody, the case of one being somewhat singular, inasmuch as he was arrested a few days after his discharge from this prison under a rule of bail to appear at the next quarter sessions on a charge of fraudulently obtaining, at a railway station, goods belonging to another person. The same individual is also under bail in connexion with the Fenian conspiracy.

Another of this class applied a second time (his first application having been noticed by my colleague in his last report) for liberty to take exercise outside the precincts of the quarter assigned to debtors—a privilege, which could not be conceded consistently with the due observance of the classification prescribed by the "Prisons Act:" his further request, to be supplied with a portable water-closet after the hour at which the marshalsea is locked up for the night, was forthwith granted.

A convicted *excise* prisoner having put forward a claim to be permitted to supply himself with food, the opinion of the Law Adviser was obtained, to the effect that as such prisoners had, according to usual practice, been considered to be in the character of debtors, it was not necessary to impugn, or alter such practice, and consequently the claim was admitted.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	8	3
Yards,	8	3
Day Rooms,	7	3
Solitary Cells,	3	3
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	–
Single Cells of smaller size,	98	30
Cells to contain three persons,	14	6
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	4
Hospital Rooms,	2	2
Chapel,	One.	
School Rooms,	1	1
Workshop,	1	–
Workshed,	1	–
Kitchen,	1	–
Store Rooms,	1	1
Laundry,	–	1
Baths,	8	2
Privies,	14	4
Water-closets,	2	1
Fumigating room,	1	–
Reception Rooms,	1	1
Pump,	1	–
Well,	1	–
Tread-wheel,	1	–
Other Machines for Labour—Shot Drill.		
Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	217½	62½
Sheets, pairs of,	126½	15
Rugs,	204	39
Bed-ticks,	198	47
Bedsteads,	222	12

Male Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	81	21
Jackets,	42	32
Vests,	41	35
Trowsers,	47	34
Caps,	42	4
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	43	59

Female Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	33	30
Jackets,	19	38
Petticoats,	21	39
Caps,	3	–
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	17	8

I found the gaol at my inspection in a very creditable condition of cleanliness and order, in sound general repair (except some defects in the roof of the chapel, which were about to be corrected), well ventilated, and free from damp (save at the western extremity of the male section, numbered 7), and sufficiently provided with bedding, blankets, sheets, and prisoners' clothing.

The supply of water is adequate, but the vital sanitary element of effective sewerage is still wanting here. A plan, however, for its thorough improvement has been prepared, and remains in abeyance, expectant only upon the requirements to be defined hereafter by legislation. A presentment for the sum of £1,800, to be levied by instalments, and a design for adapting to "separation" a block of the male prison, which would afford thirty-six cells, remain in similar suspension. For the same reasons I now abstain from entering into a full detail of the many defects, which have been enumerated and animadverted upon in former reports, and, consequently, from submitting suggestions for their rectification during the transitional state of legislation upon prisons, the whole constitution and distribution of which, as well as of bridewells, will probably be subjected to a comprehensive alteration.

Under these circumstances I do not feel justified in urging upon the local authorities any definite action, as the nature and amount of accommodation, and means of fulfilling discipline, must be measured by the future statutable requirements. I would direct notice, for instance, to the schedule of the sentences of those in custody on the day of my inspection, from which it appears that nearly one moiety were under rules for above *three* months, so that if, as has been suggested, such prisoners should be transferred hereafter to central gaols in the control of the Executive, a much smaller amount of cellular accommodation at Castlebar would suffice, for it is to be borne in mind that in calculating the daily average of inmates and the number of cells needed for their reception, a *single* prisoner sentenced *for a year* represents the same aggregate as *twelve* sentenced to *one* month, or *three hundred and sixty-five* to *twenty-four hours, i.e.*, he occupies the *same* amount of cellular accommodation.

The males are classified in accordance with the very meagre and imperfect divisions prescribed by the Prisons Act, subject to the exceptional and discretionary power vested in the Governor, of moving a prisoner in a special case from the class to which he belongs, under the direction of the Board, and also subject to the assignment of attendants upon lunatics. The females are placed in three sections, thus allocated:—1st, prostitutes, and those of the lowest repute; 2nd, the tried, who are not known to be unchaste; and, 3rd, the untried, the convicted of lesser guilt, and juveniles. The prisoners of both sexes take their meals, during the summer, but not during the winter, in their cells, the latter not being artificially heated. They also sleep

North District.

County of Mayo Gaol.

singly, but, as gas is not introduced here, they remain in darkness and inaction from dusk to daylight in the winter, without employment and instruction, either industrial or educational.

In other respects the system of discipline and precaution is satisfactory, with regard to the mode of lock-up, of subsequent ascertainment that the prisoners are in their cells, of examining the locks and other fastenings, of the circuits, both regular and unexpected, made by the superior officers, of the night-patrols and the tests of vigilance (there being tell-tale clocks placed in different quarters of the building, far apart from each other, and duly protected against tampering), of custody of the keys at night by the Governor, and the means of communication with him in any emergency. The locks are reported to be generally of approved construction, and to be in good order, except some of the older ones, but no important prisoner is confined, where the latter are in use. The locks, when requiring repair, are transmitted to Dublin.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	9	9	Dark or refractory cells,	7	–
Stoppage of diet,	–	–	Stoppage of diet,	–	–
Other punishments,	–	1	Other punishments,	–	–
Total,	9	10	Total,	7	–

The punishments during the current year were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, the record of them being duly submitted to the Board and signed by the Chairman of the day.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Treadwheel,	30	–
Stonebreaking,	12	–
Taring and Whitewashing,	–	3
Other prison duties,	–	3
Total,	42	6

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Masonry,	1	–	Washing,	–	3
Painting and glazing,	1	–	Sewing,	–	4
Carpentry,	1	–	Embroidering,	–	3
Clog work,	2	–			
Tailoring,	1	–	Total,	10	10
Whitewashing,	4	–			

Summary.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punitive labour,	42	6	Debtors (unemployed),	5	–
Industrial labour,	10	10	Lunatics,	–	1
Sick,	–	3			
Unemployed (nursing),	–	2	Total in custody,	57	22

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1864, £7 14*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, £7 13*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, £6 3*s.* 0*d.*

Punitive labour is maintained by a tread-wheel, which is not stalled, for two hours of action daily, or by stone-breaking, shot drill having been discontinued. Industrial labour consists chiefly of making up articles of wear for the use of the prison, and of repairs, the services of any tradesman, who happens to be in custody being turned to due account. Two of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a shoemaker and a tailor, and two others have a general aptitude for superintending and carrying out painting, glazing, and such carpentry, as is required from time to time.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	128	5	48	–
Average daily number of Pupils,	14·3	1·6	14·73	–
Number of days on which school was held,	250	69	73	–

School-hours.—Males—10 to 12; Females—Teacher ill.

The registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is kept, as well as that prescribed by the National Board of Education, with which the schools are placed in connexion. The schoolmaster, at the period of my inspection, was in Dublin, in the training department of the Board, but his temporary substitute was represented to be efficient. The female school, the attendance at which, in consequence of the depraved character of a large proportion of the prisoners of this sex, is usually limited, was in abeyance, the assistant matron being in such feeble health, as to be unequal to the discharge of her duties, and it would therefore be desirable that she should retire on a superannuation allowance.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Females—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint of sweet milk.

Prisoners sentenced to one month and under receive 1 pint of gruel each instead of milk.

Males and females get gruel for dinner on two days in each week.

Male and female lunatics receive more milk and bread, of best quality, by special order of Physician, and meat as ordered.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 1 lb. loaf, 1¾*d.*; ditto, brown, per 1 lb. loaf, 1$\frac{11}{16}$*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 13*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4¾*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2¾*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, £1 3*s.* 4*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 12*s.* 8*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1864, . 2·12*d.* | 1865, . 2·19*d.* | 1866, . 2·5*d.*

I tasted the provisions, and found them to be unexceptionable, but, when I questioned the prisoners singly, one male complained of the *quality* of the food, which, upon reference to the Chaplain's inspection-book, I found recorded as "good" on the day stated; and three other males, under long rules of imprisonment for violent assaults, complained of the insufficiency of the gaol allowance. If any article of consumption, which is furnished by the contractor, proves to be of an inferior description, it is forthwith returned, and an adequate substitute for it pur-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

chased, and charged to him, in accordance with the conditions of his bonds. The Chaplains are regular in their examination of the provisions, observing the approved tabular form of comment, and rarely condemning any item.

Books and Accounts.

The Chaplains are provided with journals, as are also the Medical Officer and the Governors. The registries and the several books prescribed and recommended by the respective authorities are kept with neatness and accuracy.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1864, £1,893 10*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, £1,942 15*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, £1,844 13*s.* 4*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1864, . £19 13*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . £21 4*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, . £23 1*s.* 2*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1864, . £21 16*s.* 1½*d.* | 1865, . £13 15*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £11 7*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1864, . £335 17*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, . £435 2*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £255 15*s.* 9*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
John C. Larminie, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. W. B. Stoney, Protestant Chaplain,	37	10	0
Rev. M. Browne, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	37	10	0
Edward Knott, M.D.,	50	0	0
Arthur Sullivan, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Resident.			
Davis R. Young, Governor,	250	0	0
Henry M'Clung, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0
John Lynch, Clerk,	35	0	0
Thomas Armstrong, Schoolmaster. "Training."	35	0	0
Jas. Horsburgh. "Acting."	35	0	0
Mathew Hughes, Gatekeeper,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. Michael Bourke,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Patrick Lyons,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. James Devine, *Tailor*,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. John Macken,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Thos. Rogers, *Shoemaker*,	30	0	0
Johanna Latham, Matron,	40	0	0
Alicia Clarke, Assistant. (Ill).	30	0	0
M. J. Carson. (Acting),	30	0	0
Mary Cumiff, Nurse,	20	0	0
Mary Hughes, Female Searcher,	5	0	0

Vacancies.

Turnkey John Hoban resigned, and his office remains vacant.

All the intern officers, except the Governor and the Deputy Governor, receive a monthly allowance in money, in lieu of food rations. The turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms, but no clothing is granted to the matrons, and nurse. The superior officers receive their salaries at the assizes, and the subordinates monthly.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	177	83
Chaplain, Established Church,	195	83
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	215	92
Physician,	294	137
Apothecary,	370	163

The above schedule of visits attests the assiduity of the extern officers in the fulfilment of their duties.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Hospital.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	34	23	34	32	29	28	12	15
No. of days therein,	739	498	1,329	955	411	716	79	233
Average daily number,	2·02	1·36	3·851	2·61	1·12	1·96	0·41	1·14
No. of deaths,	4	1	4	1	3	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£7 16*s.* 5*d.*		£8 18*s.* 9*d.*		£3 5*s.* 9*d.*		—	

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are adequate in point of capacity and of ventilation, and baths and water-closets are attached to them, but the former, being made of stone, are very unsuitable. The sanitary condition of the prisoners during the current year has been satisfactory, and there were no male patients in hospital at the period, but the defectiveness of the sewerage, which has been noted above, must at times inevitably affect the health of the inmates of the prison unfavourably. Although three deaths were recorded in 1866, it appears that no inquests were held.

Board of Superintendence.

General the Earl of Lucan.	Sir R. A. O'Donnell, bart.	Valentine O'C. Blake, esq.
Lord Oranmore and Browne.	C. L. Fitzgerald, esq.	Neal Davis, esq.
Lord John T. Browne, M.P.	G. H. Moore, esq.	John C. Walsh, esq.
Sir R. L. Blosse, bart.	Anthony Ormsby, esq.	

The Board is convened monthly, and rarely fails in attendance. At each meeting all liabilities are discharged by cheques, payable to each creditor, except for very small sums, which are included in an aggregate draft in favour of the Local Inspector, who subsequently accounts for the several disbursements.

Bridewells.

The next tabular report upon the Bridewells of this county, which is compiled from the observations of the Inspector-General and the Local Inspector at their several visits, evidences the unprovided condition of the buildings, the inadequacy of the salaries of the keepers, and the consequent necessity of legislative interference for their improvement, or abolition.

The criminal jurisdiction of the Barony of Erris having been withdrawn, the bridewell at Belmullet, which is singularly defective, might be advantageously dispensed with, it being imperative on Grand Juries, under the 9th section of the 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, to provide bridewells *only* in localities in which *criminal* sessions are held. I trust, therefore, that measures will be taken, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Superintendence, for such discontinuance.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Swineford.		Westport.		Ballina.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	96	15	64	10	126	41
Of whom were Drunkards,	20	3	9	2	40	6
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	27	2	22	1	28	10
Of whom were Drunkards,	9	–	13	–	11	–
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly, and direct.		Weekly, and direct.		Weekly, and direct.	
Committals,	I was unable to verify them, as they had been transmitted to the county gaol.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs,	*A leak in the roof; several panes broken; the door of the male privy unhung, and the bolts of the cells loose.*		*Several repairs required;* but a presentment has been passed for effecting them.		*Yards require gravel; and the chimney of the Keeper's kitchen smokes.*	
Security,	*Quite inadequate.*		*Inadequate from the position of the privies.*		Sufficient, with care.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient for prisoners; *only one room for keeper.*		Sufficient.		*Keeper's accommodation very deficient.*	
Furniture and Bedding,	Fair.		Fair.		*Some blankets worn; and sheets below the prescribed number.*	
Water,	*None on the premises.*		*None on the premises.*		*None on premises.*	
Sewerage,	*None;* open cesspits.		*None; open cesspits.*		*None;* open cesspits.	
Cleanliness and Dryness,	*Rather slovenly; some damp spots.*		Clean, but *wretchedly damp in soft weather.*		Clean, but *damp in moist weather.*	
Cost of Dietary,	5*d.*		4*d.*		5*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£15.		£15.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper, salary £8.		Clerk of Petty Sessions.		A pensioner.	
Remarks,	*Keeper's family reside in the courthouse;* no prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody; *keeper resides in the courthouse.*		No prisoner in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo.

Bridewells.

—	Ballinrobe.		Belmullet.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	53	5	33	9
Of whom were Drunkards, .	18	2	8	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	9	–	8	–
Of whom were Drunkards, .	5	–	5	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Weekly, and direct.		Fortnightly.	
Committals, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs, ...	*Some panes broken; roof of privies not staunch; yards in grass.*		*Imperfect.*	
Security, ...	*Imperfect.*		*Quite insufficient.*	
Accommodation, . . .	Tolerable.		*Wretched.*	
Furniture and Bedding, . .	*Some blankets thin, and only one pair of sheets for each bed.*		Adequate.	
Water, how supplied, . .	*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*	
Sewerage, ...	*Imperfect.*		None.	
Cleanliness and Dryness, . .	*Privies filthy; building very damp in soft weather.*		*Some of the cells from damp unfit for occupation.*	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day,	5*d.*		5*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£15.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	*House and farm.*		A pensioner.	
Remarks, ...	Two males in custody.		—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

COUNTY OF MEATH GAOL, AT TRIM.—VISITED ON THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	2	–	2
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	1	–	1
,, further Examination,	3	–	3	1	–	1
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	5	1	6	1	–	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	19	3	22	6	–	6

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, Committed for Trial (once)—Felon, 1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	26	12	1866,	15	5
1865,	18	13	1867 (day of Inspection),	19	3

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1866,	2	–
1865,	–	–	1867, (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1867 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	1
1865,	–	–	Day of Inspection,	–	–
1866,	–	–			

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	3	–	13	–	1	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	64	5	30	10	30	4	6	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assaults,	14	–	9	–	2	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	–	4	–	2	–	1	–
Larceny,	18	22	24	13	11	7	2	1
Receiving stolen goods,	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, & attempts to defraud,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit Arson,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	–	5	–	2	–	–	–
Military offences,	13	–	9	–	3	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	4	4	7	–	4	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property, with violence,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	5	–	–	5	14	2	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	–	–	–	7	3	4	1	1
Prostitution,	–	8	–	8	–	10	–	1
Refused to give evidence,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
Untried on day of inspection,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Total criminal class,	127	51	109	48	87	27	15	3
Vagrancy,	–	1	2	–	11	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	33	3	19	6	9	1	–	–
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., c. 27)	10	7	8	5	8	1	2	–
Debt,	6	–	13	–	8	–	2	–
Remanded for further examination,	14	9	13	4	25	15	–	–
Total,	190	71	164	63	148	44	19	3

Committals.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1866.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	13	–
Criminals,	121	51
Vagrants,	2	–
Drunkards,	19	6
Dangerous Lunatics,	8	5
Criminal do.,	1	1
Total,	164	63

From 1*st January*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*

	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	–
Criminals,	110	42
Vagrants,	11	–
Drunkards,	9	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	8	1
Criminal do.,	2	–
Total,	148	44

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	136	40	Once within the year,	132	32
	Twice „	4	3	Twice „	4	3
	Thrice „	1	2	Thrice „	–	2
	Four times „	1	–	Four times „	–	–
	Five times „	–	1	Five times „	–	–
	Six times „	–	1	Six times „	–	–
	Total,	142	47	Total,	136	37

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	18·92	8·63	—	22·39	4·73	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	41		4th April.	34		20th June.
Lowest ditto,	12		24th Nov.	15		20th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	32		4th April.	31		22nd March.
Ditto, of females,	19		27th June.	12		23rd June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	11		24th Nov.	11		3rd Aug.
Ditto, of females,	1		24th Nov.	1		22nd March.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867 :—

21st March, 1860,	39	28th January, 1864,	35
18th May, 1861,	46	6th July, 1865,	49
16th June, 1862,	48	4th April, 1866,	43
12th November, 1863,	48	20th June, 1867,	36

There is nothing either in the amount of crime, or in the nature of it, when measured by the statistical returns for the current, and for the three preceding years, which appears to require special comment, the variation in numbers, especially among the males, being inconsiderable, as evidenced by the subjoined schedule of daily averages (fractions being omitted) for the respective years, viz. :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	17	9	1866,	18	8
1865,	20	8	1866 (eight months),	22*	4

A reference to the table headed "Number of Committals, specifying the Offences," &c., will further show the uniformity of crime, which prevails among both sexes; acts of violence and larcenies preponderating among the males, and similar offences against the person and property being also found to characterize the females, to which are to be added the concealment of the birth, and the abandonment of infants, and prostitution. There was but 1 juvenile, a male, in charge, no provision being made here for separating the youthful from the adult. In 1866, 9 males and 3 females, and in 1867, 11 males and 1 female, were committed here under this category, of whom 3 males and 2 females severally were transferred to reformatories. There were 2 "dangerous" lunatics,

* This higher figure is probably attributable to the longer sentences of some of the inmates, one being under a rule of *two years*, two of *twelve* months, one of *nine*, and two of *six* months.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

both males, in custody; but of later years this prison has not been oppressed by a large number of these most unfit inmates, and I congratulate the local authorities upon the passing of an Act, the 30th & 31st Vic., cap. 118, which renders the committal of the insane to gaols illegal from and after the 1st of January, 1868.

There were no returned convicts, known to be such; but, as photography is not employed here, the ascertainment of old offenders is not aided by this valuable auxiliary to justice.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	15	5	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	5	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells of *less* than 422 cubic feet,	50	30	Drying Room,	–	1
			Baths,	1	1
Cells to contain three persons,	10	6	Privies,	10	4
Sleeping Rooms,	7	–	Water-closets,	2	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	–	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Room,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	2	–
School Room,	1	–	Wells,	2	–
Workshops,	3	–	Tread-wheels,	2	–
Workshed,	1	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	117	–	Shirts,	44	28	Shifts,	6	30
Sheets, pairs of,	190	30	Jackets,	20	30	Jackets,	6	20
Rugs,	117	–	Vests,	20	44	Petticoats,	12	20
Bed-ticks,	117	–	Trowsers,	20	40	Aprons,	12	18
Bedsteads,	138	–	Caps,	20	24	Neckerchiefs,	12	20
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	20	30	Caps,	12	70
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	6	17

I found the gaol in a creditable condition of cleanliness, regularity, and sufficiently provided with bedding, blankets, and sheets, and with prisoners' clothing and shoes.

The repair was sound, except in some of the offices and stores; which, however, were about to be put into complete order; the ventilation satisfactory, the supply of water ample, and the sewerage effective. I feel bound to briefly recapitulate the prominent structural defects which have been frequently animadverted upon in former reports, and which have remained unaltered, viz., the insufficiency of the size of the cells for adaptation to the system of individual cellular separation; the want of the means of synoptical supervision; of proper provision for the debtors of both denominations, and both sexes; of covered lavatories; of baths attached to the reception rooms; and of partitions in the laundry, and on the tread-wheel. There is, moreover, no fit drying-room, and the punishment cells are insecure, floored with flagging, and imperfectly heated. It is almost needless to add that the principle of "association" is still maintained here, and that the old and imperfect system of classification prescribed by the Prisons Act (the 7th Geo. IV. cap. 74,) is applied to the males, the females falling short even of that meagre form of subdivision. I have thus enumerated the more prominent of the evils requiring correction, but, in the present transitional state of projected legislation, I am precluded from suggesting

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

any expenditure for carrying into effect improvements, which subsequent changes in the whole constitution and distribution of prisons might render nugatory.

The discipline appears to be satisfactory in the following particulars, viz. :—in the attendance at lock-up, in the ascertainment of the presence of prisoners in their cells, in the testing of the locks (24 new ones of Chubb's patent having been lately procured) of the bolts and bars of the cells, in the night rounds, and in the patrol (except that the latter does not embrace the exterior of the building, and that there is only one tell-tale clock), in the occasional circuits of superior officers at late and unexpected hours, in the custody of the keys by the Governor, and in the repair of the latter, as well as of the locks, under due supervision.

I would, however, in conclusion, having regard to the necessity of maintaining safe custody, and to the deplorable results of want of due vigilance, which have occurred in other gaols, urge the observance of the utmost strictness in searching visiters to prisoners, and of preventing contact and opportunities of conveying instruments of escape; and also in searching the persons of prisoners, and above all their bedding, and in examining the fastenings of the cell doors and the cell windows. Great care must also be taken in maintaining a complete night-patrol, and in testing its vigilance by means of tell-tale clocks, thoroughly protected against tampering.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	4	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	5	–

The record of punishments (all of which since the 1st of January, except one requiring magisterial adjudication, were inflicted by the authority of the Governor), is duly submitted at each meeting to the Board, and signed by the chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Washing in laundry,	–	2
Cleaning prison,	–	1
Pumping, cleaning prison, and other prison duties,	10	–
Total,	10	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	10	3
Sick,	6	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	–
Lunatics,	2	–
Total in custody,	19	3

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1864, . £2 8*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £2 15*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £2 1*s.* 6*d.*

Punitive labour can scarcely be said to exist here, the tread-wheel being rarely used, and the hand-pump affording the sole means of

nployment of this denomination. Industrial labour is maintained nly by making and repairing prisoners' clothes, on the part of the ıales, and by washing and sewing on that of the females. The)regoing schedule attests the small amount of profit derived from xtern sale. Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a weaver, tailor, and a shoemaker.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867 to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	93	44	97	31
Average daily number of pupils, . . .	6	3·66	7	3·862
Number of days on which school was held, .	295	238	307	209

The males are instructed daily, at the specified hours, by one of the watchmen, who has not been trained in any educational institution, and he assistant matron is appointed to teach the females; but this department is almost a nullity, a large proportion of the prisoners of this sex being derived from the class of prostitutes. The approved form of registry is in use, but the Chaplains do not visit the schools.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of newmilk.

Females.—Breakfast—3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint of newmilk.

Gruel is substituted for newmilk, as directed by the dietary table.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 8½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 8*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 18*s.* 8*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 4*d.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; newmilk, per gallon, 9*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 4*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 3*s.*; turf, per gauge, 1*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864, . 2·90*d.* | 1865, . 2·96*d.* | 1866, . 3·26*d.*

No complaints of the diet were preferred to me by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly. The Chaplains regularly inspect the provisions, observing the tabular form of comment on each item of consumption, as recommended by the Inspectors-General, and generally making a favourable report. I found, however, on examining the "Inspection of Provisions Book," some exceptions taken to the sweet milk, and to the buttermilk; the samples, which I tasted were all of good quality, but measures ought to be taken for exacting a penalty for any default in the contracts, as well as for supplying, at the expense of the contractor, some nutritive element in lieu of the article of food rejected as defective. A medical commission having been appointed to inquire into the sufficiency, or otherwise, of the existing dietary for prisons, the local authorities will be afforded an opportunity of giving expression to their opinions upon this vital element of gaol administration.

Books and Accounts.

The superior officers are duly provided with journals; and the registries, and the several records of discipline, consumption, and expenditure are generally kept with accuracy.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £1,587 14*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £1,637 8*s.* 8*d.* | 1866, . £1,594 11*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £56 14*s.* 5¾*d.* | 1865, . £56 3*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £54 13*s.* 11·28*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £5 16*s.* | 1865, . £4 16*s.* | 1866, . £3 15*s.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £3 7*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £3 3*s.* | 1866, . £5 2*s.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
1864, ...	66	4	6	1866, ...	66	7	1
1865, ...	66	6	11	1867 (to day of Inspection),	13	19	0

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
Rev. C. Burton, Local Inspector, ...	35	0	0
Rev. C. J. Bayly, Protestant Chaplain, ...	50	0	0
Rev. John Duncan, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	50	0	0
Thos. Wallace, esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0
Do., for compounding medicine, . . .	20	0	0
Resident.			
Capt. A. C. Knox, Governor,	206	0	0
Adam Boyd, Deputy Governor, ...	99	15	0

		£	*s.*	*d.*
	Geo. Marshall, Gate Porter, .	50	0	0
Turnkeys	Edward Kellett, *Tailor*,	45	0	0
	Wm. Savage, *Weaver*, .	40	0	0
	William Smith, . .	37	10	0
	James Corry, . .	37	10	0
	John Teelin, . . .	32	10	0
	John Eager, 1st Watchman, *shoemaker*, ...	30	0	0
	Do., Schoolmaster,	10	0	0
	Sam. Prestage, 2nd Watchman,	30	0	0
	Mrs. Jane Gordon, Matron,	45	0	0
	Miss Sarah Savage, Assistant Matron, ...	25	0	0
	Mrs. Maria Hatton, Hospital Nurse, ...	20	0	0

[All the turnkeys, except Edward Kellett, assist the schoolmaster in teaching.]

The intern officers are provided with fuel and gaslight in their apartments. The male turnkeys are provided with uniform. No other allowances are given, except the hospital nurse, who gets first-class workhouse rations.

Vacancies.

Christopher Mullen, turnkey, resigned, 12th July, 1866; John Teelin, watchman, promoted to the vacancy so caused, and Samuel Prestage appointed watchman in his stead. William Mooney, gate porter, superannuated 12th July, 1866, and Robt. Hughes appointed in his stead; and dismissed, 19th July, 1867, and George Marshall appointed in his stead, 10th August, 1867. Geo. Mooney, schoolmaster, died 9th August, 1866; and John Eager, watchman, appointed in his stead. Capt. H. L. Pendleton, Governor, died 6th December, 1866; Captain Alfred C. Knox appointed in his stead, 22nd December, 1866. Rachel Rice, hospital nurse, dismissed, 11th April, 1867, and Ellen Johnston appointed in her stead, 20th April, 1867; and dismissed, 10th August, 1867, and Mrs. Maria Hatton appointed in her stead, 14th April, 1867.

The Governor, who has been appointed since the last inspection, in succession to the late Captain Pendleton, appears to be an anxious and painstaking officer. The interns receive their salaries monthly, and the externs at the assizes.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	126	95
Chaplain, Established Church,	166	122
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	189	129
Surgeon,	292	211

Hospitals.

The accommodation for male and female patients is adequate, the wards being ventilated, and provided with baths and water-closets annexed, but the separation is incomplete, there being only a single staircase common to both sexes. The sanitary condition of the prisoners was, and had been satisfactory, and no deaths had occurred in the last three years. With regard to the administration of this department, it is proper to add that a report having been made by the Roman Catholic Chaplain in his journal to the effect that the bed-clothing of certain of the male inmates was in a filthy state, and unfit for use; the Board investigated the case, and having examined the Medical Officer, Dr. Wallace, declared their conviction that "upon his statement of the nature of the "diseases under which these prisoners were suffering, no other treat-"ment could have been pursued."

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	59	25	54	14	58	22	67	4
Number of days therein,	1,504	948	1,230	664	1,551	687	1,691	13
Average daily number,	4·11	2·59	3·37	1·82	4·25	1·88	6·194	·0476
Number of deaths,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,*	—		—		—		—	

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Dunsany.	William Thompson, esq.	Richard Odlum, esq.
Lord Killeen.	Abraham Colles, esq.	William Tisdall, esq.
Samuel Winter, esq.	G. A. Rotheram, esq.	Columbus Drake, esq.
Robert Fowler, esq.	E. J. Banon, esq., R.M.	R. C. Wade, esq.

The Board is convened monthly, and usually attains a sufficient number to form a *quorum* for the transaction of general business, but not for the confirmation of appointments, the attendance of a moiety of the whole body being requisite for this latter purpose. At each meeting all liabilities, except the salaries of the externs, as previously stated, are discharged by means of cheques drawn in favour of each creditor, unless for very inconsiderable sums.

* In the month of August, 1866, there was a stock of medicine laid in, which amounted to £16 13*s.* 8*d.*

BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

——	Navan.		Kells.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	144	12	76	25
Of whom were Drunkards, .	117	3	28	11
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	43	–	95	8
Of whom were Drunkards, .	38	–	9	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals, ...	Correct.		Correct, *except one of doubtful legality.*	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Satisfactory, *except the floors of the day-rooms.*		Satisfactory, *except the floors of the day-rooms.*	
Security, ...	Adequate.		Adequate.	
Accommodation, ...	Adequate.		Adequate.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient for existing requirements, except sheets, which, however, have been ordered.		Now sufficient.	
Water, how supplied, . . .	By a good pump.		By a good pump.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Effective.		Effective.	
Sewerage, ...	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory, *except that the lower tier is sometimes damp for want of eave-gutters and shoots.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.* for males; 4¼*d.* for females.		5½*d.* for males; 4½*d.* for females.	
Salary of Keeper, ...	£48.		£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.	
Remarks, ...	Two males in custody. No Local Board.		No prisoner in custody. No Local Board formed.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT

County of Monaghan Gaol.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN GAOL, AT MONAGHAN.—VISITED THE 15TH OF APRIL, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
„ further Examination,	–	2	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	1	1	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	1	6	7	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	11	–	11	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	–	–	
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	4	8	12	1	1	2
Total,	23	17	40	1	1	2

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	35	20	1866,	35	13
1865,	35	20	1867 (day of Inspection),	23	17

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	2	1	1867 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	–
1865,	1	2			
1866,	1	1			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	9	–	Debtors,	2	–
Criminals,	171	35	Criminals,	47	10
Drunkards,	110	60	Drunkards,	25	14
Dangerous Lunatics,	12	7	Dangerous Lunatics,	2	3
Total,	302	102	Total,	76	27

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	3	–	–	–	2	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	83	16	71	6	6	1	5	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	6	–	3	–	3	–	2	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on Duty,	2	–	4	1	2	–	–	–
Other assaults,	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	6	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
Larceny,	16	23	11	12	4	6	1	6
Receiving stolen goods,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Malicious offences against property,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	30	–	10	–	6	–	6	–
Military offences,	8	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	2	–	5	–	1	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	4	3	2	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	7	4	2	1	2	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	5	1	1	1	–	1	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	6	7	6	3	–	1	–	–
Other offences, viz.—								
Absconding from Reformatory,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Having unlicensed arms,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Estrated recognizances,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of contract,	1	2	4	1	1	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	186	58	140	29	32	9	17	7
Drunkenness,	110	59	110	60	25	14	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	15	13	12	7	2	3	4	8
Debt,	14	1	9	–	2	–	2	–
Remanded for further examination,	20	4	31	6	15	1	–	2
Total,	345	135	302	102	76	27	23	17

Number of Prisoners (*exclusive of Debtors*).

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1866.

		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	248	47
	Twice ,,	7	5
	Thrice ,,	3	2
	Four times ,,	2	2
	Five times ,,	–	–
	Six times ,,	1	1
	Eight times ,,	1	–
	Twelve times ,,	–	1
	Thirteen times ,,	–	1
	Total,	262	59

From 1*st Jan.*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*

		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	66	20
	Twice ,,	4	1
	Thrice ,,	–	–
	Four times ,,	–	–
	Five times ,,	–	1
	Six times ,,	–	–
	Eight times ,,	–	–
	Twelve times ,,	–	–
	Thirteen times ,,	–	–
	Total,	70	22

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	29.73	13.64	—	20·84	16.68	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	64		16th Jan.	55		1st Jan.
Lowest ditto,	27		8th Sept.	28		22nd March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	44		17th Jan.	33		1st Jan.
Ditto, of females,	21		30th Dec.	22		1st Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	18		5th Sept.	13		22nd March.
Ditto, of females,	9		10th Aug.	14		11th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867:—

13th January, 1860,	74	20th January, 1864,	68
8th December, 1861,	72	8th July, 1865,	79
26th January, 1862,	87	16th January, 1866,	64
13th June, 1863,	72	1st January, 1867,	55

Daily averages, fractions being omitted, for the years—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867, 3½ months.
Males,	32	38	29	20
Females,	19	19	13	16

A comparison of the above tables, each with the other collectively, leads to the gratifying conclusion that there is a marked decline in the aggregate of male criminals; the character of their crimes, as well as those of the females, who are chiefly derived from the depraved class of prostitutes, remaining unchanged—namely, acts of personal violence (in various gradations), and of disorder, and offences against property on the part of both sexes, which consist chiefly of larcenies. The number in custody on the day of my visit was the lowest within my official experience, now extending over many years; for, if we deduct the debtors and the lunatics from the total, we note but 17 males and 9 women, representing the tried and untried. With regard to the lunatics, I find that some of them have been allowed to linger here for periods ranging above *nine* years—a monstrous perversion of the law, which consigned these irresponsible beings to an institution designed for the punitive and reformatory treatment of responsible criminals, but which in the present session of Parliament has happily been repealed, as far as regards *future* committals.

Of the 17 females, 8 were insane; and I have, therefore, only to repeat, in the words of a former report, that the necessity of assigning some of the sane prisoners to the duties of supervision and attendance, and of withholding them from the enforcement of prison discipline, converts this section into an imperfect asylum.

The Board of Superintendence, being naturally most anxious to relieve the prison of lunatics termed "dangerous," entered into a cor-

NORTH DISTRICT

County of Monaghan Gaol.

respondence with the Guardians of the several unions throughout the county, requesting them to receive into their institutions *harmless* lunatics, to be transferred thither from the District Asylum at Armagh, so as to create vacancies, to be filled by those labouring under more violent affections, a request, which was acceded to in all the unions, with the exception of that of Clones, and an important depletion was consequently obtained.

There were no juveniles in charge at my inspection; and during 1866 and the expired portion of the current year, only 9 males and 1 female belonging to this category passed through the prison, of whom 2 only (both males) were transmitted to reformatories.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	2	2	Store Rooms,	3	3
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	–	–	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	3	1
			Baths,	1	1
Single Cells of larger size,	59	39	Privies,	4	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Waterclosets,	7	5
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	11	9	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	–
Workshops,	2	–	Crank-mill,	1	–
Worksheds,	24	–	Tell-tale clock,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	69	52	Shirts,	52	36	Shifts,	21	2
Sheets, pairs of,	64	18	Jackets,	29	60	Jackets,	16	15
Rugs,	57	10	Vests,	9	60	Petticoats,	28	8
Hammocks or Cots,	55	9	Trowsers,	18	49	Aprons,	16	8
Bed-ticks,	55	10	Caps,	–	6	Neckerchiefs,	16	6
Bedsteads,	26	–	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	–	14	Caps,	10	18
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	7	14	Stockings, pairs of,	3	3
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	16	12

I found the prison at my official visit in what I am bound to call, and I do so with great pleasure, its *normal* condition of order and cleanliness, and sufficiently provided with bedding, blankets, sheets, prison clothing, and shoes for both sexes. The supply of water for drinking, &c., which is raised by the crank-pumps from a deep well within the walls, is abundant, except in the drought of summer, soft water for washing, &c., being collected by the eave-spouting from the roof, and the sewerage is effective, and capable of constant clearance by flushing. The building generally is in sound repair; but some plaster had scaled off the wall of the *female* prison, which, however, was to be duly coated, whenever the weather should become dry and warm. I regretted, also, to observe indications of damp in almost every cell of the new *male* prison, but especially on the ground-tier, looking westward, the late heavy gales having driven the rain through the walls. As the latter are now seasoned, and are as impervious to the action of

oisture, as they ever will be without further protection, I fear that it ll be indispensable to staunch them by the application of cement.

The system of individual cellular separation is extended to all the iminal classes of both sexes, subject to the following exceptions:— t, Lunatics and their attendants; and it is one of the greatest jections to the presence of the insane in prisons, that it becomes dispensable to violate the most vital principle of this invaluable form discipline, which has now been rendered virtually compulsory in the isons of England, by the withholding of the Treasury contribution om those, which are not adapted for the enforcement of it. 2nd, Both xes are associated at exercise (with, however, intervals of space, so as prevent intercommunication) and at chapel, under the supervision of licers. The defective construction of the latter enables the male isoners to see the matrons in attendance; but this defect could be oviated by stretching a curtain across. 3rd, The females, moreover, s the laundry, drying-room, and the ironing-tables are included in one partment, have opportunities of intercourse, unless constant vigilance maintained. I refrain from any further observations, pending the ncertainty which exists as to the amount of change in the character of risons to be determined by the legislature.

The mode of attending the lock-up of prisoners, of subsequently scertaining their presence, and of securing the custody of the keys, is atisfactory; but the Governor never makes a circuit of the building t late and uncertain hours, so as to test the regularity and fidelity of ne night-watch, the patrol, both for the exterior and interior, being erformed by one of the turnkeys in rotation, with no check, except the ery inadequate one of a single detector-clock, which is quite accessible o tampering, and which ought, therefore, to be strengthened by placing n iron strap across the door of it, fastened by a special lock. A *second* lock, moreover, is indispensable for measuring the accuracy and activity f the night-guard. The locks are stated to be in a satisfactory condiion; when they are out of order they are repaired outside, in the resence of a prison officer, by a lock-smith, who is considered trustorthy.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	2	–	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	–	–

In the past year but two punishments were inflicted, both being warded by the authority of the Governor, who submits the record to ne Board for the signature of the Chairman at each meeting.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.	M.	F.	*Industrial Labour.*	M.	F.
rank-wheel and Oakum-picking, . . .	7	–	Shoemaking, . .	1	–
nitting and Sewing, .	–	4	Picking Oakum, . .	5	–
			Prison duties, . .	2	2
			Flowering, . . .	–	1
Total, . .	7	4	Total, . .	8	3

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	7	4
Industrial Labour,	8	3
Unemployed,	2	2
Debtors (unemployed),	2	–
Lunatics,	4	8
Total in custody,	23	17

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1864, . £7 8*s.* 9½*d.* | 1865, . £4 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £4 5*s.* 6*d.*

The only distinctive hard labour here consists of working the crank-pump for one hour daily, and is, of course, limited to the males. In the dry season, when the water is somewhat scanty, it has been found that the use of the pump tends to produce waste. It is proposed, therefore, to take measures for throwing it out of gear, and working it, merely as a means of fulfilling sentences, with weights and a register attached to it. Oakum-picking and stone-breaking, which is carried out in stalls with doors attached, are returned also under this heading, but partake more of the character of industrial labour, which is of small amount among prisoners of this sex, only one of the turn-keys being a handicraftsman, viz., a shoemaker. It would be highly advisable, in the event of a vacancy occurring in the staff, to select an officer capable of giving rudimental instruction in tailoring, all the male clothing being now supplied by contract. The females are employed in washing, which constitutes their severest labour; in knitting, muslin-sprigging, and in making up their own clothing, sheets for general use, and shirts for the males.

Schools.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867 to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	47	4	13	5
Average daily number of pupils,	6	2	4	3
Number of days on which school was held,	301	67	67	45

School-hours.—Males, from 12 to 2 o'clock; females, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Male juveniles, adults up to the age of twenty-one, and those, who exhibit a capacity or a desire for instruction, are taught daily by a schoolmaster who is represented to be competent. The females are schooled by the assistant-matron; but in this department little is effected, the bad character of many, who are prostitutes, the short terms of imprisonment, and the necessity of attending the lunatics, who form a large proportion of prisoners of this sex, having hitherto proved almost insurmountable obstacles to the attainment of any proficiency. The approved form of registry is in use, but the Chaplains do not habitually visit the schools, and record their opinions.

Dietary and Contracts.

reakfast—Males—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—
s. oatmeal in stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk.
Dinner—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Females—12
brown bread, and ¾ pint of sweet milk.
Prisoners under fifteen years of age get 5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint
buttermilk for breakfast; 8 oz. bread, and 1 pint of gruel for dinner, and 4 oz.
ad for supper.
Gruel twice a week to all prisoners for dinner in place of new milk, and prisoners
tenced to one month or under get gruel daily instead of sweet milk; and
ates get beef and soup twice a week for dinner, and 8 oz. of bread and ½ pint
new milk for supper for males, and tea in lieu of milk for females.

Contracts—Bread, brown, per stone, 2*s.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; meat, per lb.,
; new milk, per gallon, 9*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 7*d.*;
ls, per ton, £1 0*s.* 6*d*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.* 4*d.*;
p, per cwt., £1 8*s.* 6*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three
eceding years:—

1864, . 2·46*d.* | 1865, . 2·5*d.* | 1866, . 3·26*d.*

No complaints were preferred in reference to the diet by any of the
isoners, whom I questioned singly, and I tasted the bread, milk, and
rabout, and found them all of unexceptionable quality. The Chap-
ns are regular in their inspection of the provisions, and observe
e tabular form of comment, but no entries appear with regard to
e gruel, although it is a normal item of consumption.

Books and Accounts.

The superior officers are provided with journals, which are duly
bmitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman. That of the
edical Officer, and the books relating to his department, are espe-
ally satisfactory. The registries and the authorized forms relating to
scipline and expenditure are kept with praiseworthy care. In the
-laws, however, I would advise that an alteration should be made in
e rule, which permits the same number of visits to the "tried" and
untried," as convicted prisoners almost universally are allowed this
ivilege only *once in three months.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding
ears:—

1864, . £1,390 15*s.* 6½*d.* | 1865, . £1,318 3*s.* 8*d.* | 1866, . £1,300 9*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £25 15*s.* 1·23*d.* | 1865, . £21 13*s.* 5·52*d.* | 1866, . £28 17*s.* 11·9*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for
e last three years:—

1864, . £3 10*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £3 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £1 8*s.* 0*d.*

Amount repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise
risoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £15 13*s.* 10½*d.* | 1865, . — | 1866, . £6 14*s.* 3*d.*

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for maintenance, &c.
certain classes of prisoners—

1864, . £124 4*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £130 17*s.* 7*d.* | 1866, . £159 0*s.* 4*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-resident.			
Thomas A. Young, esq., Local Inspector,	92	6	2
A. K. Young, esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0
Rev. Wm. R. Bailey, D.D., Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. John Bleckley, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. L. T. O'Neal, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
Resident.			
John Temple, Governor,	150	0	0
Turnkeys. Robert Brown,	45	0	0
Alex. Wray,	36	10	0
Thomas Dunwoody,	30	0	0
James Campbell,	30	0	0
Robert Farley,	30	0	0
John Clark, *employed in teaching*,	30	0	0
John Nichol, *Shoemaker*,	30	0	0
Anne Irwin, Matron,	30	0	0
Eleanor Hanna, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0

No change has taken place in the staff, but the salaries of the turnkeys have been raised from £27 10*s.* to £30. None of the officers are supplied with food-rations, but are provided with fuel and lighting, and the turnkeys are furnished with uniforms and fire-arms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	166	55
Chaplain, Established Church,	161	48
Presbyterian Chaplain,	136	34
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	176	51
Surgeon,	151	42

The visits of the Presbyterian Chaplain fell below the *minimum* number prescribed by the Prisons Act; but this deficiency is to be attributed to a domestic affliction.

Hospitals.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	4	3	4	3	2	2	1	1
No. of days therein,	1,098	366	899	925	383	461	105	105
Average daily number,	3	1	2·46	2·53	1·05	1·26	1	1
No. of deaths,	1	–	3	2	–	1	1	–
Cost of medicine,	£6 13*s.* 7*d.*		£15 3*s.* 9½*d.*		£8 1*s.* 10*d.*		—	

The accommodation for the sick of both sexes is adequate, and the wards are fitted with water-closets, but not with fixed baths. The old hospitals are allocated for the reception of lunatics. The sanitary condition of the prisoners was, and had been satisfactory.

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to day of inspection in 1867:—

One on the 24th January, 1866; and one on the 14th February, 1867.

Board of Superintendence.

Robert B. Evatt, esq.	Major Jesse Lloyd.	Henry G. Johnston, esq.
James Hamilton, esq.	A. A. Murray Ker, esq.	Wm. F. De V. Kane, esq.
John Jackson, esq.	B. G. Brook, esq.	John Madden, esq.
George Morant, esq.	Edward Wm. Lucas, esq.	Captain Thomas Coote.

The Board assembles monthly for the discharge of general business; but I feel bound to repeat the suggestion, which I ventured to offer in my last report—namely, the adoption of the practice which prevails in the majority of the gaols throughout the kingdom, of discharging all liabilities at each meeting by means of cheques payable to the creditors individually, and especially of paying the salaries of the subordinate officers, who thus enjoy a considerable advantage in dealing for the necessaries of life.

	Castleblayney.		Carrickmacross.		Clones.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	137	32	88	16	51	49
Of whom were Drunkards,	68	22	39	13	30	42
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	35	14	10	9	9	8
Of whom were Drunkards,	28	8	3	8	3	5
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Good, but whitewashing required.		In fair repair, *but the flays of the day-rooms require re-setting, and the sheds to be repaired and raised. The cistern in a ruinous state.*		In good repair.	
Security,	Tolerable.		*Both yards very insecure.*		*Yards insecure.*	
Accommodation,	Adequate.		Adequate.		Adequate.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Now sufficient.		Now sufficient.		Now sufficient, but some *blankets in holes.*	
Water, how supplied,	By a pump on the premises.		By a pump on the premises.		By a pump on the premises.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory, *but sometimes damp in soft weather.*		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40.		£35.		£35. Court-keeper.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		None.		None.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. No Local Board formed.		No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		One female in custody.	

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

North District.

County of Monaghan.

Bridewells.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON GAOL, AT ROSCOMMON.—VISITED ON THE 19TH OF JUNE, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	6	2	8	1	–	1
Under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	7	3	10	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	–	6	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
In default of Bail,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	29	10	29	1	–	1

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—convicted summarily—1 male (committed once).

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	26	17	1866,	38	21
1865,	55	18	1867 (day of Inspection),	29	10

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	1	1866,	–	–
1865,	–	–	1867 (day of inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	2	2	1867 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	–
1865,	1	2			
1866,	2	–	Day of Inspection,	–	–

Sentences of Prisoners in custody on day of inspection.

Males: 2 years, 3; 12 months, 3; 9 months, 2; 6 months, 5; 1 month, 2; 14 days, 2; 48 hours, 1.

Females: 2 years, 1; 12 months, 2; 1 month, 4.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
Exposing Person,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	–	–	22	–	11	–	1	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	3	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Drunk while in charge of a railway engine,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	44	6	62	13	16	1	3	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	6	–	11	–	–	–	1	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	11	–	13	–	4	–	4	–
Other assaults,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	1	–	–	2	–	2	–
Robbery,	6	9	15	7	5	2	6	4
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Larceny,	17	10	8	7	4	1	–	–
Receiving stolen goods,	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1
Embezzlement,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Maliciously putting stones on Railway,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Attempt to commit suicide,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sending boy up chimney,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	6	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Military offences,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Prison breach,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	15	8	2	2	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	10	6	12	5	4	1	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	10	7	9	15	5	11	–	4
Militia offences,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Breach of contract,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leaving service,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Cruelty to animals,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	145	51	170	51	62	16	24	9
Vagrancy,	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–
Drunkenness,	13	20	16	15	7	12	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	11	11	14	10	2	3	1	–
Debt,	14	–	12	1	3	–	3	1
Remanded for further examination,	15	3	15	4	8	–	–	–
Total,	198	85	228	81	82	34	29	10

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	12	1	Debtors,	3	–
Criminals,	163	55	Criminals,	59	16
Vagrants,	1	–	Vagrants,	–	3
Drunkards,	16	15	Drunkards,	7	12
Dangerous Lunatics,	14	10	Dangerous Lunatics,	2	3
Habeas Corpus,	22	–	Habeas Corpus,	11	–
Total,	228	81	Total,	82	34

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.		M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	183	56	Committed	Once within the year,	79	24
	Twice ,,	4	6		Twice ,,	–	1
	Thrice ,,	1	1		Thrice ,,	–	1
	Four times ,,	–	1		Four times ,,	–	–
	Five times ,,	–	1		Five times ,,	–	1
	Total,	188	65		Total,	79	27

Averages &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	37·742	15·874	—	29·37	9·21	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	91		26th Feb.	51		16th April.
Lowest ditto,	28		10th Sept.	30		28th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	71		26th Feb.	38		16th April.
Ditto of females,	26		28th Mar.	13		16th April.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	15		10th Sept.	22		28th Feb.
Ditto of females,	8		31st Oct.	7		1st June.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867 :—

16th April, 1860,	64	20th December, 1864,	62
29th November, 1861,	61	29th June, 1865,	84
27th February, 1862,	75	26th February, 1866,	91
27th January, 1863,	69	16th April, 1867,	51

An examination of the preceding tables collectively, and of the daily averages for the three last years, and for the expired portion of 1867, which stand as below (fractions being omitted), we arrive at the conclusion that a slight tendency to improvement, so far it is to be measured by the diminution of numbers in both sexes, is indicated. It is however, to be noted that the opening of the District Asylum at Castlebar, on the one hand, has lowered the ordinary contingent of lunatics, while on the other, the very long terms of imprisonment awarded to the "tried" in custody on the day of inspection, tend to swell largely the daily average, of no less than 13 out of 18 so circumstanced, being under sentences varying from six months to two years:—

Daily Averages.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	30	14	1866,	37	15
1865,	40	16	1867 (6 months),	29	9

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

The character of the offences remains unchanged, being directed more against the person, than against property, and embracing every gradation of disorder, and violence, from a breach of the peace to homicide, for there is but little skilled crime found in the district, larcenies, and other forms of robbery, unaccompanied by violence, constituting a large preponderance of the remainder. Among the females especially drunkenness is prevalent, they being chiefly prostitutes, constantly recurrent to prison, to which unhappy, and degraded class seven of the ten in charge on the above day belonged.

There was only one lunatic (a male) committed as such, but there were two others, who, although committed for other offences, were obviously of unsound mind. The increased accommodation supplied at Castlebar Asylum, as before stated, has afforded a seasonable relief, and I rejoice that in the last session of Parliament, the legislature has purged the statute book of the law, which has operated so unfavourably during a long series of years upon the discipline of the gaols of this kingdom, and upon the chances of recovery on the part of the insane, who hitherto have been unjustly consigned to these most unfit receptacles.

In the last year, no less than 14 males and 10 females were sent to prison under the category of "dangerous lunatics."

There was only one juvenile, a male, youthful offenders being rare, and the total, falling within this denomination during the last two years, having amounted to but 6 males and 2 females, of whom 3 and 1 respectively were transmitted to reformatories.

There were no returned convicts ascertained to be such, but one female was suspected to have undergone penal servitude. Photography, a most important auxiliary to justice, in tracing the antecedents of old offenders, is in use here.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	1	Worksheds,	8	–
Yards,	7	1	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	7	1	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high=432 cubic feet,	58	16	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	–	2
			Baths,	2	3
Cells to contain three persons,	3	–	Privies,	7	–
Sleeping Rooms,	4	3	Water-closets,	3	5
No. of Beds in such rooms,	8	6	Pump,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Well,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshops,	2	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	107	11
Sheets, pairs of,	150	4
Rugs,	119	5
Bed-ticks,	112	6
Bedsteads,	123	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	104	–
Jackets,	15	61
Vests,	15	68
Trowsers,	15	88
Caps,	15	10
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	15	62

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	26	–
Jackets,	9	17
Gowns,	9	17
Petticoats,	9	9
Aprons,	18	8
Neckerchiefs,	18	8
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	9	20

I found the prison at my inspection, clean, and orderly, well ventilated, free from damp (the leakage noticed in former reports having been

North District.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

staunched), and furnished with bedding and clothing sufficient for the existing requirements. Since the last official visit of my colleague, a new stove has been placed, the flue pipe of which is contiguous to the punishment cells for the males, those for the females being without even these inadequate means of artificial heating. Bells also have been duly hung in both hospitals, and in the female prison. In other respects no alteration has been effected, and it is necessary that I should briefly recapitulate the defects, which have been frequently commented upon by the Inspectors-General, although with regard to the majority of them, I feel bound, in the present transitional state of legislation in reference to gaols, to abstain from urging upon the local authorities any particular action, as my suggestions might be rendered nugatory hereafter by a complete remodelling of the constitution, and distribution of county and borough prisons.

The defects to which I allude, are as follows:—The imperfect accommodation for debtors of both sexes, the male marshalsea not admitting of proper classification, and there being no provision of any kind for the females, who are placed very inconveniently in the hospital; the want of reception-rooms for both sexes, of partitions in the laundry, and the stone sheds, and of relief stalls at the tread-wheel. The chapel, moreover, is very faulty in construction, and consequently the prisoners of both sexes are in view of each other during divine service. There are no covered lavatories in the male quarter, nor warm baths in the female section, and the offensive privy in the male marshalsea before noticed, still remains unremedied. But, under all circumstances, and irrespective of any organic changes which may be determined by the legislature, it is of paramount moment that immediate measures should be taken for securing a constant and unfailing supply of pure water, unaffected by the infiltration of noxious matter, and a clear and effective sewerage, in order to prevent the possibility of such pollution, as both these vital elements of health here have hitherto not been sufficiently regarded.

The males are placed in four classes, felons and misdemenants being subdivided into the "tried" and "untried," and they sleep and take their meals at all seasons in their cells, although the latter are not artificially heated. They are also partially separated while working the tread-wheel, but are otherwise brought into association. The females are assumed to be subjected to "individual cellular separation," but the intermixture of lunatics injuriously modifies the application of that system, and, indeed, the whole administration of this department is lax and unsatisfactory, the laundry not being stalled, and the supervision during exercise, and ordinary employment not being strictly maintained.

The forms of discipline observed in connexion with the lock-up, the ascertainment of the presence of each prisoner in the cells, the examination and testing of the locks, bars, and other appliances of security, the night patrol, the visits at uncertain and unexpected hours on the part of the superior officers, the custody of the keys, and the means of communication at night, are on the whole to be commended. There is, however, only one tell-tale clock, which is insufficient for testing the vigilance and regularity of the night watch, two at least being indispensable, and locks of the best construction are required as a protection against tampering. Some of the locks, moreover, are old and weak, but some new ones had been recently obtained from an eminent locksmith in Dublin.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	13	5	Dark or Refractory Cells,	13	2
Stoppage of Diet,	5	–	Stoppage of Diet,	6	1
Other Punishments,	1	–	Other Punishments,	2	–
Total,	19	5	Total,	21	3

The record of the punishments, which during the current year, from the 1st of January up to the day of inspection, were awarded solely by the Governor, is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and is signed by the Chairman of the day.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Pumping water, ... 5 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Whitewashing,	5	–
Painting,	3	
Prison duties,	5	1
Cleaning walks,	3	–
Washing,	–	2
Sewing,	–	4
Total,	16	7

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	5	–
Industrial labour,	16	7
Sick,	1	1
Unemployed,	3	–
Debtors (unemployed),	3	1
Lunatics,	1	–
Nursing,	–	1
Total in custody,	29	10

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1864, . £4 14*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £5 4*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £4 15*s.* 2*d.*

Hard labour is maintained by shot drill, by the hand-pump, which is not stalled, and by the tread-wheel (which is partitioned), whenever the number of prisoners available for the fulfilment of this sentence is sufficient to work it. Industrial labour, as appears by the schedule of extern sales, is of a very inconsiderable amount, and depends in a great measure on the casual presence of prisoners, who possess a knowledge of trades, one of the turnkeys only being a handicraftsman, viz., a weaver. In the event of a vacancy occurring, it would be very desirable to appoint a tailor.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	196	50	105	35
Average daily number of pupils,	19·09	8·145	20·4	4·45
Number of days on which school was held,	197	241	90	133

School-hours.—Males—10 to 2. Females—10 to 1.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

The males are instructed daily by the Clerk of the Board of Superintendence, who, though not regularly trained to tuition, is reported to be efficient, as evidenced by the amount of progress among the pupils. The females are taught by the Assistant Matron, and the approved form of registry is observed for both sexes; the Protestant Chaplain occasionally visits and enters his comments upon the schooling.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month get oatmeal gruel at dinner in lieu of milk.

Gruel substituted for milk to all classes for dinner on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.* 9*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 11*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 4*s.* 9*d.*; turf, per ——, 1*s.* 10*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9*s.* 2*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 1*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864, . . 2¾*d.* | 1865, . . 2½*d.* | 1866, . . 2·52*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned individually with regard to the dietary, and having tasted the white and brown bread, and the stirabout, I ascertained them all to be of good quality; upon reference, however, to the "Inspection of Provisions" Book, which is kept by the Chaplains in the prescribed tabular form, I found that several exceptions from time to time had been taken to the milk, and in such cases butter, or some other nutritive element had been substituted at the expense of the contractor.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £1,599 4*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . 1,729 18*s.* 2*d.* | 1866, . £1,596 9*s.* 4*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £33 0*s.* 11*d.* | 1865, . £25 18*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £27 14*s.* 11*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . — | 1865, . — | 1866, . £1 1*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £5 8*s.* 1½*d.* | 1865, . — | 1866, . —

Amounts repaid out of Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners:—

1864, . £122 10*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, . £184 1*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £162 18*s.* 4*d.*

Books and Accounts.

All the officers, both extern and intern, are provided with journals, and the several forms directed and suggested by the authorities respectively, are adopted here (with the exception of the "Daily Employment of Prisoners" book, and the "General Visitors" book), and are carefully filled. I discovered, however, some errors in the gate-porter's record, which constitutes a very important check upon the abstract of daily consumption.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.
Captain Thomas C. Knox, Local Inspector,	92	6	2
John Harrison, esq., Medical Officer,	74	0	0
Rev. Mathew N. Thompson, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Very Rev. Thos. M. Phillips, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1
Resident.			
George Speer, Governor,	200	0	0
William J. Stanley, Clerk and *Schoolmaster*,	60	0	0
Thomas Padin, Gate Porter,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. Joseph Minchin, *Weaver*,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Daniel Huchinson,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Thomas Henry,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. James Hanley,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Mathew Morrison,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Peter Bannon,	35	0	0
Maria Corry, Matron,	32	6	0
Margaret Bradley, Assistant-Matron and *Schoolmistress*,	25	0	0
Winifred Jackson, Nurse,	17	0	0

Vacancies, &c.

Mathew Morrison and Peter Bannon, turnkeys, appointed; Patrick Bourke and Michael Morton, turnkeys, resigned.

None of the intern officers receive food rations, but the turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	213	81
Chaplain, Established Church,	210	79
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	166	70
Physician,	363	128

Hospitals.

There are separate quarters provided for the sick of both sexes, to which lavatories and water-closets are attached. No alteration has taken place with regard to the bath, the defects of which were noted in former reports, but stoves have been introduced into the male hospital, the chimneys of which are imperfect in draught. There was but one patient (a male) at the period of my visit, and the sanitary condition of the prisoners was reported to me as being more favourable, than in 1866. In the early part of the present year, some cases of fever of a low intermittent character were imported into the gaol, but happily without any fatal result.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	27	4	26	5	43	8	17	3
Number of days therein,	620	628	575	471	1,189	306	514	218
Average daily number,	1·69	1·71	1·6	1·29	3·25	0·31	3·02	1·28
Number of deaths,	3	–	2	1	6	2	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£24.		£24.		£24.		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to day of inspection in 1867:—

1866.—Eight: 19th February, 9th March (2), 2nd April, 7th July, 19th and 20th August, and 3rd September.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Crofton, D.L., J.P.	Capt. P. H. O'Conor, esq., D.L., J.P.	William Garnett, esq.
Major-General Mitchell, J.P.	John T. Dillon, esq., J.P.	Henry Smyth, esq., J.P.
Joseph A. Holmes, esq., J.P.	Capt. Thos. W. Goff, D.L. J.P.	Capt. P. Balfe, J.P.
B. W. Bagot, esq., J.P.	Thos. A. P. Maypother, esq.	Capt. H. Taaffe Ferrall, D.L., J.P.

The Board is convened monthly, and at each meeting all claims, except the salaries of the extern officers, are discharged; the mode of payment being by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor, save for very small amounts, which are defrayed collectively by the Local Inspector, who subsequently accounts for the several disbursements, and produces vouchers.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.—The annexed tabular statement, which is compiled from the observations of the Inspector-General, and of the Local Inspector, at their several visits, exhibits the very unsatisfactory condition of these

STATE OF

	Boyle.		Athlone.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	66	32	87	31
Of whom were Drunkards, .	9	12	12	14
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	5	2	7	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	1	–	–	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Fair; guard-beds have been provided for drunkards, and perforated zinc windows placed in the cells for drunkards and lunatics.		—	
Security, ...	Satisfactory.		*Very insecure.*	
Accommodation, . . .	Adequate.		*Wretched.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	*Sheets below the prescribed number.*		*Blankets worn, and only one sheet for each bed.*	
Water, how supplied, . . .	By a good pump.		*Pump out of order, and water unfit for use.*	
Sewerage, ...	Effective.		*Imperfect.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	*Rather untidy; and the lower tier of cells very damp.*		*Damp, and ill-ventilated.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.*		4*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£15.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £7.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks, ...	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

minor prisons, and the inadequacy of the salaries of the keepers, but these evils will, doubtless, be speedily dealt with legislatively, either by abolition, or by compulsory rectification.

BRIDEWELLS.

Castlerea.		Strokestown.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	
125	32	47	42	No. of Committals in past year.
71	8	5	26	Of whom were Drunkards.
48	4	15	5	No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection.
34	–	–	5	Of whom were Drunkards.
Weekly.		Fortnightly.		Petty Sessions and Transmittals.
Correct.		Correct.		Committals.
Correct.		Correct.		Registry.
Imperfect.		Fair.		Repairs and Order.
Insufficient.		*Yard insecure.*		Security.
Wretched.		*Inadequate.*		Accommodation.
Insufficient.		*Insufficient.*		Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.
None on premises.		*By a pump on the premises.*		Water, how supplied.
None; cess-pools cleared through the house.		*None; a cess-pool.*		Sewerage.
Fair.		Fair.		Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.
4½*d.*		4*d.*		Cost of Dietary per head per day.
£15.		£15.		Salary of Keeper.
Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		Whether Keeper follows any other employment.
—		—		—

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

COUNTY OF SLIGO GAOL, AT SLIGO.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 21ST MAY, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–		–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	2	4	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	6	4	10	1	–	1
Under Poor Law Act,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Total,	22	8	30	1	–	1

Juvenile.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—Summarily convicted, . 1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	17	10	1866,	15	6
1865,	11	8	1867 (day of Inspection),	22	8

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	1	1	1866,	1	–
1865,	–	1	1867 (day of Inspection),	1	1

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1866,	–	–
1865,	–	–	1867 (day of Inspection),	1	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	1	1	1867 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	2
1865,	2	3	Day of Inspection,	–	1
1866,	1	2			

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Common assaults,	99	18	78	15	18	6	3	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	1	–	4	2	5	5	1	1
Other assaults,	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–
Larceny,	6	7	10	7	8	4	2	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
Obtaining Money by false pretences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	–	2	–	2	1	2	1
Malicious offences against property,	2	2	3	–	1	–	–	–
Offences against the Currency,	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	7	6	5	3	2	1	1	1
Revenue offences,	8	5	–	2	2	1	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	1	2	–	1	1	–	1
Against property, with violence,	5	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	2	1	4	–	1	1	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	9	–	2	2	6	1	3	1
Breach of Fishery Laws,	3	–	4	–	10	–	–	–
Breach of Game Laws,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Leaving Service,	2	–	–	2	2	1	–	–
Breach of Dog Laws,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	160	44	133	33	70	23	18	8
Vagrancy,	2	6	3	8	2	–	1	–
Drunkenness,	74	21	73	47	19	14	2	–
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., c. 27),	1	2	1	1	1	–	–	–
Debt,	17	1	6	–	4	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	16	11	61	6	10	–	1	–
Total,	270	85	277	95	106	37	22	8

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	–	Debtors,	4	–
Criminals,	208	39	Criminals,	80	23
Vagrants,	3	8	Vagrants,	2	–
Drunkards,	73	47	Drunkards,	19	14
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	1	Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	291	95	Total,	106	37

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866. Committed—	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.* Committed—	M.	F.
Once within the year,	213	41	Once within the year,	87	23
Twice ,,	17	6	Twice ,,	6	2
Thrice ,,	6	5	Thrice ,,	1	–
Four times ,,	–	–	Four times ,,	–	1
Five times ,,	1	–	Five times ,,	–	–
Six times ,,	–	1	Six times ,,	–	1
Seven times ,,	1	–	Seven times ,,	–	–
Nine times ,,	1	1	Nine times ,,	–	–
Twelve times ,,	–	1	Twelve times, ,,	–	–
Total,	239	55	Total,	94	27

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	15·7	4·9	—	16·7	5·2	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	50		13th Jan.	33		3rd May.
Lowest ditto,	10		19th July.	16		31st Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	45		13th Jan.	25		5th March.
Ditto, of females,	10		6th Sept.	12		3rd May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	6		19th July.	10		16th April.
Ditto, of females,	2		13th March.	1		3rd Feb.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867 :—

18th February, 1860,	57	26th January, 1864,	52
27th June, 1861,	57	2nd July, 1865,	37
13th February, 1862,	60	13th January, 1866,	50
13th June, 1863,	55	3rd May, 1867,	33

Daily averages (fractions being omitted) for the years—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	16	5	From the 1st of January to the 21st of May, 1867,	16	5
1866,	15	4			

When we review the above schedules collectively, we find a singular uniformity both in the nature, and amount of offences, which continue to present the same proportion noticed in former reports, viz.—the very small aggregate of females committed here, and the almost entire immunity from *skilled* crime on the part of both sexes; the males, as before, being characterized by an extraordinary proclivity to personal

violence in various gradations, and the females by the disorderly disposition incident to their condition (the majority being prostitutes), and by larcenies.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

There was 1 juvenile (a male) in custody, 7 only of this sex and 1 of the other having passed through the prison during the current, and past years, of whom 1 (a male) was transmitted to a reformatory. There were, happily, no lunatics in charge. One male was suspected of being a returned convict, but, as photography is not in use here, this valuable auxiliary to justice, in tracing the antecedents of old offenders, is wanting.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	2	Worksheds,	56	–
Yards,	12	4	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	12	2	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	5	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	74	17	Drying Room,	–	1
			Baths,	3	–
			Privies,	20	3
Sleeping Rooms,	10	8	Water-closets,	2	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	13	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps,	2	–
Chapel,	1	–	Well,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshops,	5	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	126	2	Shirts,	70	–	Shifts,	20	5
Sheets, pairs of,	289	–	Jackets,	41	45	Jackets,	20	20
Rugs,	124	3	Vests,	33	10	Petticoats,	10	7
Bed-ticks,	128	–	Trowsers,	36	8	Aprons,	14	38
Bedsteads,	112	–	Caps,	25	–	Caps,	4	–
			Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	93	–	Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	22	–

I found the prison at my visit in the same creditable condition of order and cleanliness, which, I am bound to state from a long official experience, has prevailed here, in sound repair, and amply supplied with water (new iron tanks having been purchased), and with efficient sewerage. The stock of bedding, blankets, and sheets, and of prison clothing was sufficient for the requirements, and, whenever a fresh issue is needed, the Board never fail to direct the procurement of it. The drying-room has been judiciously improved, but the defects detailed in former reports remain uncorrected, and I therefore feel bound to recapitulate them, although in the present transitional condition of prison legislation I am unwilling to urge any definite course of action, as my suggestions might prove to be nugatory, if the changes, which are under discussion, with regard to the reconstruction and distribution of county and borough gaols should be carried into effect.

The defects referred to are as follows:—the partial insecurity caused by a large gate, which ought to be removed, or strengthened, the want of proper reception-rooms, of a supply of gas, and of the requisites for the system of "separation" in the cells, of partitions in the school-room and laundry, and on the tread-wheel, of water-closets in both sections, and of a bath on the male side of the hospital.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol

The males are classed in conformity with the prescriptions of the Prisons Act, the 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, and, when employed at stone-breaking, are placed in stalled sheds. The females are merely divided into two sections, according to their known, or presumed character, but prisoners of both sexes sleep, and take their meals in single cells.

The system of discipline observed at the lock-up, at the subsequent examination of the cells and ascertainment of the presence of the inmates, at the circuits performed by the superior officers, and at the night-patrol, is satisfactory; but the custody of all the keys, without exception, ought to be retained by the Governor, in whom the sole responsibility is vested; and the repair of the locks, when they require to be put in order, ought always to be completed under the direct supervision of a trustworthy prison officer.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	14	2	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	3	3

The record of punishments, which are not numerous here, is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman. Prisoners, when undergoing punishment, are specially visited by the Medical Officer.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Shot-drill and bone-breaking, .	14	–
Washing, ...	–	5
Total, . . .	14	5

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Picking oakum, ...	6	2
Sewing, ...	–	1
Total, . . .	6	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour, ...	14	5
Industrial labour, ...	6	3
Sick, ...	1	–
Debtors (unemployed), ...	1	–
Total in custody, . .	22	8

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1864, . £27 7*s.* 11*d.* | 1865, . £13 9*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £10 12*s.* 1*d.*

Punitive labour is maintained by the tread-wheel, by shot-drill, and by bone-breaking; and industrial employment consists of net-making, oakum-picking, and the exercise of such trades, as the prisoners may have learned antecedently to their committal. The females are also engaged in preparing oakum, and in washing, sewing, and knitting. Two of the turnkeys are shoemakers, and the Governor has a general aptitude for handicrafts, and is capable of teaching the rudiments of those, which are available within the walls of a prison, such as tailoring, &c.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	267	55	117	27
Average daily number of pupils,	11·6	3·9	10·2	5·
Number of days on which school was held,	261	261	121	121

School-hours—Males, 7 to 9 o'clock, A.M.; Females, 7 to 9 o'clock, A.M.

A master, who has been recently appointed, and is reported to be well qualified for his office, instructs, with the assistance of the turnkeys, the male prisoners at the hours stated. The approved form of registry has been adopted, and the Chaplains visit from time to time, and enter their observations. The female school is conducted by the matron, but in this department little is effected, prisoners of this sex being so few, as to be scarcely adequate to the discharge of ordinary prison duties, and being moreover sentenced to brief terms, and chiefly derived from the class of prostitutes.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—Males—8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—Males—14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Males and Females under 15 years of age:—Breakfast—5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread. Stirabout, ⅓ oatmeal and ⅔ Indian meal; bread, wholemeal.

All prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one month get oatmeal gruel for dinner instead of milk, and all prisoners in custody get gruel for dinner two days in each week.

Contracts.—White bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 8*d.*; brown bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 7*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 3*d.*; coals, per ton, 18*s.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 8¾*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 9*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864, . 2·3*d.* | 1865, . 2·4*d.* | 1866, . 2·75*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly; and upon tasting the bread, milk, and stirabout I found them to be of excellent quality. The Chaplains inspect the provisions regularly, observing the form of tabular comment upon each item of consumption, in accordance with the recommendation of the Inspectors-General, and very rarely taking exception.

Books and Accounts.

The Chaplains, the Medical Officers, and the Governor are provided with journals, and the registries, and the several forms, as prescribed, and suggested by the respective authorities, which embrace all matters of discipline, consumption, and expenditure, are kept with remarkable clearness, and accuracy.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £1,386 12*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, . £1,300 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £1,324 0*s.* 1*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £42 15*s.* 10⅞*d.* | 1865, . £53 1*s.* 8⅝*d.* | 1866, . £59 8*s.* 5*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1864, . £1 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £2 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £2 9*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1864 . £16 19*s.* 4½*d.* | 1865, . £11 6*s.* 10½*d.* | 1866, . £11 14*s.* 8*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1864, . £46 14*s.* 6¼*d.* | 1865, . £45 3*s.* 7¾*d.* | 1866, . £28 16*s.* 4*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
Capt. Henry Fawcett, Local Inspector, . . .	100	0	0
Rev. William Day, Protestant Chaplain, . .	30	0	0
Rev. Thomas Boyle, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	30	0	0
Robert Lynn, Physician, .	65	0	0
Edward Powell, Apothecary,	21	0	0
Vernon Davys, Clerk, . .	30	0	0
Resident.			
Edward Walsh, Governor, .	200	0	0
Wm. Shaw, Schoolmaster, ,	28	0	0
Turnkeys. Thomas Graham, . .	30	0	0
Alexdr. Crawford, *Shoemaker*, ...	28	0	0
James Lougheed, . .	28	0	0
James Buchanan, *Shoemaker*, . . .	28	0	0
Robert Kerr, . . .	24	0	0
Robert Fry, . . .	24	0	0
James Grier, . . .	24	0	0
Catherine Ryan, Matron, .	30	0	0
Mary Poe, Female Turnkey, ...	12	0	0

[All the turnkeys, except Alexander Crawford, assist the schoolmaster in teaching.]

Vacancies.

Matthew Morrison, turnkey, resigned, vacancy filled up by James Grier; Frederick Rutherford, schoolmaster, resigned, vacancy filled up by William Shaw.

The intern officers, except the Governor, are supplied with food-rations, and the turnkeys are further furnished with fire-arms, and uniforms. All the officers receive their salaries half-yearly.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	291	105
Chaplain, Established Church, .	155	49
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . ,	147	60
Physician, ...	184	70
Apothecary, ...	220	69

The zeal, and active supervision of the Local Inspector are attested by the number of his visits. The attendance of the Medical Officers is also very sedulous.

Hospitals.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	22	9	16	5	13	4	1	—
No. of days therein, .	307	177	239	112	270	62	55	2
Average daily number, .	·8	·5	·6	·3	·74	·18	·3	·014
Number of deaths, ,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cost of medicine, . .	7*s.*		£13 5*s.* 4*d.*		11*s.* 9*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to day of inspection in 1867, and at what dates :—

One on the 10th May, 1867.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

The quarters for the sick of both sexes, are commendable as to capacity, and ventilation, but are not fitted with water-closets. There is only one bath, which is ill-placed in a very dark small room, on the female side. The sanitary condition of the inmates of the prison, was, and had been satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

John Ormsby, esq.	Jemmett Duke, esq.	James Jones, esq.
James Wood, esq.	Charles W. O'Hara, esq.	William Phibbs, esq.
Richard Gethin, esq.	Colonel Knox Barrett.	Henry B. Crofton, esq.
Sir R. Gore Booth, Bt., M.P.	John Ffolliott, jun., esq.	Captain A. Martin.

The Board is convened monthly for the transaction of general business, and for the examination of the books, and accounts. All liabilities, except those reserved for payment by presentment at the Assizes, are discharged at each meeting, by drawing an aggregate cheque in favor of the Local Inspector, who duly produces receipts, and vouchers at the next sitting.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

STATE OF BALLYMOTE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	30	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	14	3
No. of Committals in the quarter ending the 31st March,	16	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	10	1

Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly, and direct.
Committals, whether regular?	Correct.
Registry,	Correct.
Repairs and Order,	Good.
Security,	Fair, with care.
Accommodation,	*Limited for females.*
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Adequate.
Water, how supplied?	By a pump.
Sewerage,	*None: cess-pools cleared through the building.*
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory.
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5½*d.* for both sexes.
Salary of Keeper,	£40.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

COUNTY OF TYRONE GAOL, AT OMAGH.—VISITED ON THE 13TH OF APRIL, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	6	–	6	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	16	4	20	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	22	–	22	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	6	8	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Drunkards,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Total in custody,	60	12	72	–	–	–

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, { Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—1 male Felon, four times committed.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	32	17	1866,	47	22
1865,	42	19	1867 (day of Inspection),	60	12

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	1	–	1866,	1	2
1865,	–	1	1867 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	1	6	1866,	2	6
1865,	–	6	1867 (day of Inspection),	2	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	–	1	1	6	–	6	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of Infants,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	111	16	70	13	16	9	7	6
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	7	–	13	–	7	–	7	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	17	4	8	3	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Robbery,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
Larceny,	39	25	20	23	10	6	7	4
Receiving stolen goods,	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	3	2	1	2	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	1	2	1	1	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit Arson,	–	–	1	1	–		–	–
Other Malicious offences against property,	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	13	21	2	–	18	–	18	–
Military offences,	47	–	1	–	3	–	2	–
Under Poor Law Act,	9	1	4	2	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	3	–	8	1	1	–	1	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	11	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	–	2	3	1	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	2	–	6	7	5	–	–	–
Other offences, viz.:—								
Game and Fishing Acts,	10	–	5	–	5	–	–	–
Leaving service,	20	3	16	3	1	–	–	–
Workhouse offenders,	4	5	1	5	4	2	–	–
Trespass,	4	–	2	–	3	–	–	–
Prison Acts,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fenianism,	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	324	88	185	71	83	18	51	10
Vagrancy,	9	33	9	36	1	7	1	2
Drunkenness,	88	29	72	43	7	7	2	–
Lunacy (under 1st and 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	2	2	3	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	29	21	23	3	13	1	6	–
Remanded for further examination,	34	12	30	7	–	–	–	–
Total,	486	166	322	160	104	33	60	12

NORTH DISTRICT

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867 :—

	M.	F.
1864,	5	3
1865,	2	2
1866,	4	1

	M.	F.
1867 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	–
Day of Inspection,	–	–

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	23	3
Criminals,	215	78
Vagrants,	9	36
Drunkards,	72	43
Dangerous Lunatics,	3	–
Total,	322	160

From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	13	1
Criminals,	83	18
Vagrants,	1	7
Drunkards,	7	7
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	104	33

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	252	78
Twice ,,	9	15
Thrice ,,	5	4
Four times ,,	2	3
Five times ,,	–	3
Six times ,,	1	–
Seven times ,,	–	–
Eight times ,,	–	–
Ten times ,,	–	1
Total,	269	104

From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.

Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	89	19
Twice ,,	1	5
Thrice ,,	–	1
Four times ,,	–	–
Five times ,,	–	–
Six times ,,	–	–
Seven times ,,	–	–
Eight times ,,	–	–
Ten times ,,	–	–
Total,	90	25

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	33·69	16·70	–	33·69	13·10	–
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	70		11th March.	73		27th March.
Lowest ditto,	29		27th Sept.	30		29th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	50		2nd Jan.	58		27th March.
Ditto, of females,	28		26th Feb.	18		3rd March.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	19		6th Oct.	19		3rd Feb.
Ditto, of females,	7		3rd Sept.	9		8th April.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol (exclusive of Debtors) during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1867 :—

29th March, 1860,	77	22nd April, 1864,	77
2nd July, 1861,	88	9th April, 1865,	70
12th May, 1862,	82	11th March, 1866,	70
29th May, 1863,	82	27th March, 1867,	73

Averages (fractions omitted) for the years annexed—

1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		3 months in 1867.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
34	20	34	24	35	17	32	18	33	16	33	13

An examination of the above table will lead us to the conclusion that the fluctuations in the male inmates are of no moment, the females, as it appears, being more subject to change.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

The prison was abnormally filled in the male quarter on the day of my inspection, no less than 18 being under sentence for riot; crimes against the person are, unhappily, very rife here, 6 men charged with "shooting at with intent to kill," whose trials were postponed from the last assizes, being in custody, while there were 5 others under rules of twelve, and one of eighteen months, for "grievous assaults." Indeed, when we deduct from the sum total of crime the aggregate of offences involving more or less violence (ranging from murderous assaults down to disorderly breaches of the peace), together with larcenies, we shall find a very inconsiderable balance; for the females, consisting as they do, chiefly of prostitutes constantly recurrent to gaol, come into one or other of these categories. There were 6 male debtors (2 masters and 4 paupers) in charge, and one juvenile, also a male. In the year 1866, 22, and in the present year 2 juveniles of this sex passed through the prison, of whom 2 only were transmitted to Reformatories. During the same term there were but 3 females of this age-period, one of whom was similarly disposed of. There was one returned convict (a female) known to be such; but I am happy to add that the gaol was free from the presence of lunatics.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	5	2	Store Rooms,	2	1
Day Rooms,	3	1	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Lavatories,	4	3
			Baths,	3	2
			Privies,	4	–
Single Cells of larger size,	44	37	Water-closets,	10	4
Single Cells of smaller size,	51	–	Fumigating Rooms (1 box),	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	5	–	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Number of Beds in such rooms,	8	–	Pumps,	3	–
Hospital Rooms,	6	–	Wells,	2	–
Chapel,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshops,	4	–	Hand-pump,	1	–
Worksheds,	29	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	89	102
Sheets, pairs of,	125	40
Rugs,	89	128
Hammocks or Cots,	–	50
Bed-ticks,	89	80
Bedsteads,	89	31

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	40	202
Jackets,	40	104
Vests,	40	18
Trowsers,	40	57
Caps,	40	96
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	25	15
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	25	79

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	12	47
Gowns,	12	43
Petticoats,	12	105
Aprons,	12	29
Neckerchiefs,	12	40
Caps,	12	45
Stockings, pairs of,	8	43
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	8	43

I found the prison in a creditable condition of order, and cleanliness, well ventilated, clean, and in sound repair, except an opening in the arched roof of one of the corridors of the male prison, which it is proposed to rectify by the application of an iron girder. The water-supply is ample, being raised by the power of the tread-wheel, and of a crank pump, and the sewerage is effective and capable of being flushed. The stock of bedding, blankets, and sheets, and of prison clothing, was adequate for the requirements. The building was free from damp, except in a few spots, in which the action of the severe frost of the winter and

NORTH DISTRICT

County of Tyrone Gaol.

spring had damaged the water-pipes, but measures had been taken for stanching them.

No alteration has been made since the last inspection by my colleague, but since my last official visit several material improvements have been carried into effect. To the defects, which remain, I feel bound to advert, but in the present uncertainty, which exists with regard to legislation upon the subject of prisons, involving possibly a complete change in their constitution and distribution, I am unwilling to do more then detail them. Those of the hospitals are discussed under their own heading. There is no adequate provision for female debtors, nor for patients of this sex, if affected by contagious disease; the form of the crank-pump is objectionable; proper bells are wanting to the male punishment cells; and no gas is furnished in any of the cells, and the tell-tale clock is accessible to tampering. The system of individual separation is applied to the males in its integrity, except at exercise at the crank-pump, and in chapel. Supervision to a certain extent is doubtless maintained, but in the chapel high seats for the officers, so as to command a plunging view of the congregation, are required, as well as the attendance of a sufficient number of officers during the Roman Catholic service, the great majority of the prisoners belonging to that communion. Again, I found pauper *debtors* intermixed with untried *criminals*, at the crank-pump, at which association is close and complete, an obviously illegal practice, for the 8th General Rule annexed to the 109th section of the Prisons Act (the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74) directs the classification required by the 6th section of the same Act (viz., the separation of debtors from the criminal classes) to be strictly observed; pauper debtors to be placed on the same footing as "untried poor prisoners," namely, as to diet, clothing (if required), and liability to punishment for infraction of such of the prison rules as affect their class, and does not of course contemplate such an amalgamation, as that to which I refer.

A further exception to the maintenance of "separation" is of course unavoidable in the case of lunatics of either sex. Lock-up takes place at 6 P.M., and unlock at 6 A.M. in summer, and in winter at sunset and sunrise, respectively. After lock-up the Governor or his Deputy, attended by the turnkeys, examine the cells and the fastenings, and ascertain by looking through the traps the presence of each inmate. The securing of the cells has been further improved by an alteration in the catches of the traps in the cell doors, and by the removal of the handles of the locks, in consequence of their having been tampered with. At 9 P.M. the final rounds take place, and the night watch is set, consisting of one watchman, who patrols both the interior and exterior of the buildings. His vigilance is very inadequately tested by a single and unprotected detector clock, but a second one, of a portable form, recently patented, is about to be adopted. At 10.30 all the keys are placed in the hands of the Governor, and kept by him in his bedroom till unlock next morning. He further, from time to time, makes unexpected circuits of the prison at later hours. The locks are reported to be in a satisfactory condition, and, when found to be out of order, they are repaired within the walls by a contractor under the superintendence of a prison officer.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells, .	33	4	Dark or refractory cells, .	7	–
Total, . .	33	4	Total, . .	7	–

The punishments, the records of which is duly submitted to the Board, were all inflicted by the authority of the Governor.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Hard-labour prisoners on tread-wheel five hours during the day. . 18 males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Hand-pump, ...	6	Sprigging, ...	4
Matmaking and weaving, .	6	Sewing, ...	5
Breaking stones, . . .	20	Washing, ...	2
Breaking bones, . . .	4		
Carpenter, ...	1		
Total, . .	37	Total, . .	11

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour, ...	18	–
Industrial labour, ...	37	11
Unemployed, ...	–	1
Debtors (unemployed), . . .	2	–
Prison duties, ...	2	–
Cook, ...	1	–
Total in custody, . . .	60	12

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1864, . £33 14*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £22 0*s.* 10*d.* | 1866, . £41 1*s.* 2*d.*

Punitive labour is maintained by the tread-wheel, and industrial labour, which is carried on here with laudable activity, and success, embraces generally weaving, the making of mats and brushes of a highly marketable quality, and stone-breaking on the part of the males; and washing, sewing, and sprigging muslin on that of the females; some carpentry work is also done here, and all the prison clothing, &c., and shoes are made up within the walls. Three of the turnkeys are capable of giving instruction in trades.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	292	106	112	40
Average daily number of pupils, . .	30·67	16·48	30·97	12·95
Number of days on which school was held, .	365	365	103	103

School-hours.—Males, from 10 A.M. to 12 noon. Females, from 12 noon to 1 P.M.

A competent master, trained in the schools of the Church Education Society, teaches the males and females in their respective cells, a matron of course being present during the tuition of the latter. The Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains frequently attend, and record their comments, but the Roman Catholic Chaplain rarely. The approved form of registry is kept. Hitherto in the returns furnished to the Inspectors-General credit has been taken for holding school on every day in the year, but the small amount of religious instruction, which is given on Sundays, &c., scarcely comes within this category.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. white bread and 1 pint sweet milk. Females—12 oz. white bread and ¾ pint sweet milk.

Juveniles, aged sixteen years and under.—Breakfast.—Males—7 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—6 oz. oatmeal and ¾ pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—12 oz. white bread and ¾ pint sweet milk. Females—10 oz. white bread and ½ pint sweet milk.

NOTE.—1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel for dinner for each prisoner twice a week, in lieu of sweet milk.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 3*d.*; rice, per cwt., £1 17*s.* 4*d*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7¾*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3¾*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 7*d.*; coal, Scotch, per ton, £1; ditto, English, per ton, £1 1*s.* 3*d.*; turf, per box of 80 feet, 2*s.* 4½*d.*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.* 9*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 5¾*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 13*s.* 4*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1864, . 2·52*d.* | 1865, . 2·58*d.* | 1866, . 2·93*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners with regard to the diet, except by one male, (an individual of very bad, and turbulent character, who had been repeatedly in gaol), as to *quantity* alone, but I ascertained that he had received regularly the prescribed amount.

The Chaplains inspect the provisions, and enter their comments in the tabular form, suggested by the Inspectors-General; and I found that the reports had been favorable since the appointment of the present contractor as to the bread, which heretofore had been not unfrequently excepted to.

The Medical Officer, it appears, has been in the habit of ordering *generally* an addition to the diet for particular prisoners employed in mat-making, some kinds of which involve severe labour, while others are easily performed; whenever, therefore, he shall be of opinion that such increase is absolutely necessary, it is indispensable that he shall "certify" the necessity for such "extra diet," and for its continuance from week to week, as directed by the 16th section of the 19th and 20th Vic., c. 68.

Books and Accounts.

The superior officers are provided with the journals, and the registries and forms prescribed and recommended by the several authorities are observed and kept usually with accuracy; but I discovered, with regret, some palpable errors in the abstract of daily consumption when compared with the other forms, which constitute checks upon it.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1864, . £2,009 15*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . £1,781 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £2,002 3*s.* 4*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1864, . £32 8*s.* 11·28*d.* | 1865, . £28 6*s.* 5·66*d.* | 1866, . £36 18*s.* 5·66*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1864, . £3 14*s.* 0*d.* | 1865. £5 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1866. . £0 14*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1864, . — | 1865, . £12 8*s.* 3*d.** | 1866, . —

* March, 1864, to March, 1865.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1864, . £144 5s. 10d. | 1865, . £151 11s. 2d. | 1866, . £128 19s. 6d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£
Non-Resident.	
G. A. Rogers, esq., Local Inspector,	130
Revd. Wm. Chartres, Protestant Chaplain,	40
Revd. Jno. Arnold, Presbyterian Chaplain,	40
Revd B. M'Namee, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40
Henry Thompson, esq., Surgeon,	—
Fras. Trenar, esq., Apothecary,	20
Resident.	
Wm. M'Clelland, esq., Governor,	175
Jno. Glendinning, Deputy Governor,	50
Turnkeys. Knox Ashfield,	28
Turnkeys. Saml. Mullan,	28
Turnkeys. Jno. Bleakely,	28
Turnkeys. Alex. M'Elroy, Superintendent of trades,	38
Turnkeys. Wm. Ellis,	28
Turnkeys. Edwd. Wynne,	18
Wm. Wright, Night Watch,	18
Wm. Noble, Schoolmaster,	28
Mrs. Maria Stubbs, Matron,	35
Mrs. Margt. Kidney, assistant do.,	22
Miss Jane Delap, assistant do.,	17

Vacancy.

Revd. Manasses O'Kane died, Revd. Bernd. M'Namee appointed.

The extern officers and the Governor receive their salaries at the assizes, and the interns monthly. The latter also are allowed £1 per month in lieu of rations, and the turnkeys are furnished with uniforms and fire-arms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	94	37
Chaplain, Established Church,	132	41
Presbyterian Chaplain,	161	40
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	141	42
Physician and Surgeon,	107	34
Apothecary,	2	10

The record of the attendance of the extern officers here presents a very unfavorable contrast to similar returns elsewhere, falling as it did during the year 1866, below the *minimum* of visits required by the Prisons Act, except in the cases of the Presbyterian Chaplain and of the Medical Officer, who slightly exceeded the prescribed amount. It is right, however, to observe that the former Roman Catholic Chaplain having died in office, the deficit was probably caused in the interval preceding the appointment of his successor.

Hospitals.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	19	4	7	6	8	2	4	2
Number of days therein,	327	27	124	62	120	10	38	19
Average daily number,	·89	·07	·34	·17	·33	·03	·10	·05
Number of deaths,	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£2 13s. 8d.		£2 16s. 9d.		£1 10s.		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to the day of inspection in 1867, and at what dates:—

One female died 28th January, 1866.

The hospitals, which are unprovided with baths, water-closets, and bells for the purpose of summoning aid, are seldom occupied, being

* Up to September, 1866.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

reserved exclusively for males suffering from contagious diseases. Ordinary cells have been prepared for the reception of patients less gravely affected, but they scarcely contain a sufficient number of cubic feet for sanitary purposes under these conditions.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir John M. Stewart, bart.	Charles Eccles, esq.	Major Francis Ellis.
Major A. W. C. Hamilton.	Captain A. F. Knox.	William F. Black, esq.
Samuel Vesey, esq.	T. W. D. Humphreys, esq.	Captain Thos. Auchinleck
Francis J. Gervais, esq.	A. MacKenzie Lyle, esq.	George E. Bowen, esq.

The Board assembles monthly and discharges all liabilities, except the salaries referred to above, the mode of payment being by cheques for each creditor, signed by three members of the Board, and countersigned by the Local Inspector, save for very small sums, which are included in one cheque, drawn in favor of the Local Inspector, and subsequently accounted for by him.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Dungannon.		Strabane.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	218	40	44	27
Of whom were Drunkards,	105	18	29	14
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	35	5	9	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	14	1	9	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals, whether regular,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Fair.		Some repairs about to be executed.	
Security,	*Imperfect in female yard from the position of the privy.*		*Imperfect.*	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		*Deficient in the means of separation.*	
Furniture, Bedding, & Utensils,	Sufficient.		Adequate.	
Water, how supplied,	By pumps.		By pipes from a reservoir.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory, *but some spots of damp.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4¾*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£60; Matron, £25.		£40; Matron, £20.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £8.		Court-keeper and petty-sessions clerk.	
Remarks,	2 male drunkards; 1 female in custody.		No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone.

Bridewells.

	Clogher.	
	M.	F.
No of Commitals in past year,	62	22
Of whom were drunkards,	11	8
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	10	1
Of whom were drunkards,	1	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly.	
Committals,	Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Sufficient.	
Security,	*Imperfect.*	
Accommodation,	Adequate.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Adequate.	
Water, how supplied,	By a pump.	
Sewerage,	Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40; Matron, £30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.	
Remarks,	Local Board formed.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH GAOL, AT MULLINGAR.—VISITED THE 17TH OF MAY, 1867.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Habeas Corpus Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Deserters for Examination,	1	–	1	–	–	–
For further Examination,	3	1	4	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	9	–	9	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	2	4	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	4	4	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	31	7	38	–	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Juveniles in Custody on day of Inspection.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, { Convicted summarily, 3 males. / Committed for trial, 1 ,,

Total, ... 4 ,,

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864, ...	39	11	1866, ...	33	9
1865, ...	34	7	1867 (day of Inspection),	31	7

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, . .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants, .	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Common Assaults, . .	7	–	8	–	12	–	9	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, ...	4	–	6	–	1	–	–	–
Other assaults, . . .	75	5	44	6	24	–	6	–
Taking & holding forcible possession,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle and other live stock, . . .	3	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Larceny, ...	22	15	32	20	6	4	4	2
Receiving stolen goods, . .	2	1	3	5	–	1	1	–
Embezzlement, . . .	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson, ...	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Other malicious offences against property, . . .	–	–	7	3	4	–	–	–
Offences against the currency, .	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c., . . .	3	4	10	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences, . . .	4	–	6	–	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act, . .	18	16	17	5	1	–	–	–
Seducing soldiers and sedition, .	3	1	13	–	*2	–	*1	–
Misdemeanors, . . .	3	–	5	2	9	1	3	–
Other offences—								
Against the person, . .	6	2	6	2	1	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence, ...	15	4	6	–	1	–	1	–
Affecting the public peace, .	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class, .	174	51	174	46	68	6	27	2
Vagrancy, ...	1	13	5	23	–	8	–	4
Drunkenness, . . .	71	65	81	80	24	33	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	9	3	9	6	1	1	–	–
Debt, ...	11	1	7	–	4	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	24	4	66	4	19	2	4	1
Total, . .	290	137	342	159	116	50	31	7

* Including 1 under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864, ...	–	–	1866, ...	2	1
1865, ...	–	–	1867 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864, ...	–	5	1866, ...	–	2
1865, ...	–	–	1867 (day of Inspection),	–	4

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864, ...	4	2	1867 (up to and including day of Inspection), .	–	1
1865, ...	1	1	Day of Inspection, .	–	1
1866, ...	2	3			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors, . .	7	–	Debtors, . .	4	–
Criminals, . .	228	48	Criminals, . .	87	8
Vagrants, . .	5	23	Vagrants, . .	–	8
Drunkards, . .	81	80	Drunkards, .	24	33
Dangerous Lunatics,	9	6	Dangerous Lunatics,	1	1
Total, .	330	157	Total, .	116	50

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.		*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	253	69	Committed	Once within the year,	91	15
	Twice ,,	14	3		Twice ,,	7	1
	Thrice ,,	8	3		Thrice ,,	1	–
	Four times ,,	2	2		Four times ,,	1	1
	Five times ,,	2	1		Five times ,,	–	4
	Six times ,,	–	1		Six times, ,,	–	–
	Nine times ,,	–	–		Nine times ,,	–	1
	Thirteen times ,,	–	1		Thirteen times ,,	–	–
	Fourteen times ,,	–	1		Fourteen times ,,	–	–
	Seventeen times ,,	–	1		Seventeen times ,,	–	–
	Total,	279	84		Total,	100	22

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	32·27	10·6	—	24·16	9·0	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	70		24th Feb.	44		9th April.
Lowest ditto, .	28		7th Nov.	25		18th March.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	56		24th Feb.	35		9th April.
Ditto, of females,	16		4th Sept.	16		4th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	17		15th Dec.	18		2nd Jan.
Ditto, of females,	6		6th Oct.	5		18th March.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Highest number of persons in gaol during last seven years and previously to inspection in 1867 :—

7th December, 1860,	70	3rd December, 1864,	68
25th January, 1861,	69	3rd April, 1865,	59
28th June, 1862,	61	24th February, 1866,	70
8th November, 1863,	65	9th April, 1867,	44

Daily Averages, fractions being omitted, for the last three years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	33	15	1865,	28	11	1866,	32	10

When we examine the whole of the foregoing group of tables collectively, we find but slight fluctuations in the average of offenders, or in the character of offences; the males generally representing crimes of personal violence in various gradations, larcenies, and infractions of the Poor Law Acts; the two latter categories also embrace a considerable proportion of the females, to which are to be added breaches of the peace and prostitution, producing a constant recurrence of the same individuals to gaol, as attested by the record of re-committals. There were in custody 4 juveniles (males), none others having been committed during the current year, and but 5 having passed through the prison in 1866, of whom three were transmitted to Reformatories; no females falling within this denomination were committed in either year. There was 1 male lunatic, not committed as such, but charged with an attempt at suicide, and obviously of unsound mind; 1 male was detained under a warrant issued by the Lord Lieutenant by virtue of the powers vested in him by the Act suspending the writ of "Habeas Corpus;" and there was also 1 female known to be a returned convict; but, as photography is not in use here, means are wanting for tracing the antecedents of prisoners, who are strangers in this locality.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	10	7	Bakery,	1	–
Day Rooms,	5	2	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	5	2	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, =432 cubic feet,	93	14	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	4	–
			Baths,	2	2
Cells to contain three persons,	6	–	Privies,	14	2
Sleeping Rooms,	4	6	Water-closets,	9	7
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	–	12	Fumigating Room (Box),	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	3	3
School Rooms,	1	1	Wells,	1	1
Workshops,	4	–	Crank-mill,	1	–
Worksheds,	16	–	Corn Bruiser,	1	–
Kitchen,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	92	60
Sheets, pairs of,	92	30
Rugs,	92	6
Bed-ticks,	92	28
Bedsteads,	136	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	50	26
Jackets,	26	21
Vests,	26	23
Trowsers,	24	30
Caps,	26	22
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	23	29

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	14	14
Jackets,	7	23
Petticoats,	14	14
Aprons,	14	12
Stockings, pairs of,	7	14
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	7	14

I found the whole building creditably clean and orderly, in sound repair (a fissure in the masonry remaining stationary), airy, free from

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

damp, except some spots on the outer wall of the upper story of the male hospital, amply supplied with water for heating and washing from the river by a force-pump, and for drinking, by means of pipes, from a well outside the boundary, and provided with effective sewerage (which however is without effluvia traps), and with bedding and clothing; two prisoners, one a tailor and the other a shoemaker, being engaged in their trades under the supervision of two turnkeys, who are proficient in these handicrafts.

No permanent alterations have been made since the last inspection, but in the cells (fourteen in number in class 3), referred to in my colleague's report, the bells have been put in order, and the heating apparatus, which was not in operation at my visit in the month of May, is stated to be staunch and to work satisfactorily. The laundry, and drying-room, and school-room are all commendable in their design, and arrangements. There are covered lavatories attached to the sections, which have been adapted to "separation;" and there is a fumigating box for cleansing the clothes of prisoners on committal. There are many points requiring correction, upon which I should feel bound to dwell, such as the want of due accommodation for debtors, the absence of gas, of ventilating shafts in the cells, and of partitions at the crank-mill, and the large number of doors in the ranges, which affect the security; but, having regard to the probability of a comprehensive change both in the constitution, and the distribution of prisons throughout Ireland being made the subject of legislation, I am unwilling to offer suggestions, which might prove to be nugatory.

Modified "separation" is carried into effect here among the females, and among a large proportion of the males. The system of discipline prescribed with respect to the lock-up, the inspection of cells, the night patrol, the occasional circuits of superior officers at late and unexpected hours, and the custody of the keys by the Governor is strictly maintained; and there are two tell-tale clocks placed apart in distinct quarters of the prison, which are difficult of access with a view to tampering.

The state of the locks generally is reported to be satisfactory, but they are too much within the control of one turnkey, and, when they are out of order, there does not appear to be sufficient supervision over the repairing of them. I found, for instance, a prisoner, who is the foreman or first workman of the principal locksmith in Mullingar, engaged in this office; but it is proper to state that he was committed for a trifling offence, and that there was no distrust of his fidelity.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	35	2	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	4	–

The punishments, the record of which is laid before the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman, were all inflicted by the authority of the Governor, except four, which were awarded by magisterial members of the Board.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Stone-breaking, ...	18	Knitting and Sewing, . . .	6
Locksmith, ...	1		
Tailoring, ...	1		
Shoe-making, ...	1		
Total, . . .	21	Total, . . .	6

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial Labour,	21	6
Unemployed,	3	–
Cook and Wardmen,	4	–
Cleaning,	3	1
Total in custody,	31	7

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1864, . £43 5*s.* 7*d.* | 1865, . £52 3*s.* 11*d.* | 1866, . £67 2*s.* 2*d.*

It is to be noted that no punitive labour in the strict sense of the term was in operation here, stone-breaking scarcely reaching this category; but the crank-mill, which is applied to grinding corn for the public use, as well as for that of the prison, and the force-pump, supply the means of fulfilling sentences to "hard labour." Some considerable profit is derived from milling and stone-breaking; and all the clothing and shoes are made up within the walls. Four of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz.—a miller, a tailor, a shoemaker, and a carpenter, who moreover has a general aptitude for such works as are required in the repairs of the building. The baker-turnkey having been dismissed, a baker from the town attends the oven twice a week.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	87	21	47	6
Average daily number of pupils,	12·9	2·6	14·2	2·0
Number of days on which school was held,	285	235	105	99

School-hours.—Males, from 7 to 9, A.M. Females, from 4 to 5, P.M.

A schoolmaster trained under the National Board of Education teaches the pupils of both sexes, a matron being present during the instruction of the females; but the latter, derived as they are chiefly from the class of prostitutes, afford but scanty evidence of progress. The registries recommended by the National Board, and by the Inspectors-General are both kept here, but the Chaplains do not visit the schools. The last report of the District Inspector of the National Board upon the aquirements and instruction of the master and his mode of conducting the school is satisfactory.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk.

All prisoners get gruel on two days each week, in lieu of milk, and those sentenced to one calendar month and under, each day for dinner.

Juveniles get the dietary prescribed for them.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4lb. loaf, 6*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d.*; coal, per ton, £1 1*s.* 6*d.*; turf, per 100 boxes, £4 15*s.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 0*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.* 4*d.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 7*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864, . 2·5*d.* | 1865, . 2·58*d.* | 1866, . 2·6*d.*

No complaints with regard to any item of the diet was preferred by the prisoners, whom I questioned individually. The Chaplains

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

inspect the provisions regularly, observing the approved form of tabular comment upon each article of consumption and reporting favourably with very rare exceptions. I tasted the bread and milk, and found both to be of a very good quality. The gruel also was very palatable, being seasoned with pepper, and thickened with onions, turnips, &c.

Books and Accounts.

The superior officers are all provided with journals, which are duly submitted to the Board and signed. The several forms prescribed, and suggested by the respective authorities are carefully kept; but I discovered some errors, and confusion as to the entry of the names of prisoners passing into and out of the gaol on the days, on which petty sessions are held at Mullingar.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1864, . £1,428 6*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £1,354 19*s.* 11*d.* | 1866, . £1,552 15*s.* 3*d.**

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1864, . £29 15*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, . £32 10*s.* 2*d.* | 1866, . £35 9*s.* 2*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1864, . £21 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £41 8*s.* 6*d.* | 1866, . £9 14*s.* 0*d.*

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners :—

1864, . £97 3*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £112 1*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £127 14*s.* 3*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
G. Fetherston H., esq., Local Inspector,	80	0	0
Rev. C. P. Reichel, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. P. Molloy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Joseph Ferguson, esq., Surgeon,	—		
Wm. Middleton, Apothecary,	35	0	0
Wm. Speight, Schoolmaster,	18	0	0
Resident.			
James Tyrrell, Governor,	100	0	0
Richard Deverell, Deputy Governor and Clerk,	70	0	0
Turnkeys. Wm. Trydell, *Shoemaker*,	41	0	0
William Briggs,	46	10	0
Henry Briggs,	35	0	0
Peter Kelly, *Miller*,	35	0	0
William Cain, *Tailor*,	37	10	0
John Cain,	32	10	0
Benjamin Power, *Carpenter*,	37	10	0
John Mulry,	35	0	0
William Somerset, Temporary Night Guard,	26	0	0
Jane Fielding, Matron,	40	0	0
Mary Kelly, Deputy Matron,	20	0	0
Mary Coakeley, Nurse,	20	0	0

John Cain, Turnkey, recommended for discharge on pension, and John Mulry appointed in his stead.

Two of the turnkeys are about to be superannuated, being no longer fit to be borne on the strength of the staff. None of the intern officers receive food-rations, but the turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan. 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	173	71
Chaplain, Established Church,	148	50
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	152	52
Surgeon,	193	77
Apothecary,	202	77

* Includes £130 4*s.* for heating and altering No. 3 Class.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Hospital.

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are under the same roof, but separated, and fitted with hot, cold, shower and slipper baths, and with water-closets.

There was no inmate of either sex at the time of my official inspection, and the general sanitary condition of the inmates of the gaol had been favorable.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	26	19	19	12	19	8	9	4
Number of days therein,	333	771	424	376	316	265	86	138
Average daily number,	0·91	2·1	1·16	1·03	0·86	0·72	0·62	1
Number of deaths,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£9 12*s.* 11*d.*		£6 10*s.* 5*d.*		£6 5*s.* 3½*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to day of inspection in 1867, and at what dates :—

In 1866—One. In 1867—None.

Board of Superintendence.

Joseph Tuite, esq.	Joseph C. Rutherfoord, esq.	Chas. W. Levinge, esq.
Robert Smyth, esq.	Thomas J. Smyth, esq.	John Swift, esq.
Henry Murray, esq.	Richd. W. Reynell, esq.	Major Nugent.
Wm. Fetherstonhaugh, esq.	Andrew Connolly, esq.	Henry Battersby esq.

The Board is convened monthly, and at each meeting the smaller claims, and the salaries of the intern officers are discharged ; the payment of contracts, and of the salaries of the superior officers being reserved for the Assizes. All disbursements pass through the hands of the Local Inspector, who subsequently proves his accounts.

Bridewell

STATE OF MOATE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	108	52
Of whom were Drunkards,	16	26
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	20	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	2	1

Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly.
Transmittals,	Immediate.
Committals,	Correct.
Registry,	Correct.
Repairs and Order,	Good.
Security,	Adequate.
Accommodation,	Sufficient.
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient.
Water, how supplied,	By a pump on the premises.
Sewerage,	Effective.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory.
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	3½*d.*
Salary of Keeper,	£46.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Courthouse-keeper.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF CARLOW GAOL, AT CARLOW.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 1ST NOVEMBER, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	–	1	1	–	1	1
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	5	11	16	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	17	12	29	–	2	2

Juveniles in Custody on day of Inspection.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, { Convicted Summarily—Other Offenders, . . 1 male.
Committed—Once, ... 1 ,,

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	9	1	1866,	11	4
1865,	12	2	1867 (day of Inspection),	17	12

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1866,	–	–
1865,	–	–	1867 (day of inspection),	–	6

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	1	1	1867 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	2
1865,	1	–			
1866,	–	–	Day of Inspection,	1	1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	20	8	24	5	20	1	1	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	5	–	3	2	2	–	1	–
Other assaults,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	1	2	1	–	–	1	–
Larceny,	25	8	16	15	16	25	9	10
Receiving stolen goods,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Military offences,	6	–	5	–	4	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Other Offences—								
Against the person,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property with violence,	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Against property, without violence,	3	–	1	1	5	4	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	3	–	2	1	1	–	–	–
Having arms in a proclaimed district,	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–
Fenians—Treasonablelanguage,&c.,	1	–	14	–	2	–	–	–
Other misdemeanants,	8	4	4	2	2	1	–	–
Total criminal class,	87	24	77	28	64	35	13	12
Vagrancy,	2	9	1	6	2	5	–	–
Drunkenness,	96	17	79	16	67	6	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	4	1	2	–	4	1	3	–
Debt,	4	–	6	2	8	1	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	12	1	19	11	12	6	–	–
Total,	205	52	184	63	157	54	17	12

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	2
Criminals,	96	39
Vagrants,	1	6
Drunkards,	79	16
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–
Total,	184	63

From 1st January, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	1
Criminals,	76	41
Vagrants,	2	5
Drunkards,	67	6
Dangerous Lunatics,	4	1
Total,	157	54

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.*	M.	F.	Committed	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
	Once within the year,	165	50		Once within the year,	144	41
	Twice ,,	2	2		Twice ,,	1	6
	Thrice ,,	3	1		Thrice ,,	1	–
	Four times ,,	–	1		Four times ,,	–	–
	Total,	170	54		Total,	146	47

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	14·4	5·3	—	$15\frac{900}{304}$	$7\frac{102}{304}$	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	34		11th March.	41		25th Aug.
Lowest ditto,	8		24th Sept.	13		24th April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	25		11th March.	23		25th Aug.
Ditto of females,	9		11th March.	18		25th Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	6		24th Sept.	9		23rd March.
Ditto of females,	2		24th Sept.	2		1st May.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867 :—

8th January, 1860,	23	27th January, 1864,	27
10th November, 1861,	24	14th June, 1865,	34
16th July, 1862,	39	11th March, 1866,	34
21st June, 1863,	33	25th August, 1867,	41

Population in 1861, 57,137 inhabitants; area, 221,342 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during the last seven years :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Convictions,	30	37	54	23	28	35	33
Acquittals,	28	18	23	16	24	16	10
Total,	58	55	77	39	52	51	43

Committals for drunkenness :—

1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867 (ten months).	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
95	26	77	20	96	17	79	16	67	6
121		97		113		95		73	

Daily average number (omitting fractions) of prisoners in custody during the last seven years :—

1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867 (ten months).	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
–	–	12	10	13	8	9	4	14	4	14	5	15	7

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

The preceding tables show an increase in the number of female inmates of this gaol during 1866 and 1867. The daily averages of prisoners of that sex which had diminished from 8 in 1863 to 4 in 1864 and 1865, again increased in 1866 to 5 and to 7 in 1867. There has also been a slight increase in the daily average number of males in 1867; yet the number of committals to this gaol is still very small for both sexes.

On the day of my inspection, besides 3 lunatics and 1 debtor, 13 males and 12 females were inmates of the gaol. The males were, for the most part, committed for offences against property—3 only were for assaults, and one for having arms in a proclaimed district; all the remaining male prisoners in charge were for larcenies or robbery. Several were old offenders, professional thieves, who live at the cost of the public in and out of gaol, and who, on their discharge from prison, at once return to their former mode of life. These prisoners when in custody endeavour, by making themselves useful to the prison authorities as nurses of lunatics, cooks, or in the performance of similar duties, to pass the periods of their imprisonment with as little inconvenience to themselves as possible. When I made my inspection of the gaol—some prisoners sentenced to hard labour, although not pronounced unfit by the Medical Officer, were exempt from working on the tread-wheel: one of these men sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour, was, at the time of my visit, employed in the manufacture of clogs. Another, sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months, was in charge of lunatics. Under the opinion of Mr. Baldwin, when law adviser in 1850 and by circular, 25th June, 1841, the Governor has authority to grant the exemption by employment at such occupations, but under any new legislation on the subject of Irish gaols it is most probable that hard labour will be strictly defined.

I found in custody an old offender under a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, who has already eleven previous convictions for offences (exclusive of drunkenness) recorded against him on the books of this gaol. When only twelve years of age, in 1858, he received a sentence of one month's imprisonment for assault; and in the following year he was convicted of a like offence; in April, 1860, he was again found guilty of an assault, and in April, 1861, he was convicted of stealing money. In the following year he was found concealed in a house, and was committed on a charge of "intent to steal." Since that time he has frequently been in custody under convictions for assaults, robberies, and other offences, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of 12 months in Kilkenny Gaol for assault and robbery; each prisoner in this gaol cost for maintenance and establishment charges during 1866 an average sum of £51 9*s.* for the year. This young man has spent several years in prison, and calculating the cost of his maintenance, &c., during the periods of his various sentences, and the additional expenses attending his prosecutions and convictions, it will be seen that his career has already been a grave expense to the country. It was to obviate such results that the Legislature has framed the Reformatory Schools Act; and I am glad to perceive that the Magistrates at petty sessions, acting on the powers given them under the provisions of that statute, have sentenced a juvenile whom I found in custody to be sent to a reformatory after fourteen days' imprisonment in this gaol, as a punishment for his offence.

Of the 12 female inmates in charge on the day of my visit, 1 was for trial, and 11 convicted prisoners—10 of larceny, and 1 of having

passed base coin. Six of the 10 females under sentences for larcenies had been convicted of stealing from the workhouse, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment each; and another to an imprisonment of one month for pledging clothes the property of the union. It would appear, from the information which I have received, that the greater part of the convicted female prisoners in the gaol on the day of my inspection who were not poor law offenders, were strangers to the district: one was the reputed wife of a male prisoner, also under sentence for larceny.

Juveniles.

Very few juveniles are committed to this gaol, only 4 (3 males and 1 female) were inmates of the gaol in 1866. The boys were each sentenced to imprisonment for one month; the girl was not convicted. Three males were committed in 1867, no female was in custody up to the period of my visit. One boy was sentenced to an imprisonment of fourteen days, and afterwards to be detained in a reformatory.

Lunatics.

No insane prisoner was in custody at the commencement of 1866, and only two were committed as dangerous during the course of the year. Five (4 males and 1 female) were so committed in 1867—being altogether 6 male and 1 female lunatic inmates of the gaol during 1866-7—yet from the returns sent to the Prisons' Office it appears that 1 male died of epilepsy in the gaol in November, 1866, and 2 in 1867. One on the 3rd October "of debility and exhaustion;" the other three days afterwards, on the 6th of the month, "of epilepsy." He was found in the morning labouring under a fit of his disease, and died soon after. This great mortality amongst a class which require peculiar care and attention is another proof of the wisdom of the Legislature in repealing the statute 1st Vic., cap. 27, which has so signally failed in the object for which it was framed.

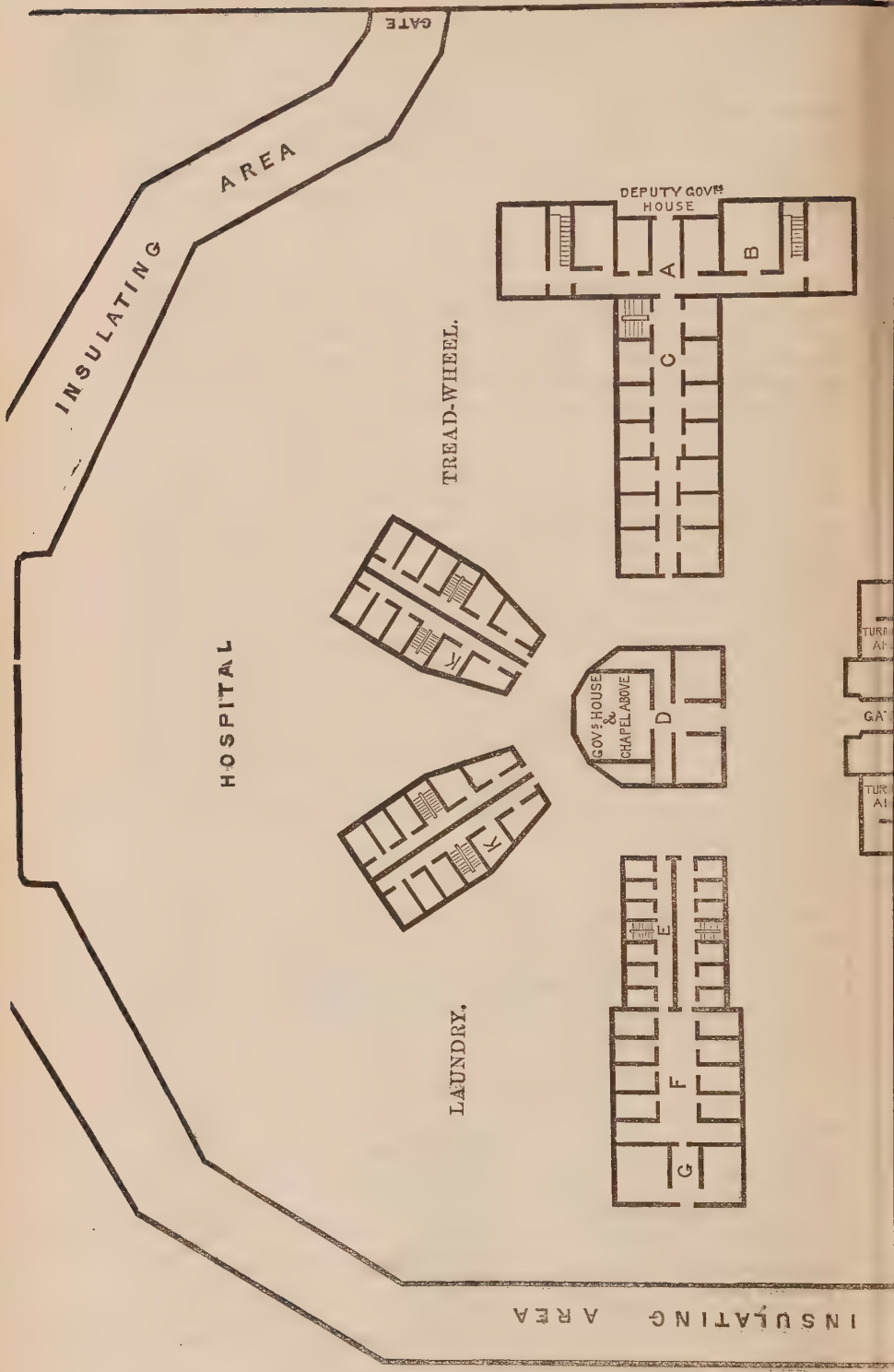
The Lunatic Asylum for the District of Carlow is built in the town, near the gaol.

Debtors.

Six males (4 master debtors and 2 paupers) and 2 females (a pauper and a mistress debtor) were placed in custody for debt in this gaol in 1866, and 8 males and 1 female in 1867. One pauper debtor was in charge at the time of my visit. I found him located in the criminal prison with tried misdemeanants in contravention of the express provisions of the Prisons Act.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	1	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	9	6	Store Rooms,	3	1
Day Rooms,	10	2	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	3	–	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	–	22	Lavatories,	8	4
			Baths,	5	1
			Privies,	8	5
Single Cells of smaller size,	47	19	Water-closets,	–	3
Sleeping Rooms,	13	–	Pumps,	2	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	–	Wells,	2	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–
Workshops,	3	–			



A, Deputy Governor's house; B, marshalsea; C, old prison; D, Governor's house and chapel; female prison; F, separate prison for females; G, Matron's house; KK, male prisons.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	63	20
Sheets, pairs of,	40	20
Hammocks or Cots,	16	–
Bedticks,	42	48
Bedsteads,	96	–

Male Clothing.

	In use.	In store.
Shirts,	15	30
Jackets,	15	30
Vests,	15	30
Trowsers,	15	30
Caps,	15	26
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	15	60

Female Clothing.

	In use.	In store.
Shifts,	12	37
Jackets,	12	25
Petticoats,	24	40
Aprons,	12	40
Neckerchiefs,	12	50
Caps,	12	50
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	12	20

I found the prison buildings, when I made my inspection, in a very creditable condition of cleanliness and order, well ventilated, and in sound repair. The sewerage is stated to be good. The supply of water is abundant, and the stock of prison clothing and bedding sufficient for present requirements; but some of the bedding, especially the blankets in the female prison, are much worn, and too thin for winter use. I am informed, however, that new blankets and sheets will be at once provided, and clothing for the prisoners is being made up. The tread-wheel, which is used for pumping water for prison use, is stalled. The prisoners take their meals in separate cells, but no other approximation to separation is attempted in the male prison. Hence all the evils of association must continue in full force, and the professional thief has still opportunities when in custody to corrupt the less guilty, and lead him into crime after discharge. It is, however, unnecessary for me to recapitulate the defects of this prison as pending legislation; my colleague, and I do not recommend any expense to be incurred in alterations of the buildings.

In the female prison partial separation is enforced. The cells are roomy and properly fitted up with bells and appliances. This prison is heated by a stove in the central hall, which is stated to afford sufficient warmth to the cells in which the prisoners are confined. No gas has been introduced into the interior of the gaol, but five gas lamps have been placed on the ground externally, and one in the guard-room for the night watch.

Untried prisoners have permission to see visiters, by order of a county magistrate; but according to the rules of the prison no convicted prisoner is allowed to receive visits from friends under any circumstances. His friends may write to him, or they may see the Governor, to whom they can deliver a message for the prisoner; but they are never permitted to see him. Formerly no patrol was maintained round this gaol during the night after lock-up; but since last inspection by my colleague, in 1866, a night watch has been established, and it will be continued in future. Such a watch is absolutely necessary—not alone for the protection of the gaol and the safe keeping of the prisoners, but to guard against fire, or in case of the illness of prisoners shut up in their cells during the night.

At present after six o'clock, P.M., a turnkey is placed in charge until the night watchman takes on the watch at ten, P.M., which he holds until un-lock on the following morning. A guard-room has been built, and two tell-tale clocks have been procured in order to test his vigilance during the watch.

In summer the cells of the prisoners are unlocked at six, A.M., and are locked for the night at six, P.M. In winter the unlockings are held at daylight in the morning, and the prison is locked for the night at dusk. Either the Governor or his deputy, with the class officer of

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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the division, attends lock-up, when the fastenings of each cell are examined. At ten, P.M., the keys of the gaol are placed by the Governor in an iron safe in his bedroom for the night. Whenever a male prisoner is in hospital the Governor has charge of the keys of the building during the night, not otherwise. This, as my colleague remarked in his report for 1866, is objectionable.

I am informed that the cells of the prisoners are searched weekly. I consider that search should be more frequently made; and when an important prisoner is in custody his cell should, as an additional security, be frequently changed and at unexpected times.

Heretofore the ground outside the boundary wall was, in some spots much higher than that within the interior precincts of the prison. It was in several places banked against the wall outside to nearly half its height, hence the prison was so very insecure that persons could without difficulty cross the wall from an orchard and field adjoining. The Grand Jury have however most liberally voted a large sum of money to purchase a space twenty-two feet in breadth outside the prison boundary, which they have enclosed by a second wall, so as to form an insulating area round the gaol. The ground outside the wall has been excavated, and the boundary is now quite secure; but as the space is concealed from view it would be desirable that the police should have a key of the gate of the insulating area and occasionally patrol through it at night.

By reference to the ground plan of the gaol, the importance of this improvement will be understood. The removal of some projecting rustications and other causes of insecurity have also been carried out by the Grand Jury since my last inspection.

No escape has been attempted from this gaol in 1866 or 1867.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	1	–	Dark or refractory cells,	–	–

Few punishments are inflicted here but when found necessary. They are recorded in the punishment book, which is duly laid before the board at its meetings. One man, to whom I have already referred, in the beginning of this report, was the only prisoner placed under punishment during the present or the past year.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel,	8	–
Cook,	1	–
Charge of Lunatic,	1	–
Prison duties,	–	1
Total,	10	1

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Weaving,	1	–
Clog-making,	1	–
Mat-making,	1	–
Sewing,	–	3
Total,	3	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	10	1
Industrial Labour,	3	3
Sick,	–	2
Unemployed,	–	6
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Lunatics,	3	–
Total in custody,	17	12

From the small number of inmates of this gaol no profits have been realized from the produce of the labour of the prisoners during the last three years. The preceding table gives a fair average of the daily amount of work done by the prisoners.

Schools.

No secular teaching is given to the inmates of this gaol. Such as can read are supplied with books, and the Chaplains are afforded every facility to impart moral and religious instruction to those under their respective charges. The Sisters of Mercy also visit and instruct under the superintendence of their Chaplain the Roman Catholic inmates of both sexes.

Dietary and Contracts.

First Class, Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.

Second Class, Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

Third Class, Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread.

One pint of gruel to be substituted for milk, at dinner only, on two days, with intervals, in each week. All prisoners sentenced to a month or under get oatmeal gruel daily at dinner in place of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 8½*d.*; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 8*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., market price; Indian meal, per cwt., market price; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.*; coal, per ton, £1 3*s.*; turf, per twenty cubic feet, 2*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 11*d.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864, . $2\frac{23}{100}d.$ | 1865, . $2\frac{23}{365}d.$ | 1866, . $2\frac{171}{365}d.$

I questioned all the prisoners in custody on the day of inspection. One man complained to me that the bread he received on the day previous to my visit was not good, and on looking over the "provisions report book," I found that the bread was not inspected by the Chaplains on that day, not having been supplied at the regular hours previously to the visit of the Chaplains. I understand also that the bread contractor has been very irregular in the hours at which he supplied the bread to the prison, so that it often was not seen by the Chaplains, and when seen it was occasionally of an inferior description. A new contractor has, however, now been obtained. The milk is reported to have been generally of good quality, but it also, has occasionally been found, when inspected, to be sour. Under the new contract entered into by the board the contractor will be subject to a reduction of ten per cent. on the month's consumption for each occasion that either of the Chaplains report the milk has been adulterated or mixed with water.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

The different registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are regularly posted and neatly kept. All the superior officers have journals, but the entries in them are very brief. The various forms recommended by the Inspectors-General and prescribed by the Queen's Bench are in use. The different books and journals are submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the chairman. I have suggested that the markings of the tell-tale clocks be entered in the state of Locking-book in future as a check over the night watchman.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, £889 15*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, £913 11*s.* 11*d.* | 1866, £1,112 17*s.* 11*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, £55 12*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, £46 2*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, £51 9*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, £3 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, £3 13*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, £1 17*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, — | 1865, £9 17*s.* 11*d.* | 1866, —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund, for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1864, £22 13*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, £76 19*s.* 8*d.* | 1866, £52 7*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£
Non-resident.	
Arthur Fitzmaurice, esq., Local Inspector,	60
Thos. J. Rawson, esq., Surgeon,	—
Rev. A. B. Perry, Chaplain,	30
Rev. Thomas Morrin, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30
Resident.	
Richard Wilson, Governor,	150
Edwd. Croghan, Deputy Governor,	50
Robert Tunstead, Gate,	30
Turnkeys. William Coleman, *Brushmaker*,	30
Turnkeys. Thomas Walsh, *Weaver*,	30
Turnkeys. Richard Walsh, *Matmaker*,	30
Turnkeys. Richard Walsh,	24
Turnkeys. Henry Hartly,	24
Mrs. C. Gavan, Matron,	50
Mrs. C. Croghan, Deputy Matron,	15
Mrs. E. Twamly, Nurse,	£10 8*s.*

Vacancies.

George M'Gill, resigned; William Deacon, appointed. William Serplis, resigned; not filled up. Alfred Galavin, dismissed; Richard Walsh, appointed. William Deacon, resigned; Henry Hartly, appointed.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1866.	From 1st Jan. 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	112	92
Chaplain, Established Church,	159	150
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	166	138
Surgeon,	150	105

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County of Carlow Gaol.

Hospitals.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	3	5	3	1	1	–	1	2
Number of days therein, .	78	170	35	32	324	–	3	65
Average daily number, .	·2	·5	·1	·1	·9	–	$\frac{3}{305}$	$\frac{65}{305}$
Number of deaths, .	2	–	–	–	1	–	2	–
Cost of medicine, .	£12 0*s.* 9*d.*		£4 4*s.* 7*d.*		£7 10*s.* 0*d.*		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to day of inspection in 1867, and at what dates:—

1866. One, 19th November. 1867. One, 8th October.

The hospitals for both sexes are in the same building, but quite distinct. The wards are good, and well ventilated. There are water-closets adjoining and baths in the building.

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Bruen, esq., M.P.	D. H. Cooper, esq.	William Elliott, esq.
R. C. Browne, esq.	William Duckett, esq.	Sir Charles Burton, bart.
Horace Rochfort, esq.	William Duckett, esq.	P. J. Newton, esq.
John Alexander, esq.	Hardy Eustace, esq.	William Fishbourne, esq.

The meetings of the Board are regularly held on the first Monday of each month, when such accounts as are certified by the Local Inspector are paid by draft drawn in favour of the Governor, who produces receipts at the next meeting of the Board. The extern officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes; the interns monthly,

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

COUNTY OF CLARE GAOL, AT ENNIS.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 28TH AND 29TH AUGUST, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	8	1	9	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	9	–	9	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	9	1	10	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	15	2	17	–	–	–
Total,	50	9	59	–	–	–

Juveniles.

10 years old and above—Summarily convicted, (committed once). . . . 2 males.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	28	17	1866,	30	7
1865,	22	11	1867 (day of Inspection),	50	9

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1866,	1	1
1865,	1	1	1867 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	1	1	1866,	–	–
1865,	–	–	1867 (day of Inspection),	1	2

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	1	–	1867 (up to and including		
1865,	–	3	day of Inspection),	–	–
1866,	1	1	Day of Inspection,	–	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

Offences.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Up to and including Day of Inspection.)		In Custody on Day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manslaughter,	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Concealing birth of Infants,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
Bigamy,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Assaults (common),	36	10	33	5	24	9	11	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., officers on duty,	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–
Other assaults,	–	–	7	–	1	1	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	2	4	–	5	2	2	–
Robbery,	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	–	5	–	2	–	–	–
Larceny,	28	19	10	9	18	11	5	2
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	1	2	–	2	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	10	2	3	6	5	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	1	–	1	–	3	1	–	–
Against property, without violence,	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	3	1	–	–	12	6	–	–
Disorderly on the public streets,	–	9	5	3	–	–	–	–
Trespass,	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using threatening language,	1	4	4	–	2	–	–	–
Breach of fishery laws,	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Illegal drilling,	–	–	2	–	4	–	4	–
Unlawfully assembling in arms,	–	–	–	–	70	–	1	–
Treason-felony,	–	–	–	–	12	–	4	–
Absconding from service,	4	2	8	1	4	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	112	64	97	27	178	38	32	5
Vagrancy,	3	1	4	7	1	2	1	2
Drunkenness,	13	3	9	11	22	5	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	14	11	17	3	9	3	15	2
Debt,	8	1	9	–	7	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	32	24	28	13	40	1	1	–
Total,	182	104	164	61	257	49	50	9

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	9	0	Debtors,	7	—
Criminals,	125	40	Criminals,	218	39
Vagrants,	4	7	Vagrants,	1	2
Drunkards,	9	11	Drunkards,	22	5
Dangerous Lunatics,	17	3	Dangerous Lunatics,	9	3
Total,	164	61	Total,	257	49

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed—			Committed—		
Once within the year,	127	31	Once within the year,	111	35
Twice ,,	14	9	Twice ,,	63	7
Thrice ,,	—	4	Thrice ,,	3	—
Four times ,,	—	—	Four times ,,	1	—
Total,	141	44	Total,	178	42

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	28·7	7·6	—	45·1	5·1	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	51		2nd March.	77		21st March.
Lowest ditto,	27		10th Nov.	27		8th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	41		2nd March.	70		22nd March.
Ditto of females,	15		10th Feb.	10		6th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	18		11th Nov.	24		9th Jan.
Ditto of females,	2		2nd Dec.	1		4th June.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867:—

2nd July, 1860,	52	1st March, 1864,	51
19th August, 1861,	61	1st December, 1865,	47
31st March, 1862,	65	2nd March, 1866,	51
28th February, 1863,	57	21st March, 1867,	77

Population, 166,305 inhabitants; area, 827,994 acres.

Convictions and acquittals of prisoners at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Convictions,	90	74	51	45	49	36	32
Acquittals,	58	65	55	64	69	55	33
	148	139	106	109	118	91	65

Committals of drunkards:—

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol,	12	40	20	22	9	7	13	3	9	11	22	5
To the Bridewells of the County,	118	3	67	7	86	16	110	19	96	28		
Total,	130	43	87	29	95	23	123	22	105	39	—	—
	173		116		118		145		144			

Daily average number, omitting fractions, of prisoners in custody during the last eight years:— DISTRICT. *County of Clare Gaol.*

1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867 (7 months).	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
–	–	28	12	35	13	35	12	26	12	20	11	28	7	45	5

The large increase in the committals of males in 1867, is mainly attributable to the insane treasonable conspiracy which has lately prevailed in this and the adjoining counties. The committals of females has steadily decreased for some years.

Committals to this gaol for offences against property were of 21 males and 11 females in 1866, and of 31 males and 15 females during the eight months which had elapsed previously to my visit. The committals of offenders against the person during the latter period were 2 for manslaughter, 2 for rape, and 36 (26 males and 10 females) for assaults. In 1866, 51 prisoners (44 males and 15 females) were committed; 1 female was for trial at the time of my visit, charged with the murder of her infant.

Some of the preceding offenders had been inmates of workhouses, and 11 were convicted in 1867 of breaches of the Poor Law Acts; 5 were so convicted in 1866.

Eighty-six out of the 178 criminals committed to this gaol in 1867, were for treasonable practices, and 40 prisoners had been in custody on remand charged with like offences.

When I made my inspection, besides lunatics, debtors, drunkards, and vagrants, 33 males and 5 females were inmates of the gaol. Of these 9 males were under committals for Fenianism, 1 of whom had been sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months with hard labour. The trial of 8 had been postponed until the next Assizes. Nine males also were in custody for offences against property, 2 convicted of burglary, and sentenced to an imprisonment of twelve months each, 2 for forgery and embezzlement sentenced for six months, and 5 for larcenies; 2 of the latter were juveniles, summarily sentenced, one to seven, the other to fourteen days' imprisonment for stealing apples, but 3 adults were old offenders at present sentenced to imprisonments, 1 for twelve, the other 2 for eighteen months each; one of these is a notorious pickpocket from Killarney.

Amongst the prisoners in custody on the day of my visit, one man, P. H., then under a sentence of imprisonment for twelve months, for assault, has very frequently been an inmate of this gaol, always recommitted for assaults and violence, and on one occasion he was committed here as a dangerous lunatic, and afterwards having been duly certified as such, was transferred by a warrant of the Lord Lieutenant to the Lunatic Asylum of this district; another who is blind, also in custody, spends his life, as I am informed, alternating between the workhouse and the gaol, he is a returned convict, and is now under a sentence of imprisonment for assault; both these offenders belong to a class of which many members are found in gaols, and are most difficult to deal with, as although in their present state they cannot be certified as insane, yet are of such ungovernable tempers, that, reckless of consequences, they often commit assaults on the officers placed in authority over them, and appear scarcely accountable for their actions. B. C., a female belonging to this class, likewise almost blind from scrofula, was sentenced at Ennistimon Sessions, in October, 1865, to an imprisonment of two years in this gaol, but from her diseased state of body, and the want of hospital accommodation here (the hospital being filled by male lunatics), she was removed by warrant of the Lord

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

Lieutenant to Galway Gaol, and retransferred to this prison in February, 1867. Afterwards in March, 1867, on the application of the Board of Superintendence, supported by the certificate of the Surgeon of the gaol, in which he points out "*how unfit a subject she was to be punishable by imprisonment*," she was released, and transferred to the workhouse at Ennistimon, where she died on the 9th June, 1867, sometime previously to my inspection. The master of the Union Workhouse reports of this woman in a letter to the Governor of the gaol:—"The poor girl frequently expressed her gratitude for any little kindness she might have received, yet she was naturally prone to fits of passion, and in one of those fits she got paralysis, lost the use of speech and feeling, and died in about three days."*

Of the 5 female prisoners under sentence in the gaol, 2 were for begging, 2 were for trifling larcenies, milking cows and stealing wool; the fifth was for an assault in the workhouse, and was under a sentence of imprisonment for two months; another female was for trial for infanticide.

The following are the sentences of the convicted prisoners in custody on the day of inspection:—

		M.	F.
Imprisonment for	eighteen months,	3	–
,,	twelve months,	5	–
,,	six months,	2	–
,,	three months,	1	2
,,	two months,	–	1
,,	short periods of from one to six weeks,	15	2
		26	5

The following are the sentences passed on offenders in this county during the year 1866:—

		M.	F.
Penal servitude,		1	1
Imprisonment for	twelve months,	4	–
,,	nine months,	1	–
,,	six months,	7	2
,,	three months,	7	4
,,	short periods,	83	35
	Total sentences passed,	103	42

One revenue prisoner was in custody in 1867, he paid fine and was discharged. Two were committed in 1866.

Juveniles.

Few juveniles are committed to this prison. I found two in custody for stealing apples, 1 other only was an inmate of the gaol during the period of the year 1867, preceding my inspection, and for a like offence.

* In the Third Report of the Directors of Convict Prisons, and subsequently, page 52, in a translation of Holzendorff's work, attention is called to the fact that many of these prisoners after a time become incurably insane, and others die of scrofula and consumption. A disordered state of the body, acting on an ill-regulated mind, appears to excite to irregular and criminal impulses, and the commission of crime, often without apparent cause, and against the interest of the individual. This may, I believe, be generally attributable to scrofula, which develops itself not alone in the form of phthisis and diseases of the glands and joints, but also by a peculiar tendency to attack the cerebral organs, influencing their functions, leading to a perversion of the moral sentiments, and the constant obtruding of false ideas on the mind. May not excitement and the overstraining of the organ predispose to the deposit in the brain of the strumous matter which pervades the system. I now refer to the matter, because the Surgeon of this gaol has opportunities afforded to him through his connexion as Medical Officer with the Workhouse and the Lunatic Asylum of the District, and he may be able by *post mortem* examination, and the detection of tubercles or other scrofulous disease in the brain, to solve this important point so intimately connected with the treatment of a class of prisoners, the most difficult to manage with benefit.

Four males and 2 females were committed in 1866, both the latter were under ten years of age, and were committed for one month as vagrants.

Lunatics.

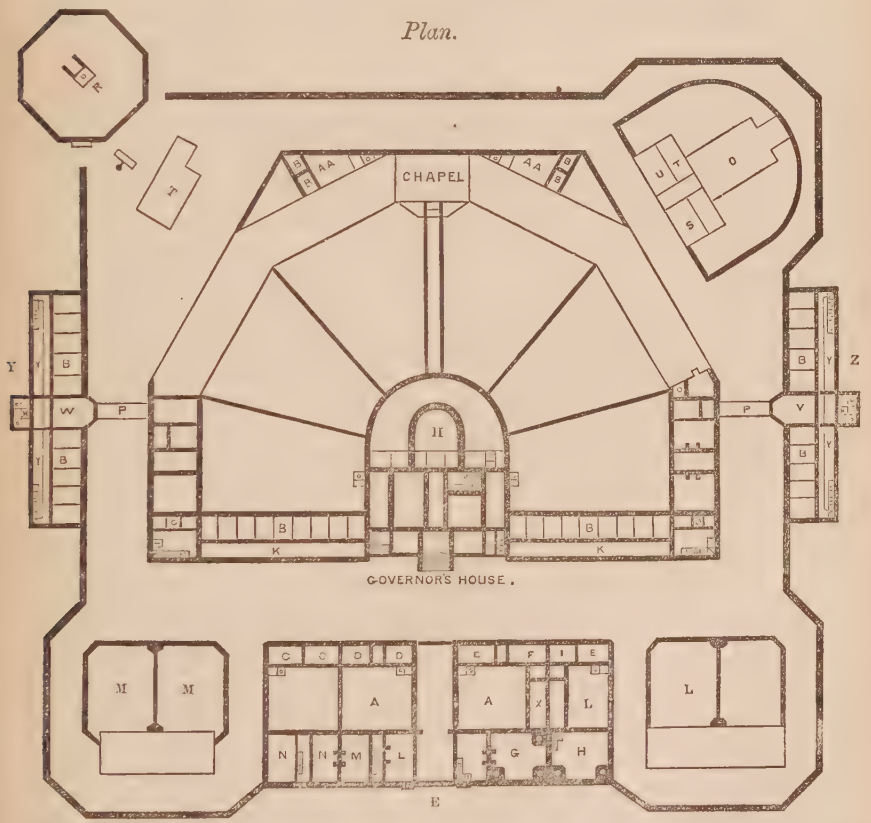
Fifteen male, and 2 female insane prisoners committed as dangerous lunatics were in custody at the time of my visit. Seventeen males and 3 females were committed as such in 1866; 1 died of general debility in March, 1866, and 13 males remained in the gaol at the close of the year. Nine males and 3 females were committed in 1867. The following report from the Surgeon of the gaol was transmitted to the Prisons' Office since last inspection by my colleague in June, 1866:—

"October 2nd, 1866.—Frances Cunningham, committed as a dangerous lunatic, is extremely noisy and troublesome. She not only disturbs the quiet and order which should prevail in the gaol, but her uproarious conduct and abusive language seem to be exercising a very injurious effect on the state of another female lunatic, who occupies the same day room and yard, and who appeared to be convalescent for a considerable time past. I think the Board should adopt some special means to effect the removal of Frances Cunningham to the District Asylum.

"I may observe that some weeks since, this woman made a very dangerous attempt on her own life by inflicting a wound on her belly, and she was committed to this gaol after attempting to commit suicide by cutting her throat. I consider the gaol as a very unsuitable place for her."

"P. M. CULLINAN, Surgeon, Co. Clare Gaol."

Plan.



In this plan the two side prisons marked Y and Z could, as I observed in a former report, be fitted up for separation; at present they are not sufficiently secure, having only a bar and hanging lock on the outside of each, and there is not a fixed lock on either building.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	2	Bakery,	1	–
Yards,	8	2	Store Rooms,	4	1
Day Rooms,	7	2	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	103	12	Lavatories,	2	–
			Baths,	2	–
			Privies,	7	2
Sleeping Rooms,	9	–	Water-closets,	13	6
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	9	–	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Room,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	10	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	–
Workshops,	3	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Worksheds,	4	–	Crank Mill,	1	–
Kitchen,	1	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	60	20
Sheets, pairs of,	60	60
Rugs,	60	110
Hammocks or Cots,	60	120
Bed-ticks,	10	6

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	48	–
Jackets,	40	180
Vests,	40	80
Trowsers,	40	60
Caps,	40	20
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	25	20

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	12	12
Jackets,	12	12
Gowns,	12	12
Petticoats,	12	12
Aprons,	12	18
Neckerchiefs,	12	18
Caps,	12	18
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	10	10

I found this gaol when I made my inspection very clean and orderly; the buildings generally in sound repair, except that marks of damp appear in two or three places. The ventilation is sufficient, and I am informed that the sewers have lately been thoroughly cleaned. There is an abundant supply of water raised from two well-holes by the power of the tread-wheel and a hand-pump, and then distributed to the different sections of the gaol. The stock of under-clothing for the prisoners is limited, shirts should be provided, shoes are also required. The blankets, sheets, rugs, and other bedding are sufficient for the number of prisoners in custody, and some are in store. When a large number of Fenian prisoners were in custody in March, 1867, a military guard was placed over them, and the authorities of the gaol then expressed their opinion that it was quite secure, and did not consider it necessary that the prisoners should be removed to another prison, notwithstanding that 15 were in one yard, and 20 in another, congregated together in association.

No alteration or improvement has been made in this gaol since last inspection by my colleague in 1866, and the defects then pointed out by him in his report for that year still continue, but in the present uncertain state of the law, I do not recommend any unavoidable expense to be incurred. The school-room has, however, been now changed, but the laundry is still ineffective, and there is no drying-room artificially heated; the clothes when washed are hung in a loft to dry. There are no bells, as required by the Act 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44, connected with the cells for separate confinement.

Photography is not in use in this gaol for the purpose of identification of habitual offenders.

Gas has been introduced into all the passages and the day rooms, but not into the cells.

The cells of the prisoners are unlocked at six, A.M., in summer, and at seven, A.M., in winter; they are locked for the night at six, P.M., during

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol

all periods of the year, the Governor being present. The head turnkey ascertains by personal inspection the presence of each prisoner in his cell: and the Governor sometimes, at uncertain hours during the night, makes a circuit of the prison.

A watchman—not a turnkey—patrols during the night, and his vigilance is tested by one tell-tale clock. The prison keys remain in the custody of the Governor during the night.

No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1866 or 1867.

I would wish to call attention to the powers conferred on the Board of Superintendence under the 111th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, according to the provisions of which they are empowered to grant means to prisoners on discharge to return to their homes.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
In Solitary Confinement, on Bread and Water,	22	4	To Solitary Confinement, on Bread and Water,	12	3

These punishments were, with one exception, inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor, and sanctioned by the Board at its meetings. Two were inflicted on lunatic keepers for striking and hurting lunatics; showing that criminals are unfit to be placed as nurses over patients mentally diseased and irritable, who, above all others, require kind and gentle treatment.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel,	15	–
Stone-breaking,	8	–

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving and winding,	2	Spinning,	3
Mat-making,	6	Knitting,	3
Breaking flax,	2	Sewing,	1
		Dressing flax,	2
Total,	10	Total,	9

Summary.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Punitive Labour,	23	Industrial Labour,	9
Industrial Labour,	10		
Unemployed,	5		
Lunatics (*unemployed*),	10		
Cooking,	2		
Total,	50	Total,	

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years:—

1864, . £25 8*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . £25 17*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £17 1*s.* 1*d.*

The tread-wheel requires the power of eleven men to work it, and, therefore, is only used when a large number of males sentenced to hard labour, as at present, are in custody. It is not partitioned. A small cost of £2 might be beneficially expended in covering the crank-pump. The large cistern over the chapel is supplied by the hand-pump and by the tread-wheel from the second well-hole.

Very good mats are made here, and they command a ready market at

SOUTH DISTRICT. *County of Clare Gaol.*

5*d.* per lb.; cocoa-fibre matting, two yards wide, also made in the prison, sells for 2*s.* per yard. Flax is scutched, spun, and worked into cloth in this gaol; and the prisoners are otherwise usefully employed at industrial works.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	122	35	72	31
Average daily number of pupils, . .	11	3	8	3
Number of days on which school was held, .	261	245	137	165

School-hours:—Males—from 1 to 2 o'clock; Females—from 1 to 2 o'clock.

These schools are placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education. The chief warder is also schoolmaster; he ranks as probationer, but would wish to be classed. He was recommended by the District Inspector of that Board for a gratuity in December, 1866. All the Chaplains visit the schools, examine the classes, and enter their opinions in the Observation Book, kept for the purpose; their observations are always creditable to the teacher.

The Inspector of Schools reports:—

"Inspected 6th September, 1867. Present—Males, 14; females, 3; male teacher, second class; female, probationer. Manner of conducting the schools good. The course of training and instruction given in this school is well suited for the class of pupils who have to attend it. Discipline and order are well maintained, and any of the pupils attending the school for any length of time have made very fair progress. In male department, second class backward in geography, and three of third class backward in some branches. In female department, second class to be improved in parts of speech, geography, and arithmetic.

Signed, "DENIS O'DRISCOLL, District Inspector."

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk, for males; 1 oz. less for females.

Dinner—Rye meal and second flour bread, and new milk, in the quantities specified in the dietary table.

Gruel twice a week for all classes.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 8¾*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 8*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.* 11*d.*; rice, per cwt., 16*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 2*s.* 8*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coal, per ton, £1 0*s.* 10*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 3*s.* 6*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864, . 2½*d.* | 1865, . 3·17*d.* — 1866, . 3·52*d.*

The food prepared for the prisoners' use on the day when I made my inspection was of good quality, and the Chaplains generally report favourably of the provisions supplied by the contractor; but one of the prisoners complained to me that the bread which he receives is sometimes many days old; and I have ascertained that the bread contractor is irregular in his deliveries. I would call attention to the 6th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, which directs that "*The person whose duty it shall be to deliver out bread shall take care that it is not more than twenty-four hours since any bread so distributed had been baked.*" Prisoners under long sentences, sentenced to hard labour, who were not employed as cooks, or in charge of lunatics, complained to me that the prison diet which they receive is not sufficient. I referred their complaints to the Medical Officer

who alone has the power to order such sustenance as extra diet for prisoners as he may deem necessary, under the 72nd section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74. The whole subject is, however, under the consideration of a competent medical tribunal, who will place it on a satisfactory basis. Prisoners who are in charge of lunatics get, by order of the Medical Officer, 2lb. of potatoes daily, and ¾lb. of meat twice a week.

Books and Accounts.

Such books as are in use in this gaol are well and carefully kept. The Governor, the Chaplain, and the Medical Officer have journals: but some other books recommended by the Inspectors-General have not been adopted. The Local Inspector does not keep a journal, and there is no General Visiters Book recording the names of all persons entering the gaol. The markings of the tell-tale clock should be entered in the State of the Prison at Locking Book; an Officers' Misconduct Book should also be procured.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £1,440 12*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . £1,330 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £1,439 15*s.* 11*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £36 0*s.* 3¾*d.* | 1865, . £41 11*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £37 17*s.* 9*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:

1864, . £2 6*s.* | 1865, . £4 19*s.* | 1866, . 7*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1864, . 12*s.* | 1865, . £6 16*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £1 2*s.* 1*d.*

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1864, . £154 2*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, . £116 0*s.* 7*d.* | 1866, . £96 13*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas Keane, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. Philip Dwyer, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. J. Kenny, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0
P. M. Cullinan, esq., Physician,	54	0	0
M. Greene, esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0
Michl. Considine, Clerk and Store-keeper,	55	0	0
Patrick Macnamara, Watchman,	24	0	0

Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
H. O'Loghlen, esq., Governor,	300	0	0
Patk. Slattery, 1st Turnkey and Schoolmaster,	55	0	0
Michl. Slattery, 2nd Turnkey and Gate Porter,	45	0	0
Michl. Hogan, 3rd Turnkey, *Weaver*,	35	0	0
Thos. Leydon, 4th Turnkey,	30	0	0
John Kenny, 5th Turnkey,	30	0	0
Mary Palmer, Matron,	40	0	0
Mary Kenny, 1st Fem. Assist.	17	8	0
Georgina Palmer, 2nd do.,	17	8	0
Eliza Kerby, Nursetender,	20	0	0

Vacancies.

John Slattery appointed Keeper of the Bridewell at Kilrush in room of John O'Connor, resigned. John Kenny appointed Turnkey in room of Patrick Malone, resigned.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st December, 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	214	158
Chaplain, Established Church,	135	111
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	169	114
Physician,	192	130
Apothecary,	133	93

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

No food rations are given; the only allowances being uniforms to male officers, one suit yearly. The turnkey in charge of the factory should have also a working dress supplied him to save his uniform.

Hospitals.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	22	13	16	11	20	6	13	3
Number of days therein,	464	157	251	477	427	94	194	17
Average daily number,	1·3	0·4	·5	·9	1·3	·4	·8	–
Number of deaths,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£11 9*s.* 11*d.*		£7 12*s.* 2*d.*		£8 14*s.* 8*d.*		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in gaol during 1866, and up to day of inspection in 1867:—

One held on the 12th March, 1866. None up to day of Inspection.

The hospital accommodation is good, and fully meets the requirements, except that separation of the sexes is not sufficiently carried out. The wards are roomy, well ventilated, and with water-closets attached. The Medical Officer has made requisition for a bath in the hospital, which could, I am informed, be procured at a cost of about forty shillings.

At present lunatics only are in hospital. The Medical Officer is very attentive to his duties; and I annex a report on the sanitary state of the gaol which he forwarded to the Prisons' Office:—

"GENTLEMEN—

"I have to submit the following report as to the sanitary state of the gaol at Ennis:—

"The sanitary state of the prison for the last twelve months has been very satisfactory. There were no cases of fever, or other contagious or epidemic disease, which immunity from sickness I attribute to the paucity of the inmates of the gaol generally. I am of opinion that sickness increases not in a simple proportion to the increase of the number of persons living in a limited space, but in a much increased and progressively increasing ratio.

(Signed), P. M. CULLINAN, M.D."

Doctor Cullinan has added to his letter some very valuable and carefully considered observations on the dietary, and its effects on the human body; but as the whole question of dietary in the county gaols of Ireland has been referred by the Executive to a Royal Commission composed of medical men of great experience and information, who will fully report on the subject, I am compelled to omit that part of his letter.

Board of Superintendence.

Rt. Hon. Lord Inchiquin.	John Enright, esq., J.P.	Capt. Marcus Paterson, J.P.
Major W. E. A. MacDonnell, D.L. & J.P.	Wainright Crowe, esq., J.P.	Joseph Hall, esq., J.P.
Captain Augustin Burler, J.P., D.L.	George Sampson, esq., J.P.	Chas. Geo. Mahon, esq., J.P.
	Nicholas Butler, esq., J.P.	Charles W. Studdert, esq., J.P.
	Rich. Stacpoole, esq., J.P.	

The Board meets for the most part regularly on the first Thursday of each month, when the various books are examined, and accounts settled by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor, except those for smaller sums, which are included in one draft in favour of the Local Inspector, who pays each amount, and produces receipts at the next meeting of the Board.

Some of the bridewells in this county are quite unnecessary; but the whole question of prison legislation will, it is believed, be submitted to Parliament in the ensuing session; it is therefore unnecessary for me to dwell on the subject. I annex my report on these minor prisons in the tabular form which has been adopted by my colleague and myself.

State of Bridewells.

—	Kilrush.		Tulla.		Sixmilebridge.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	100	23	47	7	38	13
Of whom were Drunkards, .	52	13	12	3	6	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	26	1	11	2	8	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .	4	–	1	–	–	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Kilrush, weekly, on Mondays; fortnightly at Knock; and Carrickaholt on Tuesdays, and at Kilkee on Wednesdays.		Fortnightly at Tulla, on Thursdays; at Feakle on Fridays, and Tomgrany on Wednesdays.		Fortnightly at Newmarket, on Thursdays; at Sixmilebridge on Tuesdays.	
Committals, . .	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	In good repair; some painting required.		In bad repair; roof wants pointing and tiles; some of the woodwork unsound; no sash in cell for drunkards; whitewashing required, and outer walls dashing; no lock on outer gate.		In fair repair.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient, with care.		Yard insecure from spout, giving facility for escape.		Yards not secure.	
Accommodation, .	Males, day-room and six cells, including one used for drunkards; females, day-room and two cells.		Males, day-room and four cells; females, day-room and two cells; badly arranged.		Day-room and two cells for each sex.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, except a guard-bed is required in cell for drunkards.		Bedsteads and bed-ticks in bad repair; blankets and rugs much worn; no guard-bed in cell for drunkards.		Blankets and sheets very much worn and in holes; only seven sheets in the prison for the four beds; bedding should be provided.	
Water, . . .	By pump.		By pump.		Pump under repair when I visited.	
Sewerage, . .	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		A cesspool.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept.		This bridewell was being painted and whitewashed when I visited. The cells are damp in soft weather.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5½*d.* for both sexes.		6*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£30		£20		£20	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary £8.		Court-keeper, salary £8, and £2 10*s.* for clocks.		Court-keeper, salary £8.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	31st August, 1867.		31st August, 1867.		4th June, 1867.	
Remarks, . .	No prisoner in custody. A prisoner, J. G., committed 3rd December, 1866, died 13th January, 1867.		One prisoner, a lunatic, charged with assault, in custody since 19th August, for Petty Sessions, at Tomgraney, on 11th September; he was very violent, and when the door was opened, he rushed out and nearly overpowered the keeper. A female prisoner kept here on remand from 1st July to 1st August, and then discharged.		No prisoner in custody. It does not appear from the books that the Local Inspector visited this bridewell since 17th December, 1866, up to the day of inspection.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

—	Ennistimon.		Killaloe.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Committals in past year,	55	31	39	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	9	12	17	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	8	4	9	–
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	1	1	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly at Milltown; Ballyvaughan on Thursdays; and at Ennistimon on Saturdays.		Fortnightly at Killaloe, on Tuesdays; irregular at Doonass.	
Committals,	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair.		In good repair.	
Security	Sufficient, except yard for females in which are sheds.		Yards very insecure.	
Accommodation,	Day-room and two cells below for males, same accommodation above for females.		Males, day-room and three cells; females, day-room and two cells.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient, but some of the blankets worn.		Bedding sufficient, but no bedclothes left in cell for drunkards; one blanket in holes.	
Water,	Good well in yard for males, and pump in exercising yard for females.		None; water a quarter of a mile distant.	
Sewerage,	Good.		Fair, but water required to flush it.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept.		Clean and orderly, but damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6*d.* for both sexes.		5*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20		£20	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary £8.		Court-keeper, salary £8.	
Date of Statutable Inspection,	30th August, 1867.		3rd June, 1867.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF CORK GAOL, AT CORK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTIONS, 5TH, 11TH, AND 12TH NOVEMBER, 1867.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	7	1	8	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	1	2	3	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny— To Imprisonment,	10	1	11	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	17	2	19	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	20	–	20	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	7	8	15	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	7	4	11	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	8	11	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	15	4	19	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total,	97	31	128	–	–	–

Number of Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection.

		M.	F.
10 years old and under,	Convicted summarily, first committal,	3	–
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, Felons, first committal,	2	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	146	54	1866,	141	45
1865,	104	57	1867 (day of Inspection),	97	31

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Number of vagrants and workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864, ...	6	2	1866, ...	3	2
1865, ...	1	–	1867 (day of Inspection),	2	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864, ...	13	7	1867 (up to and including		
1865, ...	9	4	day of Inspection), .	6	5
1866, ...	5	6	Day of Inspection, .	–	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	1	2	–	1	–	4	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, . .	1	–	2	–	5	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., . . .	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Manslaughter, . . .	–	–	4	–	3	1	2	1
Sacrilege, ...	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Child-stealing, . . .	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants, .	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences, .	8	–	2	–	2	–	4	–
Bestiality, ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy, ...	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Common assaults, . . .	175	56	144	45	131	30	10	6
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	12	–	23	1	11	–	9	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, ...	65	4	40	4	28	2	3	–
Other assaults, . . .	2	–	4	–	8	–	3	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	5	1	5	1	14	–	2	–
Robbery, ...	5	2	3	–	2	2	–	1
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, . . .	8	1	7	–	2	1	2	–
Larceny, ...	65	68	70	44	71	52	7	8
Receiving stolen goods, . .	7	1	6	2	–	1	–	–
Embezzlement, . . .	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	3	–	6	1	1	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	–	–	4	–	4	1	–	1
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	2	1	1	–	–
Other malicious offences against property, . . .	2	2	–	–	16	1	–	1
Aiding the escape of a felon, .	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Forgery, ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency, .	1	–	–	1	2	1	1	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c., . . .	10	–	17	1	9	–	4	–
Military offences, . . .	9	–	5	–	16	–	12	–
Naval offences, . . .	66	–	50	–	45	–	8	–
Mercantile Marine Act, . .	70	–	36	–	70	–	1	–
Under Poor Law Act, . .	17	22	9	12	16	16	1	–
Revenue offences, . . .	1	–	4	1	1	–	–	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection*—concluded.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Offences.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Other offences—								
Against the person,	4	4	2	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	19	4	16	4	75	10	4	1
Against property, without violence,	5	8	3	10	10	14	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	42	88	44	103	62	88	10	9
High Treason, Treason-Felony, and Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	33	–	119	–	54	–	–	–
Demanding arms of dwellings,	–	–	13	–	8	–	–	–
Administering unlawful oaths,	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Misconduct as servants,	8	5	12	4	4	4	–	1
Escape from prison,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Illegal fishing,	9	–	4	–	4	–	1	–
Convicts on revoked licence,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	663	269	661	243	684	232	68	30
Vagrancy,	18	5	20	20	12	7	1	–
Drunkenness,	61	44	24	35	27	20	1	–
Crown witnesses,	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	13	21	21	15	20	10	–	1
Debt,	50	4	39	4	29	3	7	–
Remanded for further examination,	35	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	846	351	765	317	772	272	97	31

Committals.

From 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1866.	M.	F.
Debtors,	39	4
Criminals,	542	243
Vagrants,	20	20
Drunkards,	24	35
Dangerous Lunatics,	21	15
Under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	119	–
Total,	765	317

From 1st *January*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	29	3
Criminals,	646	232
Vagrants,	12	7
Drunkards,	27	20
Dangerous Lunatics,	20	10
Under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	38	–
Total,	772	272

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1866.		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	581	183
	Twice ,,	11	26
	Thrice ,,	–	8
	Four times ,,	1	6
	Five times ,,	–	3
	Six times ,,	–	1
	Seven times ,,	–	–
	Eight times ,,	–	1
Total,		593	228

From 1st *January*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	644	177
	Twice ,,	26	14
	Thrice ,,	3	12
	Four times ,,	–	2
	Five times ,,	–	–
	Six times ,,	–	1
	Seven times ,,	–	2
	Eight times ,,	–	–
Total,		673	208

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	113	38	—	105	34	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	231		28th March.	176		27th April.
Lowest ditto,	102		13th Nov.	110		10th July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	195		28th March.	150		24th April.
Ditto of females,	49		8th Dec.	52		11th Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	63		15th Nov.	69		18th Aug.
Ditto of females,	23		12th Oct.	18		12th March.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867 :—

21st July, 1860,	209	7th December, 1864,	198
16th January, 1861,	217	1st January, 1865,	174
12th February, 1862,	201	28th March, 1866,	231
18th March, 1863,	206	24th April, 1867,	176

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Convictions,	202	144	232	233	221	176	133
Acquittals,	183	219	234	207	181	128	165
Total,	396	463	466	440	402	304	298

Committals of drunkards:—

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (10 months.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	41	26	44	38	77	35	61	44	24	35	27	20
To the different bridewells of the county,	641	133	586	178	568	184	625	198	486	142	—	—
Total,	682	159	613	216	645	219	686	242	510	177		
	841		836		864		928		687			

Population 544,818 inhabitants, area 2,885 square miles.

The following were the sentences to penal servitude from this district during the last seven years :—

1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5	–	18	2	50	20	50	7	38	12	18	8	19	4

Daily average number of prisoners inmates of the gaol last seven years :—

1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
119	55	121	50	134	47	139	46	104	43	113	38	105	34

By the preceding table it is shown that the daily average number o female inmates of this gaol steadily decreased for many years, whil the averages of males which had diminished from 139 in 1864 to 10 in 1865 again rose to 113 in 1866, caused no doubt by the larg

number of members of the Fenian conspiracy who have been in custody here; yet of these many were strangers.

During the present year the average of males has fallen to 105 daily.

The following are the sentences of the prisoners in custody on the 5th November, 1867, the day selected for the preceding returns:—

	M.	F.	T.
2 Years, ...	15	–	15
12 and 18 months, . . .	11	1	12
9 Months, ...	1	–	1
6 Months, ...	5	3	8
4 Months, ...	3	–	3
3 Months and under, . . .	46	24	70
Total, . .	81	28	109

From this table it appears that 26 males and 1 female were then under sentences of imprisonment in this gaol of from twelve months to two years each, including 15 for the full term of two years.

Forty-six males and 24 females had been sentenced for short periods, in no case exceeding three months. Forty-eight (34 males and 24 females) had been summarily convicted by magistrates at petty sessions, and 27 males and 3 females by jury at the assizes or quarter sessions of the county. Twenty were naval or military offenders, sentenced by courts-martial; some for crimes committed on the high seas; these latter had been landed from vessels on their arrival at Queenstown in this county.

Amongst the 88 male prisoners in custody criminally committed on the day of inspection few were for crimes against property, they were as follows—2 for cattle stealing, 1 for passing base coin, 2 were burglars, and 7 committed for larceny.

Besides the 20 naval and military offenders 6 had been convicted under the Mercantile Marine Act.

The committals of males for offences against the person were many, and of a grave character, 6 were for murder or manslaughter, and 4 for attempts at rape. A large number were for serious assaults, stabbing, disorder, and riot.

Thirty-one females of all classes were, when I made my inspection, inmates of this gaol, including 1 lunatic committed as dangerous, and 3 untried prisoners.

Twenty-four females had been summarily sentenced by magistrates at petty sessions, but only 3 had been tried at assizes or quarter sessions. The vast majority of the females in custody were prostitutes from Queenstown and other seaports, or from the towns in which military are stationed. Nine were for larceny or robbery, 17 for assaults, loitering for prostitution, breaking windows, or disorderly conduct; 1 had been convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to an imprisonment, with hard labour, for twelve months.

Many of the prisoners in the gaol, at the time of inspection, were old offenders. One aged woman, M. K., now under a sentence of one month's imprisonment for stealing hens, has fourteen previous convictions registered on the books of the gaol in evidence against her; 2 females committed for disturbing the public peace, have each thirty-two convictions. Four have been between twenty and thirty times, and others have been from fourteen to seventeen times in custody. One woman, three times committed to this gaol since the commencement of the present year, has thirty-nine convictions recorded against her. Another was fifty-one times committed, and twice in

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

1867. Two others have each been committed here thirty-three times, one was six and another seven times in custody since the commencement of 1867. A strict discipline with approximative separation is enforced in this gaol; yet the above facts prove that it has neither reformatory nor deterrent influences for offenders of this class.

On looking over the list of the previous convictions of the males, I find some also were old offenders. One man had been nine and another seven times convicted in this district.

Juveniles.

Thirty-five male and 5 female juveniles under sixteen years of age were committed to this gaol in 1866; 2 were twice committed, and 3 were under ten years of age; two were vagrants and 5 workhouse offenders. All were summarily dealt with by the magistrates at petty sessions—7 were not convicted and were discharged. Fifteen had lost one or both parents. Two juveniles were sentenced to imprisonment of three months, and 10 for one month—all but one little girl belonged to the gaol district.

Thirty-nine male and 10 female juveniles were in custody in 1867. The ages of four did not exceed ten years each. Three females and eight males were sent to reformatories at the end of their punishment of imprisonment in this gaol.

The Governor of the gaol keeps all juveniles ordered to be sent to reformatories in strict separation during the period of their prison punishment, as it is desirable not only that the reminiscences of a gaol should be disagreeable to these children, but also because mixing with adult criminals in the gaol, even at school, is most injurious to them; *their treatment in the gaol should be altogether deterrent*, and the imprisonment awarded to them should be strict, and fully commensurate to their offences, so that the deterrent principle be preserved in its integrity, as the reformatory in which they are afterwards placed is not a place of punishment, but merely a school, to which the statute authorizes children to be sent who would otherwise grow up in vice and become members of the criminal classes.

Two boys and 1 girl in the gaol on the day of my inspection were under sentences of imprisonment, in two cases, for six months, afterwards to be sent to a reformatory school; and in the infliction of an adequate punishment of imprisonment, instead of the minimum of fourteen days, the magistrates have carried out what I believe to be the intention of the Legislature.

Lunatics.

Notwithstanding the large District Lunatic Asylum at Cork, 21 male and 15 female lunatics were committed to this gaol as dangerous in 1866, and 20 males and 10 females previously to inspection in 1867. One (a female) was in charge at the time of my visit. Lunatics have also been sometimes committed to the bridewells of the county under very melancholy circumstances; but as the Legislature by the Act of last session, Act 30th and 31st Vic., cap. 118, has withdrawn from justices the powers in future of committal of lunatics to prison, it is unnecessary for me to dwell on the subject.

Debtors.

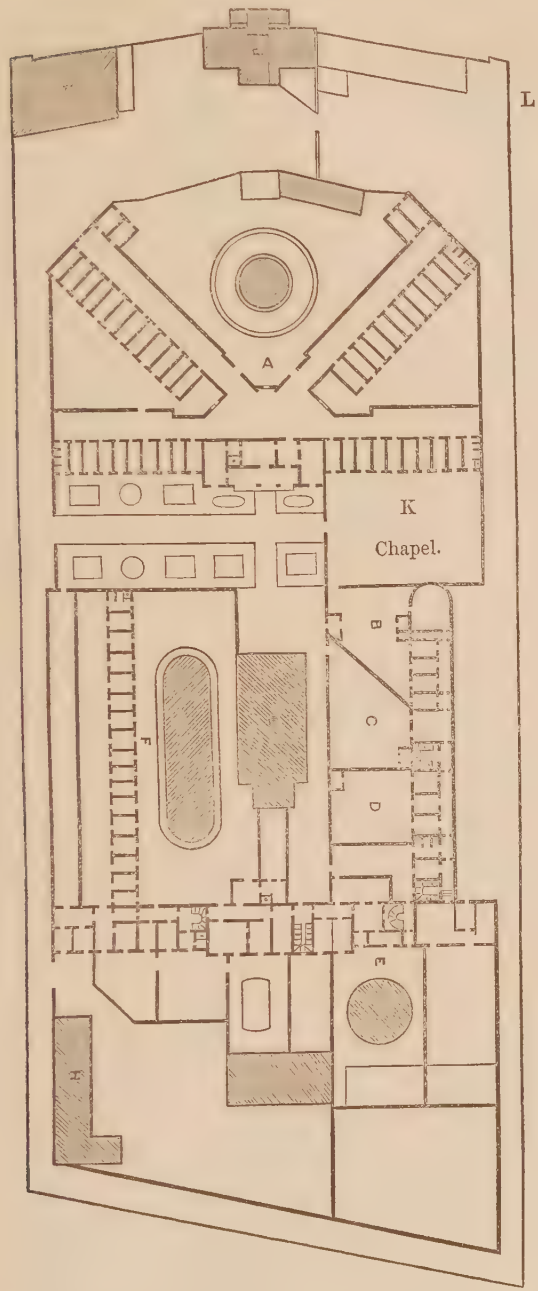
Thirty-nine male and 4 female debtors were committed to this gaol in 1866, and 29 males and 3 females in 1867. Four master and 3 pauper debtors were in charge when I made my inspection.

Five offenders against the revenue laws were in custody in 1866, and 1 in 1867.

Plan of alterations as originally proposed.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.



A, male prison; B, reception ward; C, lunatics; D, spare cells; E, debtors' entrance; F, female prison; H, laundry; I, Governor's house; J, gateway; K, site of new chapel; L, spot where the ground on the outside should be removed.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	7	5
Yards,	7	5
Day Rooms,	9	5
Solitary Cells,	2	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	–
Single Cells of smaller size,*	13	51
Cells to contain three persons,	68	–
Sleeping Rooms,	9	1
Number of Beds in such rooms,	12	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	2
Chapel,	One.	
School Rooms, Workshops, Worksheds,	Some of the above Day Rooms and Cells used for these purposes.	

	M.	F.
Kitchen,	1	–
Store Rooms—1 Day room and 10 of the Cells marked thus (*) used for these purposes.		
Laundry,	–	1
Drying Rooms,	1	1
Lavatories,	6	5
Baths,	1	1
Water-closets,	10	5
Fumigating Room,	One.	
Pumps (one useless),	2	–
Tread-wheel,	1	–
Capstan Pump,	-	1
Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	224	52
Sheets, pairs of,	261	41
Rugs,	228	51
Hammocks or Cots,	2	86
Bed-ticks,	240	28
Bedsteads,	215	70
Hammock-ticks,	2	97

Male Clothing.

	In use.	In store.
Shirts,	246	58
Jackets,	151	43
Vests,	138	35
Trowsers,	139	11
Caps,	151	28
Socks, pairs of,	245	85
Neckerchiefs,	123	18
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	175	18
Leather Belts,	147	2
Night Caps,	13	–

Female Clothing.

	In use.	In store.
Shifts,	79	13
Jackets,	70	20
Petticoats,	120	34
Aprons,	100	22
Neckerchiefs,	114	13
Caps,	103	24
Stockings, pairs of,	85	46
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	36	4
Canvas Shoes,	4	–

The preceding plan of this gaol as it was proposed to be remodelled is taken from my report for 1865. Some alterations have since been made in the arrangements of the buildings in order that the cost of the work may come within the amount of the presentment made by the Grand Jury. The prisoners' cells will now be built on both sides of the Inspection Hall; and the chapel at K on the plan, instead of at G, as originally proposed. At the time of my inspection the buildings were progressing, the work appeared to me to be well executed, and I have no doubt that when completed, the gaol will be well adapted to meet all the requirements of the most approved system of prison discipline. I made some suggestions to the Local Inspector and Governor which, if adopted, would be, I consider, of advantage; and they will be submitted to the Board and the Commissioners for their consideration.

Under the 9th rule of the 109th sec. of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, "*All prisoners shall have free access to the bath and necessary in their respective parts of the prison at all reasonable hours.*" In order to meet this requirement of the statute, the Commissioners appointed to remodel the King's County Gaol at Tullamore have put up baths on every corridor, with the water-closets and lavatories; the fitting up of the baths is attended with very trifling additional cost, the same pipes and cistern answering for lavatory and bath, and the prisoner can then have the free access to the bath, which the law contemplates. I also suggested that in building the front walls of the cells of the male prison, flues and other arrangements be made to enable the cells to be lighted from a chamber in the wall of the cell separated from the interior of the cell by glass, with a reflector at the back of the chamber, and an opening from the corridor, which would give the officer on duty perfect control over the gas burner, at the same time that the occupant of the cell could not

* Owing to the extensive alterations at present in progress, the accommodation now returned varies very much from that furnished in last reports.

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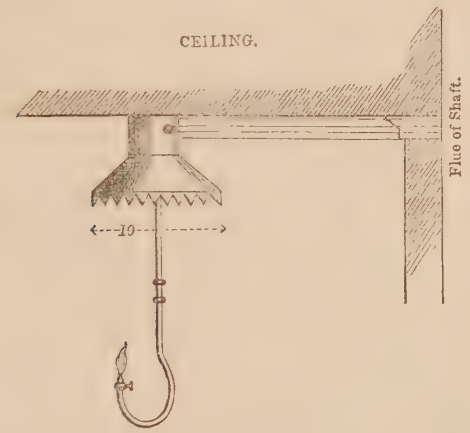
tamper with it. In the minute of my visit, which I then made in the Visiters' Book of the prison, I entered fully into this matter, and I referred to some observations in a former report of the Inspectors-General, which I now append at foot, in the form of a note,* and which explain the advantage of the arrangement which I propose. This arrangement can now be carried out without expense, and will be not alone conducive to the health of the prisoners but also a saving of gas will be effected, as the prisoners cannot then tamper with the gas burners in their cells, as at present.†

* As the subject of gas ventilation appears not to be properly understood, I append some observations from the report of the Royal Sanitary Commissioners. They lay down as an axiom that "as nearly as possible 1,200 cubic feet of fresh air per man per hour should be provided in a room space of at least 600 cubic feet per man, and the ventilation of all gas burners be made according to the plan given underneath." They state, "The absence of gas ventilation adds seriously to the impurity of the air, every burning candle in an inhabited room is about equivalent to the addition of a fresh inmate. Each cubic foot of good coal gas consumes about two and a quarter cubic feet of oxygen, and produces one and a quarter cubic feet of carbonic acid, which, with a large amount of watery vapour and other deleterious products, when diffused in the atmosphere, causes oppression of the vital powers and other injurious effects; but the remedy is simple—an ordinary ventilating shaft, if not too far from the gas burner, effectually removes the products of combustion, while the heat of the gas increases the draft of the shaft." When, however, the distance between the burner and the shaft is too great, and there is danger of foul air being diffused in the atmosphere, they propose "to have the burners ventilated separately by a ventilating funnel tube to convey the products into the flue, an arrangement which not only removes the products of combustion, but improves the ventilation of the room."

The following diagram, taken from their report, shows the plan they suggest.



They add: "The hot air from the gaslight may be used for increasing the draft in the foul air flue, by being conveyed directly to it by means of a metal tube."

A more perfect method of lighting the cells of a separate prison is by placing a gas jet in a chamber in the wall of the cell, separated by glass from the interior, so that neither the products of combustion, nor the gas itself, if permitted to escape (through neglect) from the burner, can by any possibility find its way into the cell or vitiate its atmosphere. This plan of lighting, however, requires that flues be formed in the wall of the cell to convey into the ventilating shaft the foul air which is generated by the combustion of the gas, and if adopted the details must be carefully considered and scientifically carried out, as I am not aware that it has been adopted anywhere in this country.

† Since writing the above, I am informed that the cells of the new wing at Pentonville Prison are lighted according to this plan, except that the reflectors are dispensed with, and that the gas burners used for lighting the cells, although they thus illuminate the corridor, are still amply sufficient for the purposes of reading and writing, and for enabling shoemakers and tailors to work at their trades in the cells.

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The prison boundary wall on each side of the entrance in front of the gaol is thirty-six feet in height, but it is only twelve feet high on the outside within the college grounds, at one spot (marked 2 on the plan). This wall has a great height on the inside where the ground has been quarried, and the boundary might be made very secure at that spot merely by removing the earth at the back of the lodge of the college, a work which could be done at a very trifling cost. In other places round the boundary, the height of the prison wall varies on the outside from eighteen to twenty-six feet.

It would much improve the security of this gaol if turrets were erected on at least two of the angles of the boundary wall, where sentries might be placed in case of emergency, so that they would command the outside without danger of being disarmed. One or two gas lamps on the outside should also be put up.

When I made my inspection of this gaol I found the buildings occupied by the prisoners in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness. The inmates are of necessity crowded together in the older parts of the prison during the extensive alterations in progress. Yet the Governor appears to keep up an effective discipline, and I did not discover any abuse to exist, notwithstanding that large numbers of masons and labourers in the employment of the contractor are on the works with the prisoners, who, however, are kept together in gangs under the charge of a prison officer.

I found the stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing ample and of good quality. The supply of water is generally abundant, pumped up from the river by the power of the tread-wheel, but it is sometimes found to be deficient during a very dry season, and not equal to the requirements of the gaol. The sewerage is stated to be effective.

Under the agreement with the contractor employed on the works for remodelling the prison, the Board of Superintendence is bound to supply the labour of thirty prisoners for the purpose of removing unnecessary buildings, walls, &c. I found even a larger number on the works at the time of inspection. These men necessarily labour and sleep in association, but all the other prisoners are maintained in approximative separation which is rigidly enforced as far as possible.

Pending the remodelling of the House of Correction, no alteration in the old gaol has been made. The Governor and Chief Warder have exclusive charge of the keys of Chubb's locks, which are used for an additional security. The cells are unlocked at 6 A.M. in summer, and at 7 A.M. in winter, and are locked for the night at 8 P.M. in summer and at dark during the short days of winter. The chief warder at morning parade gives the keys to each class warder, except those of the Chubb's locks, which are never entrusted to a subordinate officer. He also is present at lock-up, with two other warders, one of whom is in charge of the class, and they ascertain that the fastenings of the cells are properly secured. At 10 P.M. the Governor or the Chief Warder makes the final rounds of the gaol; and every prisoner under a grave charge, or for Fenianism, is carefully looked after. The general locks of the prison are all stated to be in good order. A Night-watch Book is kept, in which each officer on patrol makes entries, and reports the state of the prison during his watch, the markings of the clocks and other occurrences. It is the duty of the chief warder to examine the tell-tale clocks, and check the reports of the night watch. The number of feet of gas burnt during the night is also entered in the report.

Since the outbreak of the Fenian conspiracy a military guard has

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been placed over this gaol, and, situated as it is on the outskirts of the city, this is a necessary precaution. The military guard is stationed at the entrance-gate and within the insulating area which surrounds the inner prison. (See plan.) The prison night-watch consists of three turnkeys in rotation. They patrol down the central range, and it is their duty to mark the tell-tale clocks, which are carefully protected from tampering.

Photography has been for many years in use here, and through its means professional thieves and other grave offenders have been identified who would otherwise have evaded justice. No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1866 or 1867; but a prisoner confined in the Bridewell of Mitchelstown escaped from it in September, 1867, but was soon afterwards retaken.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement, and Whipping of Juveniles.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement, . .	3	2	Solitary confinement, . .	5	2
Whipping, ...	–	–	Whipping, ...	1	–
Total, . .	3	2	Total, . .	6	2

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells, .	132	18	Dark or refractory cells, .	131	7
Stoppage of diet, . . .	21	3	Stoppage of diet, . . .	27	1
Other punishments, . .	69	10	Other punishments, . .	46	6
Total, . .	222	31	Total, . .	204	14

These punishments were, with one exception, inflicted on the authority of the Governor. The Punishment Book is very fully kept.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-wheel, ...	15	Cleaning prison, . . .	7
Cleaning prison, . . .	12		
Barrowing and labouring on the Prison alterations, .	36		
Total, . .	63	Total, . .	7

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shoemaking, ...	2	Oakum-picking, . . .	4
Tailoring, ...	3	Carding and spinning, . .	6
Mat-making, . . .	4	Washing and ironing, . .	6
Weaving and winding, . .	2	Needle work, ...	5
Carpenter, ...	1	Knitting, ...	2
Oakum-picking, . . .	14		
Total, . .	26	Total, . .	23

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour, ...	63	7
Industrial labour, ...	26	23
Unemployed, ...	1	–
Discharged (before labour hours), . .	3	1
Debtors (unemployed), . . .	4	–
Total in custody, . . .	97	31

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1864, . £85 3*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, . £74 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £67 1*s.* 7*d.*

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A large number of the able-bodied prisoners are employed at the alterations of the prison buildings, in addition to which industrial works are efficiently carried on. The various materials used in the prison are manufactured by the inmates. Frieze, for the clothing of the men, linen and other stuffs are woven by the prisoners; besides, shoemakers and tailors are employed at their trades, and the labour of old men and others is utilised in the manufacture of sheep and other netting, mats, and picking oakum, for which work 5*s.* per cwt. is obtained. There is a good laundry, where the females wash in separate compartments; but the drying-closet is old, and a new one is much required.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	77	30	49	38
Average daily number of pupils,	16	4·5	7·3	4·5
Number of days on which school was held,	295	310	185	247

School-hours.—Males—from 12 to 2 o'clock, P.M. Females—from 2 to 3¼ o'clock, P.M.

The schools are in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, but during the alterations now in progress secular teaching is carried on only on a limited scale. The District Inspector of National Schools, in his report in June, 1867, observes, with reference to the male school, "*The course of training and instruction is suitable, and the circumstances of the pupils and the proficiency attained is satisfactory. The pupil of the 4th class, a seaman of H.M.S. Black Prince, 23 years of age, who is undergoing two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, for insubordination, has made such good use of his time in prison that in three months he has acquired a fair knowledge of grammar, local and mathematical geography, and arithmetic, and is now learning algebra, mensuration, geometry, book-keeping, and the use of logarithms, in the hope of qualifying himself for promotion in the merchant service when he is discharged.*"

The Chaplains sometimes visit the schools.

Religious instruction is given, under the superintendence of the Chaplains, to the members of the Established Church, by lady visiters to the females, and a committee of young men to the males. The Roman Catholics are instructed by the Sisters of Mercy and Christian Brothers. The Sisters of Mercy visit Roman Catholic prisoners of both sexes in hospital, and men under sentence of death daily.

Dietary and Contracts.

1st Class.—Breakfast—6 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread and 2 pints of sweet milk.

2nd Class.—Breakfast—5 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread and 1½ pints of sweet milk.

3rd Class.—Breakfast—5 oz. of oatmeal and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread.

Contracts.—Bread, household, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 12 lb. loaf, 1*s.* 10*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per cwt., 17*s.*; skim milk, per gallon, 3⅛*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.* 11*d.*; straw, per cwt., purchased at market price when required; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.*; mould candles, per doz. lbs., 6*s.* 3*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 5*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864, . 2·17*d.* | 1865, . 2·34*d.* | 1866, . 2·46*d.* | 1867, . 2⅗*d.*

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I found the provisions for the use of the inmates of good quality when I made my inspection, and the gruel given instead of milk to all prisoners on two days of the week, and to those under short sentences daily, is here of a better description than elsewhere. In most other gaols it consists of a small quantity of meal boiled in water, without any addition. In one gaol, I am informed, only half an ounce of meal is allowed for each prisoner; in other gaols an ounce, an ounce and half or two ounces are given, but here onions and cabbage are boiled with the gruel. The Chaplains report on the quality of the provisions, in the tabular form for their use, almost always favourably.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody on the day of my visit, and with the exception of one man, who complained of the work at which he was put, and without reason, no complaint was lodged except that the quantity of the food which they receive is insufficient; but as the whole question of prison dietary is now submitted for report to a competent medical tribunal. I do not dwell further on the subject.

Books and Accounts.

The different book and registries of discipline and finance appear to be here kept with the greatest care and attention. The Local Inspector and Governor have journals in which the daily occurrences of note are entered. The Chaplains and Medial Officer also have journals, and the various books are submitted to the Board at its meetings, and duly signed in full by the Chairman.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1864, . £3,012 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £2,979 3*s.* 2*d.* | 1866, . £3,148 19*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1864, . £16 5*s.* 7½*d.* | 1865, . £18 17*s.* 1½*d.* | 1866, . £19 13*s.* 7½*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1864, . £77 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £50 11*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £66 16*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years :—

1864, . £27 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £87 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £121 3*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1864, . £3 4*s.* 1½*d.* | 1865, . £0 11*s.* 7½*d.* | 1866, . £1 5*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1864, . £483 7*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, . £371 7*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £364 3*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
William Penrose, Local Inspector, ...	200	0	0
Rev. A. B. Wilson, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	46	3	0
Rev. Thomas Walsh, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	46	3	0
William Beamish, Surgeon, .	74	0	0
William C. Townsend, Apothecary, ...	20	0	0

Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
John Joyce, Governor, .	300	0	0
Maurice Fitzgerald, Chief Warder, ...	55	0	0
Patrick O'Shea, Storekeeper, ...	44	4	0
Patrick Sheehan, Gatekeeper, ...	44	4	0
Timothy Byrne, Sessions Warder, ...	44	4	0

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		£	s.	d.
Warders.	Wm. Thompson,	44	4	0
	James Martin,	41	12	0
	Denis Riordan,	33	16	0
	David Mulcahy,	33	16	0
	George Glascott,	33	16	0
	Joseph W. Lendrum,	31	4	0
	William O'Keeffe,	31	4	0
	Michael Calnan,	31	4	0
	John O'Leary,	31	4	0
	John Leahy,	31	4	0
	John Clarke,	31	4	0
	Henry Plant,	31	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Tobias C. Delmage, Hospital Warder,	36	8	0
James Wilson, Schoolmaster,	44	4	0
William Sweeny, Messenger,	20	16	0
Louisa Rennick, Matron,	50	0	0
Elizabeth Delmage, Sub-Matron,	28	12	0
Ellen Reville, do.,	26	0	0
Bridget T. Ryan, do.,	26	0	0
Maria Perrody, Hosp. Nurse,	27	6	0
Catherine Curren, Searcher,	20	16	0

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	109	91
Chaplain, Established Church,	157	138
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	182	171
Physician and Surgeon,	370	310
Apothecary,	369	308

Vacancies.

Four Warders, one Schoolmaster, one Sub-Matron, resigned; and three Warders discharged unfit, and one Warder dismissed. All the vacancies so occasioned have been filled up.

The keepers in the various bridewells of this county are provided with uniforms to wear when on official duty. They receive a suit every third year.

Hospitals.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of prisoners in hospital,	66	42	50	39	34	48	21	37
Number of days therein,	1,246	382	678	259	508	636	120	357
Average daily number,	3	1	2	1	2	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{6}$
Number of deaths,	3	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
Cost of medicine,	£23 3s. 10d.		£15 10s. 6d.		£22 0s. 9d.		£10 14s. 8d.	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to day of inspection in 1867, and at what dates:—

No death in 1866. An inquest held on 22nd January, 1867, on the body of a male prisoner (Callaghan M'Carthy) who died in hospital.

The hospital for males, although inconveniently placed, is otherwise sufficient, and the wards are roomy and well ventilated. A water-closet for the hospital for females and a suitable bath are needed, but the new hospital will meet all the requirements of the establishment. The Medical Officer is most attentive to his duties, and the sanitary state of this gaol is satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Aug. R. Warren, bart., County High Sheriff.	Daniel Connor, esq.	John Wheeler, esq.
Sampson T. W. French, esq.	Standish D. O'Grady, esq.	Richard W. G. Adams, esq.
Denham W. J. Norreys, esq.	William R. Meade, esq.	William B. Jones, esq.
Thomas J. Leahy, esq.	Robert Nettles, esq.	
	Nicholas Dunscombe, esq.	

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the last Friday of each month, or oftener when required. Bills of the preceding month are examined, to ascertain that they are properly receipted. Cheques are drawn in favour of each creditor for sums above £3. Small sums are included on one draft, drawn in favour of the Local Inspector. The salaries of the extern officers and of the Governor are paid monthly, those of the subordinate officers weekly.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

	Charleville.		Fermoy.		Mitchelstown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	39	11	111	42	54	11
Of whom were Drunkards, .	24	2	40	11	33	6
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	8	–	40	11	18	5
Of whom were Drunkards, .	6	–	7	5	4	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Charleville, fortnightly, on Mondays, but irregular; Liscarroll, each second Wednesday.		Fermoy, fortnightly, on Mondays; Conna and Rathcormack, every second Tuesday.		Mitchelstown, fortnightly, on Fridays, and Kildorrerry, every second Wednesday.	
Committals, whether regular.	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	In good repair; but chimneys smoke.		In good repair and order.		In fair repair, except that marks of damp appear in two places from roof, and painting is much required; has not been painted for many years.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient, with care.		Security improved.		Sufficient, with care.	
Accommodation, .	Two day rooms and four cells.		Two large dark day-rooms and six cells on ground-floor; six cells above—one used as store.		Males, small day-room and two cells above stairs, one with two, the other with three beds; females, one cell only, with two beds, but without fireplace.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Bedding very good and sufficient; but guard bed required in cell for drunkards.		Bedding good and sufficient.		No table in the only day-room; only one sheet on each bed.	
Water—how supplied,	None on premises; but rain-water is collected from roof, and a pump in street of town near.		The pump is dry in Summer—well not sufficiently deep.		None on premises; water scarce and dear; a pump much required.	
Sewerage, . .	Efficient.		Sewerage improved.		A drain required in yards.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept; but damp.		Clean and well kept.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3¼*d.* for both sexes.		2⅘*d.* for each sex.		2 1/12*d.* for each sex.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£25		£35		—	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None; but has pension of 1*s.* a day.		None. The keeper has a pension of £21 per annum.		None; but has pension of 1*s.* 9½*d.* per day; sergeant in 20th Foot.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	3rd September, 1867.		1st August, 1867.		2nd August, 1867.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.		One boy of fifteen years, and two females, in custody—one for drunkenness.		No prisoner in custody on inspection. A prisoner escaped, Sept., 1867, retaken.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Kanturk.		Mallow.		Bantry.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	50	15	152	48	58	11
Of whom were Drunkards,	28	5	54	8	19	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	12	2	31	7	18	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	4	–	7	–	1	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Kanturk, fortnightly, on Mondays; Cecilstown, fortnightly, on Mondays; Newmarket, each alternate Wednesday; and Knocknagree, monthly, on Thursday.		Mallow, weekly, on Thursdays; Castletown Roche, every second Thursday; and Doneraile, every second Monday.		Bantry, fortnightly, on Thursdays; Castletown and Corrigbue, each alternate Friday; and Reinmeen, every second Tuesday.	
Committals, whether regular.	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair; the chimneys have been cemented, and roof thoroughly repaired.		In fair repair; doors have been repaired.		In good repair and order.	
Security,	Sufficient, with care.		Sufficient.		Sufficient, with care, but should prisoner saw iron bar of window of cell, escape would be easy.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and four cells, one used as a store; females, day-room and two cells.		Males, day-room and four cells; females, day-room and two cells.		Males, day-room and four cells, including one for drunkards; females, day-room and two cells.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water—how supplied	None, except rain-water collected from roof.		Supplied by tank in both yards.		Rain-water collected from roof, and a fountain of good water placed at gate of bridewell.	
Sewerage,	I am informed that a sewer has been made to river.		A sewer leads to cesspool outside.		A sewer in each yard has now been made.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept; flowers in yards.		Clean and orderly.		Clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3⅜*d.* for each sex.		3½*d.* for both sexes.		2 7/10*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30		£35		£30	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £5.		Court-keeper; salary, £5.		Court-keeper; salary, £5.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	2nd August, 1867.		2nd August, 1867.		6th November, 1867.	
Remarks,	One prisoner in custody since 25th July, for assault.		No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

Bandon.		Dunmanway.		Skibbereen.		Clonakilty.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
190	40	42	3	65	13	124	15
44	10	22	–	30	1	64	2
40	19	11	1	9	5	20	4
12	4	5	–	3	2	11	–
Bandon, weekly, on Mondays. Transmittals direct.		Dunmanway, Ballineen, and Drimoleague, fortnightly, Mondays.		Skibbereen, weekly, on Wednesdays; Ballydehob, Skull, and Union Hall, every alternate Friday; and Goleen, every second Saturday.		Clonakilty, weekly, on Thursdays; Rosscarbery, fortnightly, on Wednesdays; and Timoleague, every second Monday.	
Regular.		Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
In good repair and order.		Bridewell in fair repair and order, except a slight leakage at chimney.		In fair repair and order.		Now in good order and repair, except fault in back wall of keeper's house, where flue was formerly.	
Sufficient.		Not secure.		Sufficient.		Sufficient, with care; a shed against outside wall slightly impairs it.	
Males, day-room and four cells; females, day-room and four cells, but one used as a store. There is no bed in one cell on each side.		Day-room and one cell for prisoners of each sex. The cell for females off bed-room of keeper, and door close to his bed.		Males, day-room and four cells, one used for drunkards; females, day-room and two cells.		Males, day-room and four cells; females, day-room and two cells.	
Bedding good and sufficient, except additional sheets required for a change.		Sufficient for accommodation.		Good and sufficient.		Sufficient; but some of the blankets thin.	
One pump on premises now in working order.		None on premises.		A good well on premises.		None on premises.	
None.		None.		Fair.		The sewer on female side offensive, and should be cleaned.	
Clean and well kept.		Clean and orderly.		Clean and well kept.		Clean and well kept.	
Males, 3*d.*; females, 2½*d.*		2⅝*d.* for both sexes.		3 3/10*d.* for both sexes.		2⅘*d.* for both sexes.	
£35		£25		£30		£30	
Court-keeper; salary, £5.		None.		Court-keeper; salary, £5.		Court-keeper; salary, £5.	
6th November, 1867.		6th November, 1867.		7th November, 1867.		8th November, 1867.	
No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody at time of my visit; a male and female prisoner had been previously removed by the Police.		No prisoner in custody.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Kinsale.		Macroom.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	19	20	73	10
Of whom were Drunkards	11	19	12	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	12	4	23	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	10	4	3	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Kinsale, weekly, on Saturdays; Ballymartle and Tracton, every second Friday.		Macroom, fortnightly, on Wednesdays; Ballyvourney, every second Tuesday; Millstreet, alternate Mondays; Shandangan, every second Wednesday.	
Committals, whether regular,	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Front door of premises unsound, and both it and back door are of thin boards, battened, and not sufficiently strong. The inner door of female prison should have a lock, as the male prison; roof requires improvement.		In good repair and order.	
Security,	Outer walls low.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and four cells, one of which is used for drunkards; females, day-room and three cells, one of which is used for drunkards.		Males, day-room and six cells; females, day-room and two cells.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient; but some of the blankets thin.		Sufficient for the number of prisoners confined in the Bridewell.	
Water—how supplied,	None; but water from an old well near the Bridewell might be conveyed into the Bridewell at a trifling cost.		None on premises, except rain water collected in large barrel.	
Sewerage,	A sewer has been made from this Bridewell.		None.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly.		Clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	$3\frac{1}{4}d.$ for both sexes.		$3\frac{1}{3}d.$ for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£25		£30	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None; but has a military pension of £ a year.		Court-keeper; salary, £5.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	9th November, 1867.		9th November, 1867.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		One male prisoner in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

Youghal.		Middleton.		Queenstown.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
61	13	107	17	188	120
39	7	39	4	27	63
30	10	15	4	69	13
18	4	5	3	2	4
Youghal, weekly, on Thursdays.		Middleton, fortnightly, on Thursdays; Castlemartyr, every alternate Friday; and Cloyne, every second Tuesday.		On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in each week; Passage West, every Tuesday.	
Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
In good repair and order; a new kitchen grate required.		In good repair and order, except that kitchen chimney smokes.		In good repair and order, except woodwork of privy in exercising yard for males.	
—		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Males, day-room and four cells; females, day-room and two cells.		Males, day-room and four cells; females, day-room and two cells.		Two day-rooms and three cells with two beds in each. Four other cells, with one bed in each, and two for drunkards.	
Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
None on premises; a pump in yard has been useless for many years; water only procurable at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile.		A well of good water on premises.		A tank supplied by pipes from town reservoir.	
None.		None.		Sewerage is much required from this bridewell. But the Grand Jury has passed a presentment for £25 for the making of proper sewers from it. Contract not yet taken.	
Clean and well kept.		Clean and well kept.		Clean and very well kept.	
2$\frac{3}{8}$*d.* for both sexes.		2$\frac{5}{8}$*d.* for both sexes.		3$\frac{7}{12}$*d.* for both sexes.	
£25		£30		£30.	
Has a pension of £18 5*s.* from Royal Artillery, and a medal for good conduct and long service.		Court-keeper; salary, £30. Keeps a tailoring establishment.		None. Has a military pension of £30 a year, as sergeant.	
11th November, 1867.		11th November, 1867.		10th November, 1867.	
One female, a drunkard, in custody. Local Board very attentive.		No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

CITY OF CORK GAOL, AT CORK.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	6	–	6	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	–	4	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	–	3	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	9	12	21	–	1	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	5	11	16	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	4	4	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	12	15	27	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	15	20	35	–	2	–
Other Misdemeanors,	11	17	28	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Total in custody,	65	86	151	–	3	–

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, { Convicted Summarily, 4 males. Committed once, 1 ,,

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	53	56	1866,	58	44
1865,	46	34	1867 (day of Inspection),	61	85

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	2	3	1866,	–	4
1865,	1	1	1867 (day of Inspection),	1	2

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	3	3	1867 (up to and including day of Inspection),	7	5
1865,	6	5	Day of Inspection,	1	2
1866,	5	2			

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the Day of Inspection*) ; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the Day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing births of infants,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	2	2	–	3	5	3	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	10	5	10	–	5	2	2	2
Other assaults,	1	–	–	–	4	–	1	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	4	–	1	–	3	1	–	–
Robbery,	1	1	1	2	–	–	2	2
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Larceny,	16	39	31	39	21	43	5	9
Receiving stolen goods,	–	4	1	1	1	2	1	3
Embezzlement,	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Obtaining and money goods by false pretences,	–	2	3	–	1	3	1	–
Arson & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Forgery,	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Offences against the currency,	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–
Perjury, and subornation of perjury,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences, (Deserters),	9	–	13	–	5	–	–	–
Naval offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	3	3	6	3	3	–	–	–
Summarily—								
Petty larceny, &c.	57	68	91	85	50	67	5	12
Disorderly assaults, &c.	458	697	426	689	451	697	38	55
Total criminal class,	574	830	587	825	557	819	57	83
Vagrancy,	69	78	26	41	27	63	1	2
Debt,	62	3	59	4	58	1	7	1
Remanded for further examination,	43	40	39	18	109	35	–	–
Total,	748	951	711	888	751	918	65	86

Committals.

From 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1866.	M.	F.	*From* 1st *January*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	59	4	Debtors,	58	1
Criminals,	626	843	Criminals,	666	854
Vagrants,	26	41	Vagrants,	27	63
Total,	711	888	Total,	751	918

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	554	491	Once within the year,	611	552
	Twice ,,	35	74	Twice ,,	33	69
	Thrice ,,	5	26	Thrice ,,	4	27
	Four times ,,	2	13	Four times ,,	1	12
	Five times ,,	1	7	Five times ,,	1	7
	Six times ,,	–	4	Six times ,,	–	4
	Seven times ,,	–	3	Seven times ,,	–	2
	Eight times ,,	–	2	Eight times ,,	–	1
	Nine times ,,	–	1	Nine times ,,	–	1
	Ten times ,,	–	1	Ten times ,,	–	1
	Total,	597	622	Total,	650	676

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	$52\frac{204}{365}$	$45\frac{71}{169}$	—	$53\frac{3}{5}$	$53\frac{7}{10}$	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	126		10th Oct.	153		13th Aug.
Lowest ditto,	64		19th Jan.	66		25th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	69		10th Oct.	73		14th Aug.
Ditto of females,	66		30th Sept.	92		3rd Oct.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	32		19th Jan.	39		25th Jan.
Ditto of females,	27		27th Dec.	27		25th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867:—

23rd May, 1860,	94	22nd May, 1864,	126
17th February, 1861,	125	19th March, 1865,	132
16th February, 1862,	124	21st November, 1866,	126
12th November, 1863,	127	13th August, 1867,	153

Daily averages, omitting fractions:—

1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867 (ten months).	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.
45	40	55	39	59	45	48	48	49	45	52	45	53	53

Population of borough, 80,121 inhabitants; area, 2,683 acres; rateable value of property, £192,144.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last six years:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convictions,	120	167	154	103	105	79
Acquittals,	18	38	38	26	16	54
Total,	138	205	192	129	121	133

The preceding tables show an absence of grave crime except Fenianism within the city of Cork in 1866-7, at the same time that committals for breaches of police regulations, disorderly conduct, and other minor offences have increased in the district—hence the daily averages in this

gaol, especially of females, are higher in this than in preceding years; and while in other localities female crime has reduced to a very small amount, here the daily number of female inmates of the gaol equals that of the males, and the committals of females far exceed those of the other sex. South District. *City of Cork Gaol.*

The following are the numbers of committals, within the Borough, during the last six years :—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867 (ten months).
Males, ...	622	741	823	748	711	751
Females, . . .	535	817	952	951	888	918
Total, . .	1,357	1,558	1,775	1,699	1,599	1,669

From a return made to the Prisons' Office it appears that two women have been each inmates of this gaol, one 101 the other 107 times sentenced for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and such like offences; 1 has been 77 times similarly committed, and 6 others from 42 to 65 times—altogether 20 women have 922 convictions recorded on the books of this gaol against them, showing that the present system of prison punishment here is useless for repression as regards the unfortunate class of females recurrent to this gaol. On this subject Rev. Doctor Grant, the Protestant Chaplain of the gaol, has written to me a letter in which he states that "*during the five years in which he* "*has been attached to this prison he has never once visited without feeling an* "*utter inability as matters stand at present to reclaim them, not that they are* "*irreclaimable, as many give encouraging signs, and would abandon their* "*present mode of life if they found a way of escape, but unhappily there is none* "*open to them.*" He adds that the present institutions of the city do not meet the requirements of the case, and "*if the circumstances in which* "*they are placed were more fully known, some better means than any hitherto* "*adopted would be discovered to enable them to return to society.*" This is also I believe the opinion of the R. C. Chaplain, and I wish to call attention to the subject of the Chaplain's letter, as I believe that refuges for women discharged from prison are much required in Cork, as from the vast extent of the districts of city and county, embracing an area of 2,885 square miles, many females are left helpless on their discharge from both the prisons within the city who, unprotected by some such institution, often become outcasts on the streets from want of friendly aid and advice. In my report on the city of Dublin prison at Grangegorman, for 1866, page 506, I referred to this subject and suggested that an asylum for women discharged from prison, such as exists at Namur attached to the female prison of the town, at Marseilles and in other continental towns, might be established with advantage in connexion with the gaol, on the plan which Beranger, in his work De la représsion pénale, recommends. I there called attention to the fact that "acting on the advice of Mrs. Fry, the late Lord Carlisle, when "Chief Secretary for Ireland, established, in 1839, the Victoria asylum "as a refuge for prisoners discharged from Grangegorman gaol. The "subscription list for its foundation was headed by a grant from the Exe- "cutive of £500 and a donation from Lord Carlisle (then Lord Morpeth) "of £50. From defects in its constitution the asylum did not work satis- "factorily; but when Lord Carlisle came to Ireland as Viceroy he then "carried out, with complete success, the benevolent ideas of Mrs. Fry, and "established, in connexion with Mountjoy Female Prison, the refuges "of Golden-bridge and Heytesbury-street, to the beneficent influences "of which, mainly, is attributable the improved treatment of female "convicts in Ireland."

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

We have in Cork no statistics showing the number of unfortunate females committed for attempts at suicide to this prison, but in Dublin the following numbers are given in the annual returns, of women rescued by the police from self-destruction who were afterwards committed to Grangegorman prison for their protection:—In 1862, 20; 1863, 21; 1864, 24; 1865, 16; 1866, 19; and in Cork women of this class are still more hopeless than in Dublin.

By reference to the preceding tables it will be seen that out of the 151 prisoners in custody on the day of my visit, only 10 males and 11 females had been tried at assizes or before the Recorder, and 114, including 70 females, had been summarily dealt with by the magistrates.

The following are the sentences of the more grave offenders:—2 males sentenced to two years imprisonment for forgery and robbery; the latter had been twice previously convicted; 3 males to eighteen months' imprisonment for forgery and assault; and 2 to sixteen months for larcenies, both old offenders, one having been previously convicted four times, the other six times; 6 females and 4 males were under sentences of twelve months' imprisonment, all, with one exception, for larcenies. Two of these women had been convicted six times, another eight times. Should the Scotch system of gaol management be established in Ireland all such would be removed to a central prison, and this gaol would remain altogether for minor offenders and untried prisoners, for which it is best suited.

Lunatics.

This is one of the few prisons in Ireland to which magistrates do not commit the insane as dangerous; some few were lodged in the city bridewell previously to removal to the asylum, but the magistrates at once procured the admission into the lunatic asylum of all cases which occurred.

Debtors.

Fifty-nine male and 4 female debtors were consigned to this prison in 1866, and 58 males and 1 female during the ten months prior to my visit in 1867.

Revenue Prisoners.

One male was committed to this gaol in 1867, for an offence against the revenue laws, the only offender of this class in custody since 1858.

Juveniles

Fifty-eight males and 11 female juveniles were inmates of this gaol in 1866, 7 of whom were under ten years of age; 3 were twice committed during the year, and 1 three times; the sentences of 39 did not exceed one week, 19 were for twenty-four hours.

In 1867, 81 boys and 22 girls were committed, but the majority for police offences, begging, breaking glass, and obstructing the police; of these 26 boys were committed for larcenies, but only 3 girls, who were sent to Reformatories and also 12 boys; but on the day of my visit 4 boys were in custody, 3 of whom were for larceny. They had each lost one parent, and appeared to me to be fit subjects for Reformatory treatment at the expiration of the punishment of one month's imprisonment in this gaol, to which they had been sentenced by the magistrates. Twenty-one boys were sentenced at Petty Sessions to be whipped in 1866, and 5 previously to inspection in 1867.

I always regret to find juveniles in association in prison, they lose the dread of punishment by imprisonment, they get lazy habits, meet bad companions in the gaol, and many grow up to become afterwards

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

constant inmates of a prison; it was to prevent such a result that the Legislature established Reformatory schools to which, after the child has been sufficiently punished for his offence, he is sent by the state to be taught self-control, industry, a means of earning a livelihood, and good conduct which, from the neglect or crimes of his parents or from other causes, as their death, he has failed to receive. To carry out this object the state provides such a school that the parent cannot object to it, but the latter is forced to reimburse the public funds for the education of his child, as far as his means will permit.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	120	151	Shirts,	58	76	Shifts,	82	43
Sheets, pairs of,	150	16	Jackets,	54	36	Jackets,	82	27
Rugs,	172	91	Vests,	54	24	Petticoats,	132	–
Hammocks or Cots,	112	36	Trowsers,	54	29	Aprons,	82	78
Bed-ticks,	172	4	Caps,	54	26	Neckerchiefs,	82	78
Bedsteads,	8	–	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	54	16	Caps,	82	130
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	82	8

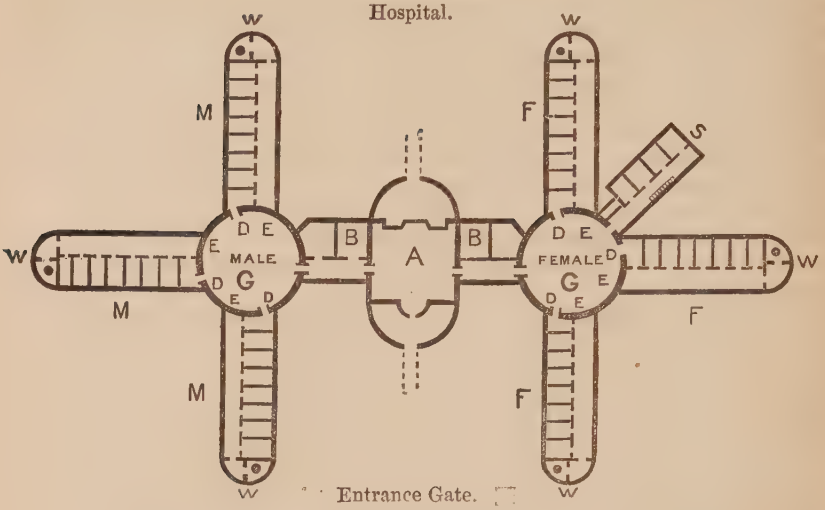
* On opening the Summer Assizes for the city of Cork in August last, Mr. Justice Keogh in his address to the Grand Jury remarks that, "He could not conceive anything more injudicious than allowing young criminals to go back again and again to their usual course of life. It was really a mistaken clemency towards those poor creatures themselves. In many instances they were put forward by relatives or friends, to commit offences, in order that they (the relatives) might have the benefit of them. When brought before the Magistrates the parents applied not to send them to a reformatory, and from a mistaken motive of indulgence or kindness of disposition the application was acceded to: the result was, the young offenders came back and back to prison until they became hardened criminals. They were lost to society, and, being returned constantly for trial, an immense expense was put upon the country. Even on grounds of economy the cheapest course would be to send them to a reformatory. He spoke to them now in their capacity of Magistrates when he told them the best course to adopt towards those young offenders would be to send them first to prison for at least fourteen days, and then to a reformatory for a number of years; there they would be taught a trade and taken from their evil companions, while the community would be saved the repeated expense of prosecuting them."

A few days previously, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, when addressing the Cork County Grand Jury, observes, "Under an Act passed eight or nine years ago, reformatory schools were established, the principle of the Act being that means should be taken in them by firm but gentle supervision and proper instruction to rear up the young culprit an useful member of society. And it was considered not alone wise, but absolutely necessary, that in reformatories religion should go hand-in-hand with secular instruction. We have Protestant reformatory schools for one class of the community, and Roman Catholic reformatory schools for another, each boy being sent to the institution where his own religion is carried on."

After reading extracts from the report of the Inspector of Reformatory Schools, he adds, "Many juveniles have been convicted over and over again, and it is not till they have been brought before a local Court four or five times that they have been sent to the reformatory. Gentlemen, if this occurs from mercy to the offenders it is a mistaken mercy, and if from any undue system of economy it is equally mistaken; for when you find a juvenile offender started in a career of crime, whether you desire to save him for his own protection or as a means of preventing crime, once he is entered on a criminal course there is but one remedy, and that is to send him to a reformatory. It is a blessing to the individual to do so; he is subject to no hardship, but to a firm discipline, and is brought up to some trade which will be useful to him in after life. By the other course it is the invariable consequence that he becomes a hardened criminal. I make these observations because I know from practical experience the great use of putting into operation the Reformatory Act. In place of being any charge in the end, it is a cause of considerable saving and economy. The details of reformatory management are of the most gratifying character. I have no doubt you will as Magistrates exercise what power in you lies in your respective localities to see the recommendation of the Inspector of Reformatories carried out in this particular."

Plan.

Hospital.



A Governor's house. B B Officers' quarters and prison offices. M M M Prison for males. F F F Prison for females. S Wing fitted up for separation. W W Waterclosets and lavatories. G G Central halls belonging to each prison.

Accommodation

	M.	F.
Wards,	9	9
Yards,	6	5
Day Rooms,	6	9
Solitary Cells,	22	8
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	36	54
Sleeping Rooms,	6	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	2
Hospital Rooms,	3	3
Chapels,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1
Workshops,	1	2
Worksheds,	1	2
Kitchen,	1	–

	M.	F.
Store Rooms,	1	1
Laundry,	–	1
Drying Room,	–	1
Lavatories,	9	9
Baths,	2	2
Privies,	10	7
Water-closets,	10	10
Reception Rooms,	1	1
Pump,	1	–
Well,	1	–
Tread-wheel,	1	–
Crank Mill,	1	–
Other Machines for Hard Labour,	1	–
Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

No change has been made in the buildings or the arrangements of this gaol since my last inspection. I was well satisfied with the state of order and cleanliness in which I found it at the time of my visit. The buildings are free from damp, and generally in sound condition; except that the wood-work in the outer yards requires some slight repairs. The ventilation is sufficient; the sewerage is stated to be effective, and the supply of water ample from wells on the premises, and from the city main, when required. There are lavatories and water-closets at the end of every corridor, and the management of the prisoners is as efficient as can be expected where they work in association, as is the case for the most part here. Neither the laundry, the school-room, nor the workshops are on the separate system, and much of the evils of association must exist, notwithstanding the care of the Governor. The tread-wheel is, however, partitioned as well as the stone sheds, but the latter are little used, as stone-breaking is not remunerative. Prisoners were employed picking oakum in them on the day of my visit. When

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

the accommodation permits prisoners sleep and take their meals in separate cells, but when I inspected the gaol the prison was overcrowded, many prisoners sleeping three in a cell; there are but sixty female cells and 85 women were in custody.

I found the bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing of a good description and sufficient for present requirements. There is an effective drying-room connected with the laundry. The locks are in good order, but old. No gas is supplied to the prison, except to the hospital, the Protestant and R. Catholic chapels, and the passages on the ground floor.

Unlock is held at 6 A.M. in summer, and at 7 A.M. in winter; the prisoners are locked for the night at 6 P.M. in summer, and 5 P.M. in winter. The Governor, his deputy, and all the turnkeys attend lock-up, the Governor afterwards visits occasionally during the night. A superior officer goes his general rounds at 9 P.M., when the night patrol is placed on duty until unlock in the morning. Two turnkeys take the watch, one goes round the circular walk of the prison every hour, when he strikes the bell at each round and pegs the tell-tale clocks, the markings of which are entered in the "State of locking's book."

The Governor keeps the keys of the prison during the night, except that of the hospital which remains in the charge of a turnkey; this practice as has been stated in former reports of Inspectors-General is very objectionable. Since last inspection some floors of rooms in the marshalsea have been boarded, but no other alterations have been made, and in the present uncertain state of the law as regards prisons, I do not recommend any expense to be incurred.

No escape from this gaol has been attempted during the present or the past year.

Photography, for the detection of old offenders, is not in use here.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Juveniles to Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement, . .	2	4	Solitary confinement, . .	6	12
Whipping of Juveniles, . .	21	–	Whipping of Juveniles, . .	5	–
Total, . .	23	4	Total, . .	11	12

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	122	63	Stoppage of Diet, . . .	51	21

All these punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, but sanctioned by the Board at its meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-wheel, . . .	15	Washing, . . .	31
Stone-breaking, . .	5	Cleaning Prison, &c., . .	10
Cleaning Prison, &c., . .	9		
Total, . . .	29	Total, . . .	41

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Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Teasing Oakum,	12	Teasing oakum,	24
Mat-making,	4	Winding,	1
Weaving,	4	Sewing,	15
Winding,	1		
Clog-making,	2		
Tin-work,	4		
Making Skewers,	2		
Total,	29	Total,	40

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	29	41
Industrial labour,	29	40
Sick,	–	3
Unemployed,	–	1
Debtors (unemployed),	7	1
Total in custody,	65	86

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1864, . £39 8*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, . £34 1*s.* 8*d.* | 1866, . £34 4*s.* 3*d.*

The prisoners are seldom employed at stone-breaking, but oakum picking is carried out on an extensive scale, and found profitable. Linseys, linen, ginghams, calico, canvas, clogs, mats, tin vessels, and the various articles of clothing worn by the inmates are manufactured here, but not blankets or rugs. Flax and wool are also spun, and India corn ground by the prisoners.

The following is the manufactures account for year, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

Manufacture Account.

For one year, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

Dr.

	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
To Value of Stock on hands on the 31st December, 1865, viz:—		
,, Cotton and linen yarn and wool,	8 3 0	
,, Accounts due to Board,	4 5 10	
		12 8 10
MATERIALS PURCHASED—		
,, Coir yarn,	9 18 3	
,, Flax, tow, and cotton yarn,	40 12 7	
,, Wool and scutched flax,	6 7 4	
,, Leather for clogs,	4 4 10	
,, Clog and other timber,	5 1 5	
,, Tack, tools, and sundries,	2 13 1	
,, Prisoners for labour,	0 18 3	
		69 15 9
,, Profit on prisoners' labour,		84 12 5
		£166 17 0

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	Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s	d.
By Cash received for picking oakum,		25	10	0			
,, do. Limestone Gravel,		6	13	8			
,, do. Canvas and Mats to bridewell,		2	18	6			
,, do. Skewers, &c.,		2	4	10			
,, do. Coir mats,		13	9	11			
					50	17	0
CLOTHING AND MANUFACTURE MADE—							
,, Frieze and linsay,	value at	14	10	10			
,, Canvas,	do.	6	18	0			
,, Linen,	do.	32	9	2			
,, Gingham and calico,	do.	13	10	5			
,, Clogs made,	do.	15	0	0			
					82	8	5
VALUE OF CLOTHING MADE AND REPAIRED—							
,, Male and female, and bedding,		6	17	9			
,, Tin work and smith work,		4	15	10			
,, Brushes,		6	4	0			
,, Carpenters' work,		4	3	10			
,, Masons and slaters' work,		2	0	0			
					24	1	5
					£157	6	10
VALUE OF STOCK ON HANDS.							
,, Linen, canvas, and cotton yarn,					9	10	2
					£166	17	0

Schools.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1866. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	135	99	147	76
Average daily number of pupils,	14	9	15	10
Number of days on which school was held,	311	311	258	272
Aggregate number of attendances,	4,354	2,799	3,870	2,720

School-hours.—Males—From 10, A.M., to 4, P.M. Females—From 10, A.M., to 4, P.M.

The teachers are trained and appear competent. In the female school the pupils show signs of having made considerable progress, in writing especially, but the schools are not placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education. The Chaplains, however, are frequent in their attendance during school hours. The approved form of registry has been adopted. Religious instruction is given, under the direction of the Chaplains, by the Sisters of Mercy, on two days in the week, to the Roman Catholic females, and to patients of both sexes of that persuasion when in hospital; a Protestant lady visitor carefully instructs those of her own religion when committed.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—1st Class—Males, 6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice in hominy, and 1 pint of milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, 2 pints of milk.

Breakfast.—2nd Class—Females, 5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice in hominy, and 1 pint of milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, 1½ pints of milk.

Breakfast.—3rd Class—Males and Females under sixteen years, 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and 1 pint of milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

All prisoners committed for one month and under, get oatmeal gruel, in lieu of milk, for dinner; and all classes of prisoners get oatmeal gruel, in lieu of milk, for dinner, two alternate days in each week.

SOUTH DISTRICT. — *City of Cork Gaol.*

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 12 lb. loaf, 1*s.* 8*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 18*s.*; Indian corn, per ton, £11 10*s.* 6*d*; rice, per cwt., 17*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; butter-milk, per gallon, 3½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 2*d.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.* 11*d.*; straw, per ton, £2 8*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.*; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864, . $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ | 1865, . $2\frac{8}{16}d.$ | 1866, . $2\frac{4}{5}d.$

The Chaplains always report favourably of the quality of the provisions supplied for prison use. I found the food good on the day of my visit. No complaint worthy of note was made to me by any of the prisoners, all of whom I questioned at the time of my visit.

Books and Accounts.

With the exception of the Local Inspector all the superior officers keep journals. That of the Governor appears to contain a full record of the occurrences in the gaol. As my colleague has remarked, in his report for 1866, new by-laws should be framed for the purpose of carrying out an effective discipline. The various records of statistics and finance appear to be well and carefully kept.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £2,148 0*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . £2,087 10*s.* 10*d.* | 1866, . £2,340 11*s.* 3*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £20 5*s.* 4½*d.* | 1865, . £20 13*s.* 4½*d.* | 1866, . £22 8*s.* $8\frac{13}{13}d.$

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £4 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £8 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £10 1*s.* 0*d.*

Amount repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners:—

1864, . £220 1*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . £208 4*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £196 8*s.* 3*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-resident.			
James C. Perry, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. Wm. C. Neligan, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. Charles O'Connell, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0
William Beamish, M.D., Surgeon,	55	0	0
Henry M. Jones, Apothecary,	10	0	0
Resident.			
John B. Murphy, Governor,	250	0	0
John Daly, Deputy-Governor and Clerk,	80	0	0
Turnkeys. John Stanley, *Storekeeper*,	41	12	0
Turnkeys. George Furlong, *Weaver*,	47	12	0
Turnkeys. John Barry, *Weaver*,	36	8	0
Turnkeys. John Radford, *Tailor*,	36	8	0
Turnkeys. William Barrett,	36	8	0
Turnkeys. John Fahy,	36	8	0
Turnkeys. Denis Mahony,	36	8	0
Turnkeys. Timothy Horgan,	36	8	0
Turnkeys. William Riordon,	36	8	0
Cornelius O'Leary, Schoolmaster,	40	4	0
Margaret Kelleher, Matron,	45	10	0
Catherine Curran, Assistant Matron,	32	10	0
S. E. Kemp, Schoolmistress,	26	0	0
Elizabeth Radford, Nurse,	27	6	0
Jane Stanley, Searcher,	5	0	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st January to 1st December, 1866.	From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	148	129
Chaplain, Established Church,	159	137
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	157	122
Physician and Surgeon,	367	316
Apothecary,	171	141

Hospitals.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	27	76	33	58	36	86	16	66
Number of days therein,	212	575	286	636	427	741	164	614
Average daily number,	1	1	1	–	1	2	1	2
Number of deaths,	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	1
Cost of medicine,	£11 9*s.* 0*d.*		£17 7*s.* 5*d.*		£18 11*s.* 9*d.*		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to day of inspection in 1867, and at what dates:—

Two in 1866—19th March, and 10th May. One in 1867—27th August.

The hospital accommodation, which is in a separate building, is more than sufficient for the requirements of the gaol. The wards are spacious and properly ventilated, but not supplied with water-closets on the upper story. There is a fixed bath common to both hospitals. The exercising grounds are planted with flowers. Two prisoners lodged in this gaol in March, 1866, died soon after; 1 committed on the 16th of the month died on the following day of "spitting of blood," the other committed on the 12th, died on the 19th of May following, of "congestion of the brain;" 1 female committed on the 22nd May, 1867, died on the 26th August, according to the verdict of the coroner's jury of "fever and distress of mind," she was under a sentence of four months imprisonment for larceny.

Board of Superintendence.

Francis Lyons, esq., Mayor.	Willm. H. Lyons, esq., J.P.	Cornelius Keller, esq., Alderman.
Daniel Donegan, esq., J.P., Alderman.	Robert Scott, esq., J.P.	Thomas Burrows, esq., Alderman.
Thomas Lyons, esq., J.P., Alderman.	Edward Casey, esq., J.P., Alderman.	Daniel Finn, esq., T.C.
John W. Clery, esq., J.P.	Michael Gould, esq., Alderman.	Isaac Julian, esq.

The Board meets regularly for the discharge of business at the city bridewell, and occasionally at the gaol, when accounts are examined and paid by draft drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts and vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. All the superior officers receive their salaries monthly, the turnkeys weekly.

Bridewell.

Although not within strict official duty I visited the city bridewell and found it clean and well kept. Some improvements in the buildings were being made at the time of my visit.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

The subjoined tables show the number of committals, the average daily number in custody, and the expenditure during the last ten years :—

Years.	Number Committed.	Daily Average.	Salaries.	Turnkeys' Clothing.	Food.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1857, . .	7,584	28	287 17 6	25 11 6	67 13 0
1858, . .	6,284	24	285 19 6	23 11 4	44 14 8
1859, . .	6,559	24	294 12 0	17 3 0	43 15 7
1860, . .	5,272	20	309 18 0	24 1 4	42 12 4
1861, . .	4,639	18	334 13 10	20 7 3	50 19 0
1862, . .	5,043	20	339 5 6	26 10 6	48 6 5
1863, . .	4,849	20	326 8 6	16 11 0	41 10 9
1864, . .	5,928	25	332 9 6	28 16 0	52 14 6
1865, . .	7,199	28	332 17 0	22 9 10	59 8 4
1866, . .	6,595	26	321 16 0	31 5 10	49 2 3

Years.	Fuel.	Candles.	Gas.	Bedding, Furniture, and Straw.	Printing and Stationery.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1857, . .	23 1 6	3 0 6	10 0 5	8 2 0	6 9 9
1858, . .	30 6 2	2 19 6	9 0 1	3 0 11	5 9 4
1859, . .	20 10 0	2 10 5	16 14 5	17 0 6	5 1 8
1860, . .	27 2 1	1 5 6	14 7 8	6 0 10	6 13 0
1861, . .	21 11 3	1 5 6	16 1 9	2 15 10	4 18 10
1862, . .	26 0 10	0 13 6	26 13 4	11 6 11	7 5 11
1863, . .	22 19 8	0 16 11	19 4 10	10 15 2	3 16 2
1864, . .	30 15 5	0 14 4	20 2 0	14 2 3	4 4 11
1865, . .	15 13 4	0 10 11	17 6 11	33 8 5	6 3 7
1866, . .	25 4 10	1 0 11	35 10 6	28 14 7	5 1 1

Years.	Conveying Prisoners to the Gaol.	Repairs.	Insurance, Water, and Incidentals.	Transmitting Paupers.	Total for Bridewell.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1857, . .	—	5 12 3	9 11 7	47 15 0	494 15 0
1858, . .	—	45 3 9	5 10 4	39 19 5	520 12 7
1859, . .	—	27 17 0	6 10 11	17 13 1	492 17 1
1860, . .	32 15 0	11 0 1	9 12 9	10 15 4	496 6 11
1861, . .	30 19 6	16 10 6	10 8 4	2 12 3	513 3 10
1862, . .	40 17 6	34 5 0	22 15 10	2 4 5	586 5 8
1863, . .	35 9 4	6 3 6	16 5 5	1 7 11	501 9 2
1864, . .	34 6 8	10 4 2	15 6 10	—	543 16 7
1865, . .	38 9 10	10 16 4	8 10 3	2 1 7	547 16 4
1866, . .	43 7 0	37 11 1	19 1 2	—	597 15 3

Bridewell commitments for twelve months, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866—males, 4,032; females, 2,563. Sent to city gaol, 1,424; to lunatic asylum, 9; to infirmary, 7; to county gaol, 8; to workhouse, 2; bailed, 30; discharged, 5,115; drunkards, 4,663; total, 6,595.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF GALWAY GAOL, AT GALWAY.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 3RD AND 6TH JULY, 1867.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	2	4	–	2	2
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	7	3	10	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	2	6	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	2	–	2	1	–	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	20	9	29	1	3	3

Juvenile in Custody on day of Inspection.

One female, twelve years of age, for trial—never previously in gaol.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	64	25	1866,	51	23
1865,	63	26	1867 (day of Inspection),	20	9

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	3	1	1867 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	2
1865,	3	2	Day of Inspection,	–	1
1866,	3	3			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	–	2	1	2	–	1	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Concealing birth of infants,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	9	–	12	–	6	–	1	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty,	8	1	13	5	2	–	–	–
Other assaults,	70	32	75	16	32	8	1	2
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	4	1	2	1	–	–
Robbery,	1	–	3	4	2	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	–	5	–	1	1	1	–
Larceny,	41	29	30	26	11	14	5	4
Receiving stolen goods,	1	1	3	2	8	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	3	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Naval offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	6	3	5	12	1	17	–	1
Revenue offences,	8	5	4	4	4	2	2	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	1	–	1	4	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	4	–	4	5	1	3	–	–
Against property, without violence,	37	7	19	4	13	1	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	10	19	4	8	4	5	2	–
Indecent assault on females,	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Abduction,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Having firearms in proclaimed district,	–	–	2	–	9	–	–	–
Fenianism,	10	–	19	–	7	–	1	–
Total criminal class,	235	103	221	93	110	57	17	9
Vagrancy,	7	2	4	2	1	3	–	–
Drunkenness,	13	11	16	9	8	6	–	–
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	19	9	21	9	8	3	2	–
Debt,	13	–	15	–	8	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	8	2	10	2	5	–	–	–
Total,	295	129	287	115	140	69	20	9

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	15	–	Debtors,	8	–
Criminals,	231	95	Criminals,	114	56
Vagrants,	4	2	Vagrants,	1	3
Drunkards,	16	9	Drunkards,	8	6
Dangerous Lunatics,	21	9	Dangerous Lunatics,	8	3
Total,	287	115	Total,	139	68

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed—			Committed—		
Once within the year,	262	92	Once within the year,	131	56
Twice „	5	7	Twice „	–	6
Thrice „	–	3	Thrice „	–	–
Total,	267	102	Total,	131	62

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	39·978	16	—	25·614	14·63	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	90		20th March.	57		8th June.
Lowest ditto,	24		17th Oct.	25		3rd April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	70		20th March.	39		8th June.
Ditto, of females,	29		21st June.	23		18th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	14		17th Oct.	17		3rd April.
Ditto, of females,	8		28th Nov.	6		21st March.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years and up to the day of inspection in 1867 :—

21st January, 1860,	88	26th June, 1864,	96
21st December, 1861,	80	28th January, 1865,	86
21st November, 1862,	146	20th March, 1866,	90
17th June, 1863,	111	8th June, 1867,	57

Population, 271,478 inhabitants; area, 1,566,354 acres.

Daily average number (omitting fractions) of prisoners in custody—last seven years :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867 (7 months)
Males,	33	56	61	59	45	39	25
Females,	24	23	19	21	19	16	14

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last seven years :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Convictions,	108	58	158	110	69	45	48
Acquittals,	190	116	215	235	103	56	47
Total,	298	174	373	345	172	101	95

South District.

County of Galway Gaol.

The preceding tables show a considerable decrease in the numbers of prisoners in custody on the day of inspection in 1867, as compared with former years. The daily averages also have proportionately diminished, as likewise the number of prisoners tried by jury at Assizes and Quarter Sessions. Twenty males and 9 females of all classes were in custody on the day of my inspection in 1867, while 51 males and 23 females were in charge on the corresponding day in 1866; and 63 males and 26 females at the same period in 1865. The daily averages have since 1864 fallen more than one-half for males, and one-third for females, the averages being 59 for males, and 21 for females in that year, and 25 for males, and 14 for females in 1867.

On analysing the offences of the criminal prisoners, inmates of the gaol on the day of my visit, I find 8 males and 4 females were under sentences for offences against property, and 2 males and 3 females for assaults and workhouse offences. Two males had been sentenced for breaches of the excise laws; a youth of sixteen for illegal fishing; and two adults for being drunk and disorderly; a young woman, charged with the murder of her infant, and her sister, the latter twelve years of age, were for trial; an old man, whose trial had been postponed for the Spring Assizes, was also in custody on a charge of murder; and 1 male for Fenianism. These, with 1 debtor and 2 lunatics, constituted the entire population of the gaol when I made my inspection.

The following were the sentences of the convicted prisoners in custody:—Males, 1 for eighteen months, 3 for twelve, 1 for nine, and 4 for six months, besides 4 for short periods; total, 13. Females, 3 for six months, and 6 for short periods; total, 9. With the exception of the 2 male prisoners committed for breach of the excise laws, and 1 female for assault, all the convicted prisoners in the gaol had been sentenced to hard labour.

Several of the males in custody are believed to be old offenders. One man has eleven convictions recorded against him on the books of the gaol.

All the females in the gaol, excepting of the young woman and her sister for trial, were, I am informed, either prostitutes or workhouse offenders—one, H. F., has been eight times convicted since 1863, almost always for workhouse offences.

Juveniles.

Fourteen males and 2 females of sixteen years of age or under were convicted in 1866; 1 was under ten years of age; 3 were for offences committed in the workhouse. Previously to my inspection in 1867, 11 juveniles were in custody; 1, a female, was sentenced to an imprisonment of one month, afterwards to be sent for two years to a reformatory; another to fourteen days' imprisonment, and three years in a reformatory; 1 male, thirteen years of age, was sentenced to an imprisonment of two months, and 1, of fifteen, was committed as a dangerous lunatic, and was removed to the District Asylum at Ballinasloe.

Two offenders (males) against the excise laws were in custody at the time of my visit. Six (4 males and 2 females) had been previously committed in 1867, and 8 (4 males and 4 females) in 1866.

Lunatics.

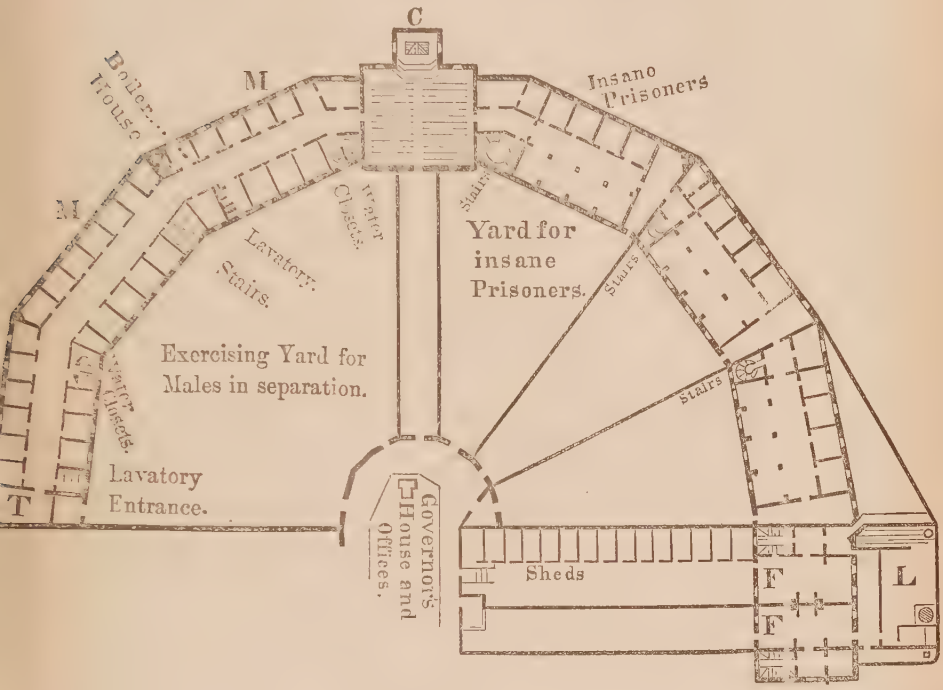
I found 2 lunatics in the gaol; 1 was under order for immediate removal to the District Asylum, the other had been in charge since last March. Eleven insane persons (8 males and 3 females) had been committed in 1867; and 30 (21 males and 9 females) in 1866. The statute 30 and 31 Vict., cap. 116, which has lately passed the Legislature, will, however, prevent, after the close of the present year, the removal of insane persons to prisons.

Few female debtors are lodged in this prison, and there is no quarters assigned for their accommodation; none have been in custody since 1864. The separation between the classes of male debtors is not adequate to meet the provisions of the Prisons Act.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Plan.



Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	4	3
Yards,	4	3
Day Rooms,	4	3
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	81	15
Single Cells of smaller size,	3	2
Cells to contain three persons,	7	5
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	6
Hospital Rooms,	2	2
Chapel,	1	–

	M.	F.
Workshop,	1	–
Worksheds,	1	13
Kitchen and Bakery,	–	1
Store Rooms,	4	3
Laundry,	–	1
Drying Room,	–	1
Lavatories,	4	–
Baths,	1	1
Privies,	7	3
Water-closets,	5	–
Pumps,	2	1
Tread-wheels,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	219	23
Sheets, pairs of,	153½	7
Rugs,	150	28
Hammocks or Cots,	157	64
Bedticks,	214	59

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	93	–
Jackets,	84	–
Vests,	74	–
Trowsers,	70	–
Caps,	57	–
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	48	–

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	60	–
Jackets,	68	–
Petticoats,	44	–
Aprons,	58	–
Neckerchiefs,	67	–
Stockings, pairs of,	57	–
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	30	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

I found this gaol, when I made my inspection, very clean and orderly. The buildings properly ventilated, and, except that the woodwork is, in some places, unsound, and the roof of the Marshalsea not in good order, the buildings are in a fair state of repair. The bedding, blankets, sheets, and rugs, in the separate class for males, are new and of a good description, but in the division for untried prisoners the blankets are old and worn; and in the female prison I found some in holes, and not fit for use. These should be looked after, and such as are too much worn should be condemned. There are only a few sheets in store; some new should be provided. The clothing of the male prisoners is not in a good state, especially the shirts, and a fresh supply is needed.

This prison is situated on an island in the Galway river, and therefore an abundant supply of water could always be obtained for all purposes, and the sewers could be made thoroughly flushable and effective, but they are not properly trapped. A good water-closet has been put up in the Marshalsea for master debtors, but a common privy is placed over a sewer in the Marshalsea for paupers, and the mouth of the sewer is not even trapped.

As has been observed in former reports of Inspectors-General, the female prison is so faulty in construction that it would be useless to attempt to remodel it; but when the amalgamation of this prison with that of the town jurisdiction is perfected, the town prison for males can then be appropriated for females committed from both districts. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to repeat the enumeration of defects which have already been so frequently animadverted on, and which it is hoped will soon be remedied under a new system.

The male prisoners under criminal committals are subjected to partial separation. They take their meals and sleep in separate cells, and are placed apart and under supervision generally when at work. The females, however, are always in association, with all the defects of a prison so constituted. In order to prevent contamination by association with the drunken prostitutes and thieves committed to the gaol, the Governor has, [illegible] placed the young woman charged with the murder of her [illegible]ble sister, in one of the wards of the hospital.

[illegible] have been erected at the doors, separating the chapel [illegible] prison. Some new locks have been procured, and other measures have been taken to improve the security of the gaol.

Unlock is held at 6, A.M., in summer, and at daylight in winter. The cells are locked for the night at 8, P.M., in summer, and at dusk during the short days of winter. The keys of the prison are held by the Governor in his bed-room during the night. Four turnkeys patrol in rotation until unlock in the morning, but their vigilance is not tested by tell-tale clocks; occasionally, however, a superior officer visits the watch at uncertain and unexpected hours. No escape was attempted from this gaol in either 1866 or 1867.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Stoppage of Diet, . .	15	1	Stoppage of Diet, . .	6	—

These punishments, with one exception, were inflicted by the Governor —1 prisoner was sentenced for three days on bread and water by a magistrate, for abusive language to a turnkey. The record of all punishments is duly submitted to the Board of Superintendence at its meetings for approval.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Treadmill,	11	–
Bonemill,	2	–
Wardsmen,	1	–
Washing,	–	2
Cooking,	–	4
Total,	14	6

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	14	6
Sick,	1	3
Unemployed,	2	–
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Lunatics,	2	–
Total in custody,	20	9

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1864, . £32 8*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £23 7*s.* 7*d.* | 1866, . £23 1*s.* 1*d.*

Punitive labour is enforced by employment on the tread-wheel, the power of which is applied to pumping water for prison purposes, and for crushing bones for manure at such seasons as it can be healthfully carried on. A hand-pump is also used for pumping water. Frieze, mats, and brushes are manufactured in the prison, and the clothing of the prisoners is made up within the gaol by the inmates.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	56	–	36	–
Average daily number of pupils,	10·355	–	9	–
Number of days on which school was held,	214	–	102	–

School-hours.—Males—7 to 8.45, A.M.; 10, A.M., to 12 noon; 1.30 to 2.45, P.M.; and 6 to 7, P.M.

The schools are in connection with the Commissioners of National Education, and their Inspector reports :—

"Inspected 13th November, 1867. Present—6 males. Teacher, probationer. Acquirements and manner of conducting the school fair—proficiency fair on the whole. One man who did not know a letter of the alphabet three months ago, is now able to read fairly in first book, and another who never wrote on paper till after his imprisonment, some two months ago, is now able to write small hand, both legibly and neatly. Two have made fair progress in the simple rules of arithmetic, and one is learning the compound rules. Men teaching first book should be taught to write on paper or slates, and all should get occasionally a lesson on the maps of the World, and of Ireland. Some reading books required.

"Signed, "J. GORDON."

The males are instructed in the Chapel, which is contrary to the 6th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, which enacts *inter alia*—

"One or more chapel or chapels shall be provided in every prison, in such a convenient situation as to be easy of access to all the prisoners, and shall be strictly set apart for religious worship, or for the occasional religious and moral instruction of the prisoners, and shall never be appropriated to or employed for any other purpose whatsoever."

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

The school teacher (male) is also hospital assistant. No secular schooling is given to the female prisoners, but the Sisters of Mercy regularly visit twice in the week, and afford religious and moral instruction to the Roman Catholics, who constitute almost the entire criminal population of the gaol. Out of 366 committals in 1866, only 13 were of persons belonging to any other religious denomination.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint sweet milk. Dinner—4 lbs. potatoes and 1 pint sweet milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint sweet milk. Dinner—3½ lbs. potatoes and ¾ pint sweet milk.

Children under 10 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint sweet milk. Dinner—3 lbs. potatoes and ½ pint sweet milk. Supper—1 lb. potatoes and ⅜ pint sweet milk.

Gruel twice a week in place of milk for dinner.

Gruel substituted in place of milk for dinner, when sentence does not exceed one calendar month's imprisonment.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 9*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 2*s.* 11*d.*; meat, per lb., 4*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coal, per ton, £1 5*s.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 10*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.*; candles, per lb., dipt, 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1864, . 2·33*d.* | 1865, . 2·071*d.* | 1866, . 2·05*d.*

The medical officer occasionally orders potatoes as a change in the diet of the prisoners. The food prepared for prison use on the day of my visit was of good quality. I questioned all the prisoners in custody and found no just cause of complaint.

Books and Accounts.

The journal of the Governor is well and fully entered up, but the journals of the other extern officers are very scanty in details. The registries of statistics and finance are, however, carefully kept in this gaol, and are in forms prescribed by superior authority.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1864, . £2,074 16*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, . £1,849 19*s.* 8*d.* | 1866, . £2,041 18*s.* 2*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1864, . £24 14*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £30 16*s.* 7·933*d.* | 1866, . £34 12*s.* 2*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1864, . £0 8*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . — | 1866, . £0 8*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years :—

1864, . — | 1865, . — | 1866, . £1 5*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1864, . £17 12*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £13 12*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £6 2*s.* 7½*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners in the years—

1864, .. £189 1*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . £126 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £105 17*s.* 4*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. John D'Arcy, Local Inspector, ...	133	16	10
Ditto, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. George Commins, R. C. Chaplain, . . .	46	3	0
James V. Browne, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Resident.			
Malachy J. Ryan, Governor,	219	0	0
Charles Forde, Head Turnkey,	55	0	0
Francis M'Donagh, Schoolmaster and Hospital Clerk,	50	0	0

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Turnkeys.	Thos. Hogan, *Weaver*, .	45	0	0
	Patrick Smith, . .	42	10	0
	Martin M'Cormack, .	40	0	0
	William Humphrys, *Shoemaker*, . . .	40	0	0
	Thomas Hession, . .	40	0	0
	Denis Kelly, . . .	40	0	0
Margaret Foy, Matron, .		30	0	0
Mary Hogan, Assistant Matron, ...		20	0	0
Catherine Hogan, Hospital Nurse, ...		12	0	0

Vacancies.

Thomas R. Ryan, Governor, resigned, Malachy J. Ryan, Governor, appointed.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . .	211	117
Chaplain, Established Church, .	224	106
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	250	133
Surgeon, . . .	95	53

Hospitals.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, . .	71	39	87	34	51	32	31	24
No. of days therein,	2,449	1,784	1,825	1,194	1,095	820	511	653
Average daily No.,	6·69	4·87	5	3·271	3	2·246	2·79	3·55
No. of deaths, .	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£29 7*s.* 0*d.*		£15 18*s.* 8*d.*		£3 3*s.* 6*d.*		—	

The hospital accommodation is ample for the requirements of the gaol. The wards are roomy and well ventilated, but have no water-closets attached. The sanitary state of the prisoners in 1866 and 1867 has been excellent, and the Medical Officer has the hospitals and their appurtenances in a satisfactory condition; but from a return made to the Prison Office it would appear that he has not made in 1866 the number of visits to the gaol which the law directs. The 72nd section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, enacts—

"Every such surgeon shall, and is hereby required, to visit every prison to which he shall be so appointed, twice, at least, in every week, and oftener if necessary."

Board of Superintendence.

Denis Kirwan, esq.	Robert Bodkin, esq.	Lord Dunlo.
Francis Blake, esq.	Sir Thomas J. Burke, bart.	Captain O'Hara.
Andrew W. Blake, esq.	Pierce Joyce, esq.	Walter P. Lambert.
Randal E. L. Athy, esq.	John W. H. Lambert, esq.	Captain J. W. Lynch.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

The Board holds its meetings on the last Saturday of each month, when the various books are duly submitted for inspection, the subordinate officers paid, and other business transacted. The salaries of the superior officers and accounts of contractors, &c., are settled quarterly, by cheques signed by three members of the Board, and countersigned by the Governor. The final audit of accounts is held half yearly, by a committee of the Grand Jury at each assizes.

General Observations.

I have great pleasure in stating that the Grand Juries of the County and the County of the Town of Galway, assembled at Summer Assizes, 1867, have entered into an arrangement to amalgamate the two gaol districts, such amalgamation to be based on the following agreement :—

COPY of AGREEMENT entered into by JOINT COMMITTEE.

"We, the joint Committee of the County and County of the Town of Galway, appointed this Assizes, for the purpose of agreeing on a basis for the amalgamation of the prisons of the two counties, unanimously come to the following terms :—

"1. The charge for support of prisoners to be charged for rateably per person.

"2. The staff (superannuation of the town included), one-fifth to be paid by the town, and four-fifths by the county.

"3. The town gaol buildings to be handed over to the county.

"4. All future repairs, buildings, &c., in connexion with the prisons, to be borne in proportion of the respective valuations of the town and county.

"5. The Board of Superintendence to consist of twelve members—ten to be elected by the County Grand Jury, and two by the County of the Town.

"Signed,

"JAMES MARTYN, Chairman of Committee of the County Grand Jury,
"ROBERT BODKIN,
"JAMES GALBRAITH,
"PIERCE JOYCE,
"WALTER SHAW TAYLOR,

"GEORGE MORRIS, Chairman of Committee of the Town Grand Jury.
"WILLIAM G. MURRAY,
"JAMES O'HARA,
"JOHN W. LYNCH,
"R. N. SOMERVILLE.

The following resolution was passed by the Grand Jury of the County in approval of the above :—

"Resolved—That having received the Committee appointed by us to consider the proposal of the County of the Town Grand Jury as to the amalgamation of the County and Town Prisons, under the powers conferred on the grand juries by the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, that we approve and adopt the same, and that it be an instruction to the Board of Superintendence of the County Prison to carry out the same in accordance with the provisions of the statute already quoted.

"Signed, "GEORGE S. GOUGH, Foreman."

A similar resolution was passed by the Town Grand Jury, signed by "George Morris, Foreman."

The necessity for this amalgamation has been for many years patent to every person conversant with the subject; but when the documents were submitted for the consideration of the Law Adviser of the Crown for his opinion, he considered that the above recited agreement does not comprise all the requirements contemplated by the 41st sec. of the Act 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, in accordance with the provisions of which section the agreement must be drawn. The Inspectors-General, however, trust that steps will now be taken at the ensuing Spring Assizes, 1868, to have this important arrangement legally completed.

Bridewells.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway.

Bridewells.

It appears from the Visitor's Books kept in the bridewells of this county that the Local Inspector does not always inspect each bridewell quarterly previously to making his report, under the provisions of the Act 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68. Two of these buildings at Eyrecourt and at Woodford are in a dilapidated condition, the latter more especially. They have been for many years condemned by each succeeding Inspector-General in his report on Galway gaol, by the Board of Superintendence, and by the Grand Jury of the county, yet no application to have them closed has been made by the latter to the executive, and both still remain a burden on the county rates.

The following is the condition in which I found this bridewell when I inspected it in 1865, as described in the report on Galway Gaol of the Inspectors-General for that year :—"Woodford Bridewell consists of one cell for each sex, and a very small apartment for the keeper; there is but one privy for both sexes, and one yard where inmates of all classes could exercise, but so insecure that prisoners if permitted to remain in it might without difficulty escape. The building is in wretched repair; the roof admits the wet, the woodwork is rotten, the glass of the windows is broken, and has been so for a long time. The lower cell is so damp as to be unfit for human habitation." When I inspected the bridewell in July of the present year it was still in the same dilapidated state; the window-sash of the lower cell was removed and lying broken. It had been torn away by a lunatic during the last winter, so that if a prisoner was placed in that cell he would be without protection from the wind and rain in this mountain district. No bedding was in that cell at the time of my visit, because, as the keeper said, "it would rot if left there." The bedding provided for the prisoners was not sufficient even for the scanty accommodation which the bridewell affords. Of six panes of glass in the kitchen window, five were broken, and replaced by paper. The glass in the lobby window also was broken; and there were no vessels for the use of prisoners should any be committed to the bridewell. There is no water on the premises, and the sewerage is defective. Of course this place is perfectly insecure as a prison. No criminal sessions are held in Woodford, which is only a small village, and it is difficult to understand why this bridewell is continued.

Eyrecourt bridewell has likewise fallen into disrepair; is unnecessary, and unfit for the purposes of a prison.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

——	Tuam.		Oughterard.		Loughrea.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	95	84	75	32	114	41
Of whom were Drunkards, .	20	19	4	–	36	4
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	46	35	9	6	17	17
Of whom were Drunkards, .	9	5	–	–	2	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly, on Mondays.		Fortnightly, on Thursdays.		Weekly, on Thursdays.	
Committals, . .	Regular,		Regular.		Some illegal.	
Registry, . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	In fair repair, except roof, which admits wet.		In fair repair.		In fair repair, except glass broken.	
Security, . . .	Imperfect; a bolt should be put on outside of door of male yard.		Sufficient with care.		Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation, .	Two day-rooms and six sleeping cells; one for drunkards.		Two day-rooms and seven cells.		Males, day-room and three cells; females, like accommodation; a drunkards' cell.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Guard-bed required for drunkards' cell, which is flagged; sheets insufficient, only one on some beds and none on others, the sheets being in the wash.		Sheets required.		Sheets deficient; table required for day-room.	
Water, how supplied?	A pump; but well not deep enough—it is now dry.		None on premises.		By pump attached to court-house.	
Sewerage, . .	None.		Sufficient.		None; cesspool cleanable through building.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly; but damp in soft weather.		Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly; but yards should be cleared of weeds.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	3½*d.*		4¼*d.*		4*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, .	£18 9*s.*		£18 9*s.* 8*d.*		£27 9*s.*	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary £8.		Court-keeper, salary £8.		Court-keeper, salary £8.	
Statutable inspection,	6th July, 1867.		4th July, 1867.		6th July, 1867.	
Remarks, . .	One male in custody since 27th June.		No prisoner in custody.		One prisoner, a lunatic, in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway.

Bridewells.

Portumna.		Woodford.		Eyrecourt.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
34	11	16	1	17	1
11	7	–	–	2	–
9	1	3	1	9	2
7	1	1	–	1	–
Fortnightly, on Mondays.		Fortnightly, on Saturdays.		Fortnightly, on Tuesdays.	
One illegal.		Regular.		Regular.	
Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Building in fair repair, and freshly painted, but door of privy in yard rotten; no sash in cell for drunkards.		In a dilapidated and ruinous condition; plaster has fallen off walls; woodwork rotten; glass broken; no sash in window of lower cell.		In very bad repair; roof admits the rain; woodwork rotten.	
Sufficient.		Very insecure; walls low; doors and windows rotten; locks wanting.		Quite insecure.	
Males, day-room, and four cells; females, day-room, and three cells; one cell for drunkards.		One cell for each sex, and the lower cell so damp as to be unfit for human habitation; no day-room; one privy and one yard for prisoners of both sexes.		Two day-rooms, and one cell below, three cells above.	
Sash for window and a bed required for cell for drunkards; not sufficient sheets, and some blankets thin.		Bad, and insufficient.		Sufficient for the accommodation.	
By pump on premises.		None on premises.		None on premises.	
Cesspool cleanable from outside.		None.		None.	
Clean and orderly.		As clean as the dilapidated state of the building will permit.		Clean, but very damp.	
4½*d.*		6*d.*		5*d.*	
£18 9*s.*		£18 9*s.*		£18 9*s.*	
Court-keeper, salary £8.		None.		Clerk of the parish church.	
8th July, 1867.		7 July, 1867.		8th July, 1867.	
One male and one female in custody. A lunatic very violent.		No prisoner in custody. The window sash of cell broken and torn away by a lunatic last winter, has never been replaced.		No prisoner in custody on day of inspection. A wounded man in custody here from 23rd April to 15th May, 1867; he was found to be insane, and a nurse was hired to attend him; he was removed to the Workhouse where he has since died.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Clifden.		Gort.		Ballinasloe.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	39	15	56	37	180	57
Of whom were Drunkards,	15	–	7	16	68	14
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	4	3	14	5	19	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	–	1	–	5	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Monthly at Roundstone, on Wednesdays; at Clifden, fortnightly, on Thursdays; monthly at Letterrack, on Fridays; and fortnightly at Carna, on Thursdays.		At Gort, weekly, on Saturdays.		At Ballinasloe, weekly, on Fridays; fortnightly at Ballygar, on Tuesdays.	
Committals,	One illegal.		One illegal.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair; the parapet has been removed and the joints pointed with cement.		In fair repair; keeper's room should be boarded and yards gravelled.		In fair repair; woodwork lately painted.	
Security,	Imperfect; a pig-sty against outer wall should be removed.		Sufficient with care.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and four cells—one used as a store; females, day-room, three cells, and large room; a store much required; no glass in the windows of the cells.		Males, day-room and five cells females, day-room and four cells and store.		Males, day-room and five cells; females, day-room and four cells.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Guard-bed required; bedding good and sufficient.		One flagged cell, out of which the window-sash has been taken, is used for lunatics, it has neither bed nor seat, both should be provided. There are but four bed-ticks for six beds in this bridewell; a lock with two keys (one for police) should be placed on front gate, and a guard-bed provided for drunkards' cell.		Only one sheet on some beds; three bed-ticks worn. Sheets, ticks, water bucket and tub required.	
Water, how supplied?	None on premises.		By pump on premises.		By force-pump; water in both yards.	
Sewerage,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		None; cesspool cleaned from outside.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly, but damp in moist weather.		Clean and orderly; but damp in winter.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	$4\frac{6}{7}d.$ for both sexes.		6*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£27 9*s.*		£26 9*s.*		£18 9*s.* 3*d.* Court-keeper, salary £8 per annum; has a pension from Constabulary.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.			
Statutable Inspection,	4th July, 1867.		6th July, 1867.		8th July, 1867.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. No Local Board formed.		One male prisoner in custody; he is of weak mind and epileptic; he is the fourth lunatic committed here within the last three months; one remained in the bridewell from 6th to 17th June, 1867.		No prisoner in custody; some prisoners kept a long time on remand.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

County of the Town of Galway Gaol, at Galway.—Statutable Inspection, 5th July 1867.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Untried.						
For further Examination,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	2	6	–	–	–
Vagrants,	2	3	5	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	12	9	21	–	–	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	20	10	1866,	11	6
1865,	10	11	1867 (day of Inspection),	12	9

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	2	–	1866,	–	–
1865,	–	1	1867 (day of Inspection),	2	3

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1867 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	2
1865,	2	–			
1866,	1	2	Day of Inspection,	–	1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*) ; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or Abandoning Children,	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Common Assaults,	24	13	24	12	15	7	4	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	–	3	–	–	1	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	4	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Other assaults,	6	1	3	–	2	2	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1
Larceny,	13	10	4	13	3	1	–	–
Malicious offences against property,	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	5	–	4	–	–	1	–	–
Military offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	2	4	1	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property with violence,	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Against property without violence,	3	–	–	–	4	1	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	18	15	11	4	3	–	–	–
Street Nuisances,	5	9	10	12	1	14	–	–
Obstructing the police,	6	4	7	10	–	1	–	–
Threats and menaces,	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–
Having an unlicensed dog,	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Having light weights,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Total criminal class,	92	57	77	58	36	34	6	3
Vagrancy,	8	14	3	5	3	6	2	3
Drunkenness,	71	65	75	50	27	25	1	–
Lunacy (*under* 1 *&* 2 *Vic., cap.* 27),	2	–	2	1	2	2	–	–
Debt,	8	–	6	–	5	–	2	1
Remanded for further examination,	40	16	15	10	18	8	1	2
Total,	221	152	178	124	91	75	12	9

Committals.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1866.	M.	F.	*From* 1*st January*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	–	Debtors,	5	–
Criminals,	92	68	Criminals,	54	42
Vagrants,	3	5	Vagrants,	3	6
Drunkards,	75	50	Drunkards,	27	25
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	1	Dangerous Lunatics,	2	2
Total,	178	124	Total,	91	75

Number of Prisoners (*exclusive of Debtors*).

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1866.		M.	F.	*From* 1*st January*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	144	78	Committed	Once within the year,	81	55
	Twice ,,	9	11		Twice ,,	5	5
	Thrice ,,	4	3		Thrice ,,	–	2
	Four times ,,	1	2		Four times ,,	–	1
	Seven times ,,	–	1		Seven times ,,	–	–
	Total,	158	95		Total,	86	63

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	8·5	9·7	—	6·9	·7	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	34		2nd Aug.	21		3rd July.
Lowest ditto,	12		3rd Nov.	8		25th April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	17		3rd March.	11		3rd July.
Ditto, of females,	21		28th Aug.	13		15th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	3		4th Nov.	3		17th May.
Ditto, of females,	4		9th Jan.	2		6th June.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1867 :—

6th July, 1860,	51	31st January, 1864,	52
9th August, 1861,	43	14th July, 1865,	32
7th August, 1862,	57	28th August, 1866,	34
24th May, 1863,	71	3rd July, 1867,	21

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during the last seven years :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Convictions,	15	27	40	25	16	11	11
Acquittals,	4	12	15	6	5	6	3
Total,	19	39	55	31	21	17	14

Committals of drunkards :—

1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867 (six months).	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
93	124	112	111	82	166	60	71	71	65	75	50	27	25

Population, 16,967 inhabitants ; area, 24,132 acres.

The rateable property within the Borough of Galway Town is valued at £31,463 net annual value under the Tenement Valuation Act.

The following are the daily averages of prisoners in custody last seven years (omitting fractions) :—

1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867 (six months).	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
41	36	38	24	22	10	15	10	9	6	8	9	6	7

The preceding tables do not show any marked feature for comment except the utter uselessness of keeping up a separate gaol for the few prisoners committed from this jurisdiction, and how completely nugatory is any attempt to carry out punishment in a gaol circumstanced as this is. The only prisoner who had been tried before a superior tribunal in custody on the day of my visit was a female, a professional pick-pocket, sentenced by the judge at assizes for robbery to an imprisonment of twelve months with hard labour ; all the other inmates of the gaol were debtors, vagrants, drunkards, untried prisoners, and others, summarily convicted of trifling offences by magistrates at petty sessions,

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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or by the Town Commissioners of Boroughs within the Riding. The following were the sentences of the convicted prisoners in custody :—

	M.	F.
Imprisonment for twelve months, . . .	–	1
,, for two and three months, . .	2	–
,, for one month, . . .	5	1
,, for short periods, . . .	1	3
Total number of convicted prisoners in the gaol,	8	5

All these offenders had been sentenced to hard labour, which sentence is altogether inoperative as regards the females, who, in association together, corrupt each other; so that the professional female pickpocket who was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in this gaol has abundant opportunities to make proselytes among such of her fellow-prisoners as are less guilty, who, on discharge, may be led to adopt her line of life.

Circumstanced as the female prison here is, without the most ordinary appliances or the possibility of sufficient supervision by the Governor of the gaol, even the officers appear to become unreliable for discipline, and a perusal of the facts entered in the Governor's journal will show the abuses which have been proved to exist. Since the commencement of the present year the matron has resigned, and two female turnkeys have been successively removed.

Some amongst the male prisoners in custody are old offenders constantly recurrent to the prison, although the offences for which they are now sentenced are trifling, 1 has already 149 re-convictions recorded against him on the books of the gaol. In December, 1866, the Governor—anxious that the sentence in his case should be enforced, which the means at his disposal rendered inoperative, applied to the Executive to have this man removed to some prison where separation was carried out, stating, as his reason, that "an associated prison appeared to have no terrors for this man." His then sentence expired in May, 1867, when he was discharged. Yet on my visit to the gaol in July following he was again in custody, sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and there is no just reason to suppose that he will cease to be a constant inmate of the prison so long as his career of crime is permitted to continue; and it is further to be remembered that each prisoner in custody during 1866 cost an average sum for maintenance and establishment charges of £37 7*s.* 9*d.* for the year.

Lunatics.

No lunatic committed as dangerous was an inmate of the gaol at the time of my visit, yet I found a very violent insane prisoner in custody, although not committed as such, and notwithstanding that there are no appliances for the treatment of the insane here; in March previously another female, also criminally committed, showed signs of insanity in the prison, and died soon afterwards of epilepsy.

In 1866 three lunatics were committed to this goal as dangerous, one of whom, whose committal dates from June of that year, died in September following of a broken constitution and inflamation of the throat.

Debtors.

In the report of the Inspector-General on this gaol for 1865, attention was called to the fact that the only well-ventilated ward in the hospital of this prison had been occupied by a mistress debtor for upwards of twelve months, as there was no other part of the premises in which she could be placed. On my present inspection, although two years had

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elapsed since that report was written, I found the same female still residing in the prison, and occupying the same apartment which she has now held, rent free, for many years, to the great detriment of the establishment. She appears determined to take no steps for her discharge, and from defects in the law she cannot be forced to do so. Thus the only suitable ward for the sick in the female prison is occupied by an intruder, without the possibility of having her removed. Five male debtors were lodged in the gaol in 1867, and 6 in 1866. Two were in custody at the time of my visit.

Juveniles.

Five juveniles (males) were committed previously to my inspection in 1867; one was sent to a reformatory after his punishment of imprisonment for larceny.

One offender against the revenue laws was committed in 1866, and 2 (1 male and 1 female) anteriorly to inspection in 1867.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	2	Hospital Rooms,	1	1
Yards,	6	2	Chapel,	One.	
Day Rooms,	4	3	School-room,	One.	
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Kitchen,	One.	
			Store Rooms,	Two.	
			Bath,	One.	
Single Cells of larger size,	4	7	Privies,	7	2
Single Cells of smaller size,	24	–	Pump,	One.	
Cells to contain three persons,	4	2	Well,	One.	
Sleeping Rooms,	2	7	Tread-wheel,	One.	
No. of beds in such rooms,	–	12			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	104½	24½
Sheets, pairs of,	57½	13½
Bed-ticks,	68	14
Bedsteads,	67	–

Male Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	3	43
Jackets,	3	29
Vests,	3	34
Trowsers,	3	59
Caps,	3	45
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	3	20

Female Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	2	56
Jackets,	2	31
Petticoats,	4	45
Aprons,	2	41
Neckerchiefs,	2	40
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	2	26

The block of buildings in which the females committed to this gaol are located is quite unsuited for the purposes of a prison. It is merely a place of detention, in which no sufficient discipline can be carried out, and there are not even the most ordinary appliances for such discipline in it. There is no laundry, or drying-room; and the prisoners have but a single tub for washing clothes, which they hang to dry on the hedges next the railings in the male quarters of the gaol. The building in which the males are confined is much better suited for the custody of prisoners, and it could at a not considerable cost be altered to suit the separate system. It would, when re-modelled, make an excellent female prison for the districts of the county and of the county of the town when the amalgamation decided on, and now under arrangement, is carried into effect.

As has been remarked in a former report on this gaol the wings might be joined to the central building, the cells marked B B removed, and an inspection hall formed, from which perfect supervision could be established

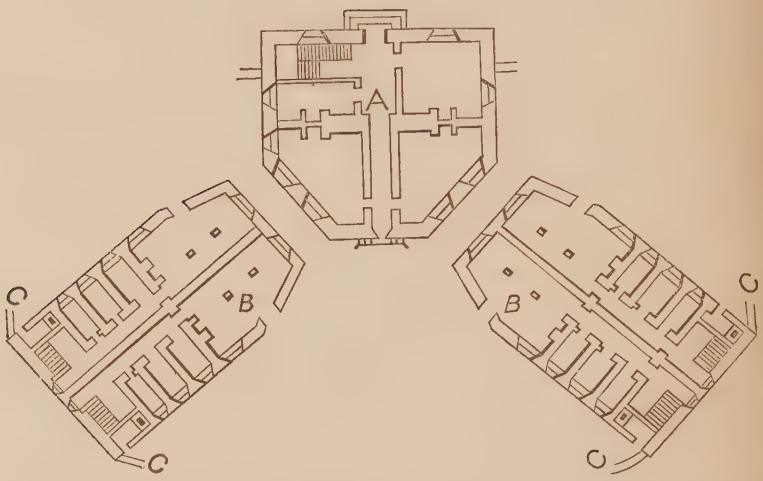
SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

over thirty-two cells—sixteen on each side—a number quite sufficient for the accommodation for all the female prisoners likely to be committed from both jurisdictions.

The following is the ground plan of the prison as it now exists :—

Plan.



I found this gaol on my inspectien sufficiently ventilated, very clean, and orderly ; but the buildings of the female prison and the hospital show marks of leakage from the roof. In one place the plaster has fallen from the ceiling in the hospital where the rain pours down from a hole in the roof which is stripped of slates. Neither the bedding nor the prisoners' clothing are in a good condition. Some of the bed-ticks and blankets are much worn, some of the sheets in holes, and the stock is not sufficient.

The tread-wheel, which had not hitherto been worked for some years, has now been put into order by the Governor, but the tank for water is not staunch. The Governor has also had cleaned the minor drains leading to the main sewer, which were completely choked.

As has already been remarked, it is hopeless to expect that the wretched building, which is appropriated for a female prison, can ever be in a satisfactory condition, or that discipline can be observed in it; and the Governor has on several occasions discovered abuses which, notwithstanding his vigilance, he is unable to prevent; but in the expectation that the jurisdictions of the county and of the town will soon be amalgamated, I do not further dwell on the defects which exist in this and in other parts of the gaol.

Photography is successfully employed by the Governor of this prison as a means to detect old offenders; and he has, through it, traced several criminals who otherwise would have escaped detection. One woman committed a short time previously to my visit, although a stranger in this district, was ascertained through his exertions to be a returned convict, well known as an inveterate thief in other parts of Ireland.

This prison is unlocked at six, A.M., in summer, and at daylight in winter. The lock-up is held at seven, P.M., in summer, and at dusk in winter. The Governor always attends, with two turnkeys, the locking of the cells of the male prisoners, and he afterwards ascertains that the fastenings are secure, and each prisoner is in his cell. The Governor repeats

the examination of the cells at ten, P.M., when the night guard is placed on duty; but there is no tell-tale clock in the gaol to test the vigilance of the watch.

The prison keys are kept by the Governor in his bed-room during the night. No escape was attempted from the gaol in 1866 or 1867.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Stoppage of Diet, . .	14	16	Stoppage of Diet, . .	*10	†11

These punishments were inflicted by the Governor, and sanctioned by the Board at its meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread wheel, ...	4	–
Teasing oakum, ...	‡2	–
Total, . . .	6	–

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Teasing oakum, ...	1	2
Cooking, ...	2	–
Sewing muslin, ...	–	1
Total, . . .	3	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour, ...	6	–
Industrial labour, ...	3	3
Discharged (before labour hours), . . .	1	1
Debtors (unemployed), . . .	2	1
Lunatic, ...	–	1
Caring lunatic, ...	–	1
Nursing, ...	–	2
Total in custody, . . .	12	9

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1864, . £26 2*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £10 8*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £15 0*s.* 11*d.*

The males are usefully employed as far as the circumstances of the gaol will permit. I found in store some well-made mats and cane brushes, which were manufactured by the prisoners. The Governor himself instructs those engaged at industrial works, and he endeavours to render the labour of the inmates as profitable as possible.

Schools.

No secular teaching has been imparted to the inmates of this gaol since 1866, when the late schoolmaster was dismissed; but the Sisters of Mercy give religious and moral instruction to the Roman Catholics, who constitute, with few exceptions, the entire population of the prison.

* Seven punishments inflicted on the same individual.
† Three punishments inflicted on the same individual.
‡ Exempted from tread wheel labour by order of the Medical Officer.

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Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread, and a pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Juveniles.—Males and Females—5 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk for breakfast; 8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel for dinner; 4 oz. of brown bread for supper.

Gruel substituted for milk to all prisoners at dinner whose sentences do not exceed a month. Gruel substituted for milk to prisoners of all classes on two days of each week.

Contracts.—Bread—white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt. 14*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt. 10*s.*; meat, per lb., 4¾*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coal, per ton, £1 3*s.*; turf, per box, 1*s.* 4*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.*

The food provided for the prisoners' use was of good quality on the day of my inspection; and I find that the Chaplains very seldom take exceptions to it; but the Governor, who carefully notes in his journal every occurrence in the gaol, has remarked that the milk is sometimes faulty. The bread, which is baked on a hot hearth in the prison, is always good, and of a description well suited for prison use.

Books and Accounts.

The Governor, almost without assistance, keeps all the books and registries of this gaol, except such as are a check on himself. The books are in the forms prescribed by superior authority, and are kept by him with neatness and precision. His journal is a full record of the various occurrences in the prison, and from it I learn many facts which otherwise would never have come under my notice; I feel it, therefore, my duty to repeat the observations of my colleague in his report for 1866, who states that this officer has, under difficult and disheartening circumstances, always fulfilled his onerous duties with assiduity, zeal, and efficiency. Both the Chaplains and the Local Inspector have the same book for their journals, but they enter their observations in different parts of it.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864, . 1·62*d.* | 1865, . 1·8*d.* | 1866, . 2·05*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £797 7*s.* 11*d.* | 1865, . £730 13*s.* 10*d.* | 1866, . £758 19*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £29 18*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £39 13*s.* 2*d.* | 1866, . £37 4*s.* 8*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . 12*s.* | 1865, . 2*s.* | 1866, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1864, . £3 5*s.* 7*d.* | 1865, . — | 1866, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners in the years:—

1864, . £38 8*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . £26 13*s.* 8*d.* | 1866, . £51 4*s.* 0*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Robert J. Ievers, Local Inspector, . . .	40	0	0
Rev. John Treanor, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	30	0	0
Rev. Geo. Commins, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	50	0	0
Jas. V. Browne, Physician,	56	0	0

Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
James Marshall, Governor, .	150	0	0
T. Caulfield, Head Turnkey,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Patk. Sullivan, . .	26	0	0
Turnkeys. John Madden, . .	26	0	0
Turnkeys. Patrick Coen, . .	26	0	0
Honoria Kaine, Matron, .	20	0	0
Mary Lardner, Female Turnkey, ...	15	0	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.
County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Vacancies.

Mary Anne Hudson, Matron, resigned, Honoria Kaire, appointed; Bridget Sullivan, Female Turnkey, dismissed, Mary Lardner, appointed; Catherine Spelman, Female Turnkey, resigned.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	137	75
Chaplain, Established Church, .	135	69
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	218	119
Physician, ...	57	33

At the close of the year 1866 it became the duty of the Governor to prefer certain very grave charges against the two female officers of the gaol, all of which are fully detailed in his journal, from which it appears that on the 1st January, 1867, the charges against the female turnkey were investigated by the Board of Superintendence, and she was dismissed. On the 3rd of January, the matron sent to the Board her resignation, which was accepted, and on the 8th February, 1867, fresh charges having been brought against the newly-appointed female turnkey and investigated by the Board, she also was called on to resign.

Hospital.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	7	4	1	3	–	5	–	4
No. of days therein, .	285	75	64	61	–	168	–	32
Average daily number, .	·78	·20	·17	·16	–	·4	–	·1
Number of deaths, . .	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cost of medicine, . .	£1 18*s.* 9*d.*		£0 16*s.* 10*d.*		£1 11*s.* 4*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to day of inspection in 1867:—

1866.—One on the 5th September. 1867.—One on the 26th March.

No improvement has been made in the hospital accommodation of this gaol which is destitute of the requirements necessary for the sick. Water-closets are not attached to the wards, and baths are required. There is but one exercising yard, and one privy for prisoners of both sexes. The lower ward is flagged; the upper ward has been occupied by a female debtor for several years, as there is no marshalsea in the gaol in which she can be placed.

Board of Superintendence.

John W. Lynch, esq.	William G. Murray, esq.	John Reddington, esq.
Valentine Blake, esq.	Capt. Richd. Lambert, J.P.	Richd. N. Somerville, esq.
Bernard O'Flaherty, esq.	James Campbell, esq., J.P.	Thomas Commins, esq.
Francis Blake Foster, esq.	Isaac Comerford, esq., J.P.	Thomas Kyne, esq.

The Board meets on the first Tuesday of each month, when liabilities are discharged; the salaries of inferior officers paid; and other business transacted. The Local Inspector and the Protestant Chaplain are paid their salaries quarterly; the Roman Catholic Chaplain, the Medical Officer, and the Governor half-yearly at assizes.

In my report on the County of Galway Gaol I have fully detailed the facts connected with the proposed amalgamation of the gaols of the County and of the Town of Galway; and, as it is unnecessary to repeat the observations I there made, I beg to refer to that report.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

South District.

County of Kerry Gaol.

County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee.—Statutable Inspection, 3rd and 5th August, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	1	2	1	–	1
Untried.						
For Felony,	9	–	9	–	–	–
„ Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
„ further Examination,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	1	1	–	1	1
„ Imprisonment,	7	6	13	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	12	–	12	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	7	1	8	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	51	11	62	1	2	3

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions— Misdemeanants,	1 male.
	Convicted Summarily,	1 „

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	41	20	1866,	38	11
1865,	41	13	1867 (day of Inspection),	51	11

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	2	6	1867, up to and including day of Inspection,	2	–
1865,	5	3	Day of Inspection,	2	–
1866,	–	3			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	3	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
Bigamy,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	76	17	80	21	27	7	8	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	22	–	7	–	7	–	5	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	31	2	17	2	10	–	–	–
Other assaults,	4	–	2	–	2	–	2	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny,	37	25	32	39	17	24	7	7
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	1	2	–	2	–	1	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	3	–	1	–	3	–	3	–
Military offences,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	9	3	10	7	8	1	–	–
Revenue offences,	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	4	1	5	1	1	1	–	–
Against property with violence,	2	–	1	–	2	2	–	–
Against property without violence,	9	6	12	–	9	1	2	–
Affecting the public peace,	15	12	14	6	13	6	–	1
Absent from training of Kerry militia,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Failing to give notice of the death of two children,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Breach of Sabbath,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Illegal fishing,	8	–	6	–	8	–	–	–
Breach of contract,	4	5	13	7	5	–	–	–
Workhouse offences,	12	2	3	2	–	3	–	–
Suspected of being concerned in treasonable practices,	4	–	4	–	20	–	11	
Maliciously enticing away a child,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	266	74	226	88	140	46	41	9
Vagrancy,	8	7	9	2	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	64	21	84	43	52	9	–	–
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	8	2	12	10	7	4	1	–
Debt,	28	1	14	1	13	1	6	1
Remanded for further examination,	37	12	30	8	14	4	3	1
Total,	411	117	375	152	226	64	51	11

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Committals.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866. M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.* M.	F.
Debtors,	14	1	12	1
Criminals,	248	96	156	49
Vagrants,	9	2	–	–
Drunkards,	84	43	51	10
Dangerous Lunatics,	12	10	7	4
Total,	367	152	226	64

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

		From 1st January to 31st December, 1866. M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.* M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	272	94	175	48
	Twice ,,	26	4	18	6
	Thrice ,,	7	5	1	1
	Four times ,,	2	1	–	–
	Five times ,,	–	2	–	–
	Six times ,,	–	2	–	–
	Eight times ,,	–	1	–	–
	Total,	307	109	194	55

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866. M.	F.	Date.	From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection. M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	39·27	10·74	—	39·45	11·96	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	64		25th Feb.	66		2nd Feb.
Lowest ditto,	37		17th July.	35		8th May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	53		23rd Jan.	54		2nd Feb.
Ditto, of females,	18		26th May.	17		16th April.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	31		26th July.	25		8th May.
Ditto, of females,	5		3rd July.	8		19th July.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867 :—

6th September, 1860,	67	5th January, 1864,	80
18th December, 1861,	82	20th September, 1865,	75
23rd December, 1862,	91	25th February, 1866,	64
31st May, 1863,	104	2nd February, 1867,	66

Population, 201,800 inhabitants; area, 1,186,126 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions last seven years :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Convictions,	99	87	132	121	120	78	74
Acquittals,	77	101	80	123	59	38	38
	176	188	212	244	179	116	112

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Committals of drunkards :—

	1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867 (8 months.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol, .	67	72	53	37	65	61	42	17	64	21	84	43	52	9
To the Bridewells of the County,	465	30	373	19	369	29	312	24	294	42	398	34		
	532	102	426	56	434	90	354	41	358	63	482	77		
	634		482		524		395		421		559			

Cost of transmission and arrests of prisoners in 1866, £104 17*s.* 10*d.*

Daily averages of inmates of the gaol last seven years, omitting fractions :—

1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867 (seven months.)	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
46	11	46	13	59	16	42	10	40	12	39	10	39	11

Returned convicts in charge, 3rd August, 1867 :—

T. S., 40 years of age, on ticket of licence, sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, at Dungannon Quarter Sessions, 8th October, 1858, re-committed for larceny of curled hair, at Tralee, 19th April, 1867, now sentenced to an imprisonment of four months here, afterwards to be sent back to the Convict Depot at Spike Island.

E. M., 70 years of age, sentenced to four years' penal servitude, at Tralee Quarter Sessions, 8th January, 1855, for larceny, now in custody, charged with larceny.

Sentences to penal servitude previously to 3rd August, 1867 :—

M. G. (female), aged 32 years, for larceny, sentenced to five years' penal servitude, 28th February, 1867.

W. S. (male), aged 27 years, for robbery with violence, sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, June, 1867.

On the 3rd August, when I made my inspection of Tralee gaol, besides 1 lunatic, committed as dangerous, and 7 debtors, 44 males and 10 females were in custody criminally committed; of these prisoners 13 males and 1 female were for trial or on remand, and 31 males and 8 females under various sentences of imprisonment in this gaol. One female had just previously been sentenced to penal servitude for five years.

The following were the sentences of the convicted prisoners, inmates of the gaol on the day of inspection :—

	M.	F.
Five years penal servitude, . . .	–	1
Two years imprisonment, . . .	5	–
Eighteen months ,, . . .	1	–
Twelve months ,, . . .	6	2
Nine months ,, . . .	1	2
Six months ,, . . .	6	1
Three months and under, . . .	4	1
Under three months, . . .	8	2
	31	9

It thus appears that out of 40 convicted prisoners in charge, 15 only were for periods of less than six months, 14 had been sentenced to an imprisonment in this associated gaol of twelve months and upwards, 5 were for the term of two years.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

The great majority of the female inmates of the gaol, when I visited it, were under sentence for offences against property; of the 9 females in custody criminally convicted, 7 had been found guilty of larceny, 1 of assault, and 1 of disorderly conduct; amongst those in charge for larceny several were old offenders who are constantly recommitted.

The vast majority of the male prisoners, on the other hand, were for crimes against the person, and few for those against property; 9 had been convicted of offences of the latter class, and 22 for assaults, stabbing, rape, and other crimes against the person, some of a very aggravated character. I found 11 Fenian prisoners in custody, several of the leaders in the abortive insurrection in March. They were in association, and occupied the exercising yard intended for juveniles, which was the only place in which they could be located. Some juveniles in custody were, therefore, necessarily in association with adult criminals, including a notorious pickpocket from Killarney under a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment, and a ruffian sentenced for twelve months for an indecent assault on two ladies on the public road. Such associations have hitherto produced the criminals which people the convict depôts and will inevitably bear similar fruits so long as association in prison, under the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, is permitted to continue; but even the requirements of that Act are not here observed, and both male and female pauper debtors were, on the day of my visit, in association with criminals, contrary to the provisions of the 7th section of the Prisons Act. On the subject of association of prisoners in gaols, I shall here repeat some observations I made in a former report on another prison in 1865.

> The necessity for perfect separation of prisoners in county gaols is well explained by Beranger in his work "*de la répression pénale.*" He observes that "imprisonment "in association is by its very nature such an insurmountable obstacle to all real "reform of persons placed within its influence, that every attempt to improve the "system only increases the evil. Thus, silence strictly enforced amongst prisoners "in association merely rouses irritation and vindictive feelings without effecting "the object intended, as a code of signals is sure to be established, so perfect, that "communication is kept up, not alone amongst the inmates, but (through those "who are discharged) with the criminal class outside the walls of the gaol, who "learn the signals, and use them when committed." He shows how a tyranny is exercised over prisoners willing to reform who are forced back into the criminal classes on discharge; and he adds with regard to political offenders in France and Germany this remarkable fact that "as appears from the report of the Chamber of "Peers, in 1847, the various revolutions of France, even the great Revolution in "1789, were hatched and directed by persons confined in the gaols for political "offences;" he quotes the observation of a political agitator confined in strict separation in the gaol of Bruchsal, who remarked—"If demagogues were locked "up for three months in the cells of a separate prison they would soon give up "intrigues and cease to be the tools of ambitious plotters."

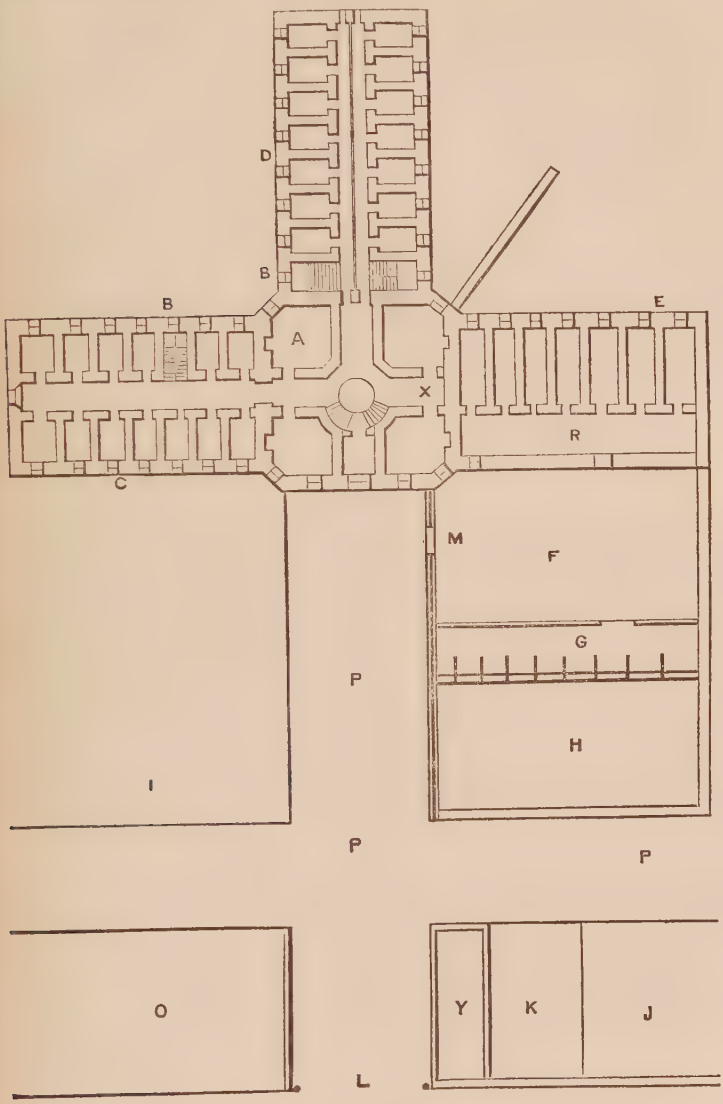
Hitherto my colleague and I have urged the Board of Superintendence and the Grand Jury of the county Kerry to adopt the system, which we believe with Béranger, Holtzendorff, and other publicists, both in England and on the Continent, to be the only one suited for county prisons; and in my report on this gaol in 1865, I submitted, for their consideration, a plan according to which the wing for females could be remodeled at a trifling cost. The money to be advanced by the Treasury, interest free, repayable in twenty half-yearly instalments. This suggestion has not been adopted, and now, in the present state of the law with regard to prisons, neither my colleague nor I recommend that any expense be incurred until the wishes of the Legislature are known.

The following is a ground-plan of the gaol, on which the alterations

which I suggested in my report for 1865, in the wing of the building for females are marked.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.



A, B. C, D, male prison; E, R, female prison, altered to suit the separate system; F, exercising yard for females; G, proposed new laundry; H, laundry yard; J, the present laundry in the male quarters of the prison; K, kitchen; L, entrance to prison; M, proposed entrance to female prison; P, thoroughfare.

By the suggested arrangement the female quarters of the gaol would have been altogether distinct. The only entrance would be at M on the plan, and the separation and supervision over the inmates would be sufficient. Had this alteration been carried out 21 excellent cells would have been provided, a number quite sufficient to meet the requirements for a female prison in this county.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Juveniles.

Twenty-two males and 6 females under sixteen years of age were committed to this gaol in 1866; 4 were twice committed, 18 males and 4 females were summarily convicted at Petty Sessions; and 5 (3 males and 2 females) by juries at Assizes or Quarter Sessions; 1 was committed as a dangerous lunatic; 7 had lost one or both parents.

On the day of my visit in 1867, 2 males were in custody, one sixteen years of age sentenced to an imprisonment of six months for riot; the other a boy of twelve years sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for stealing a pigeon. I have already referred to the corrupt association in which I found these boys in prison, and certainly they will not leave the gaol better subjects than when they entered it. Altogether 15 males were committed during the seven months previously to my visit, with one exception, none were for grave offences. The following were the offences for which they were committed:—

Stealing pigeons,	2
„ money,	1
Breaking glass, wilful trespass, and stealing brushwood,	5
Illegal fishing,	2
Assaults and riot,	4
Leaving service,	1

Lunatics.

Twelve male and 10 female insane prisoners were committed to this gaol in 1866, and 7 males and 4 females during the seven months prior to my inspection in 1867. One male was in custody at the time of my visit, 1 male juvenile was committed as a dangerous lunatic in 1866. In May, 1867, a prisoner, T. S., under sentence of twelve months' imprisonment for cow stealing, having had a fight with another prisoner received a wound on the right eye, after which he became insane, and was removed to the criminal asylum at Dundrum, on the 31st May. As under the Act of last session, 30 & 31 Vict., cap. 116, magistrates will no longer have the power of committing lunatics to gaols, it is unnecessary for me to dwell on the mischief of a system which now fortunately must cease to exist at the close of the present year.

Debtors.

I have already referred to the absence in this gaol of the accommodation which the statute requires for debtors. I found a female pauper debtor in a day-room with criminal prisoners, and a male pauper debtor also an inmate of the criminal prison.

Four (2 males and 2 females) offenders against the revenue laws were committed in 1866, but none in 1867.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Worksheds,	21	–
Yards,	6	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	5	4	Bakery,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	2	1	Store Rooms,	2	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	8	3
Single Cells of larger size,	79	15	Bath,	1	–
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Waterclosets,	7	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	6	Pump,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	1	Well,	One.	
Chapel,	One.		Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Capstan-mill,	1	–
Workshops,	6	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	119	40
Sheets, pairs of,	105	14
Bedticks,	102	80
Bedsteads,	121	81

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	37	47
Jackets,	25	73
Vests,	17	2
Trowsers,	21	32
Caps,	24	13
Shoes, slippers, and clogs, pairs of,	16	20

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	9	34
Jackets,	8	21
Petticoats,	16	30
Aprons,	9	22
Neckerchiefs,	8	10
Caps,	7	30
Shoes, slippers, and clogs, pairs of,	10	2

I found this gaol on my inspection in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness, the prison buildings well ventilated and generally in a sound condition; but the flooring of the capstan mill was in part decayed and should be repaired: the mill itself is in excellent working order, and it insures a good and wholesome food for the use of the prisoners, a matter of importance considering that the quantity given is limited. The water supply is ample, and the sewerage is stated to be effective.

I found the bedding and clothing for the prisoners' use good and sufficient for the requirements of the gaol, except that the stock of shirts for male prisoners was rather limited.

No gas has been introduced into this gaol, although the gas main from Tralee is laid to the prison gate, where there is a town lamp; candles and oil lamps only are used. An estimate of £45 to lay gas pipes through the prison has been made. In future legislation on prisons in Ireland, it will, I trust, be made imperative that sufficient artificial lighting of the gaols be enforced, as recommended by committees of both houses of Parliament.

As has been observed in former reports of Inspectors-General on this gaol, the defects of construction are flagrant. The day-room of one class for males, and many cells look into the exercising grounds for females; and the laundry is altogether outside the female quarters on the opposite side of a thoroughfare through which male officers and prisoners are constantly passing. Even within the limits of the female prison no separation can, from its faulty construction, be carried out; the debtor, the prostitute, the country girl committed for killing a salmon or taking sea-weed, and the professional thief cannot be kept from association together, and a prison under such circumstances can never effect the primary object of all prison discipline.

No change has been made since last inspection by my colleague, and all the defects which he then pointed out still exist. The classification of the male criminal prisoners consists of five divisions; this arrangement, however, is disturbed by circumstances, as was the case at the time of my visit. The classification of the females is supposed to consist of two divisions, known prostitutes in one, and all others, including debtors, in the other; but, as I have already observed, even this cannot be carried out. All prisoners, however, take their meals and sleep separately in their respective cells, as far as the accommodation will permit. The tread-wheel, the stone sheds, the laundry, and the school-room are stalled, but as the prisoners are at other times in association, such separation at work is nugatory.

Unlock is held at 6.30, A.M., and at 7 A.M., in winter; the prisoners are locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer, and at 4.30 in winter. The Governor or his Deputy accompanied by the turnkey of the ward takes part in the locking in of each prisoner in his cell for the night.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

A further examination of the cells and locks is made afterwards, when the Governor or in his absence his deputy ascertains by personal inspection, through the ventilating holes in the doors, that each prisoner is in his cell. At 8 o'clock in winter, and 9 in summer, a superior officer goes his rounds, and they occasionally visit the wards at unexpected hours.

Two turnkeys, one on patrol armed, the other in guard-room, alternately keep watch round the boundary wall for two hours at a time, during the night, but there is no patrol for the interior of the prison.

In order to insure the vigilance of the watch, there are two tell-tale clocks on the premises but not sufficiently protected against tampering.

At 8, P.M., in winter, and at 9, P.M., in summer the keys of the prison are given up to the Governor (or in his absence to his deputy), by whom they are counted and are kept by him in a basket in his bed-room.

No escape was effected from the gaol or the bridewells of the county during the past or present year. The prison keys are repaired within the prison by a smith from outside, according to contract.

Photography has not been introduced into this gaol, but Mr. Harris, the Deputy-Governor, is anxious to have a photographic apparatus provided, which he would use when necessary.

Since my last inspection an old house which obtruded on the premises has been purchased by the Board of Superintendence, the building removed, and the site enclosed within the prison boundary.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	26	7	Dark or Refractory Cells,	3	7
Other Punishments,	5	–	Other Punishments,	–	1
Total,	31	7	Total,	3	8

With two exceptions, these punishments were all inflicted by the Governor, on his sole authority, and sanctioned by the Board at subsequent meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Stone-breaking,	15	–
Prison duties,	5	2
Total,	20	2

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Brush and mat making,	1	–
Shoemaking,	1	–
Painting,	1	–
Picking oakum,	9	–
Spinning,	–	4
Needlework,	–	2
Total,	12	6

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	20	2
Industrial labour,	12	6
Sick,	2	2
Unemployed,	10	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	5	1
Lunatics,	1	–
Total in custody,	51	11

The males are employed at mat-making, picking oakum, stone-reaking, shoemaking, tailoring, pumping and weaving. They work e capstan mill and the tread-wheel for two hours daily. The females e employed at washing and needle-work.

Abstract of Work of Prisoners for year ending November, 1866.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
o estimated value of Stock on hands, November, 1865,	97	13	11			
, Cost of material and other outlay for year 1866,	88	7	10			
				186	1	9
, Stock of flour on hands November, 1865,	12	10	3			
, Wheat bought during 1866,	88	0	0			
, Flour bought,	19	14	6			
, Hops, malt, and salt,	1	13	8			
, Turf bought,	4	13	0			
				126	11	5
				312	13	2
Profit,				104	7	11
				£417	1	1

Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
y sales of articles manufactured by male prisoners for year 1866,	120	5	7			
Estimated value of work executed by carpenters, masons, painters and glaziers, labourers, &c.,	37	7	3			
Amount sales of work of female prisoners,	3	12	3			
Estimated value of washing for prisoners, and of articles made and repaired by ditto,	24	10	2			
Stock of manufacture and material on hands, November, 1866,	83	4	4			
				268	19	7
8 tons of wheat and 3 tons of Indian corn ground,	5	2	6			
Flour manufactured into 23,450 lbs. of bread, at 1¼*d.* per lb.,	122	2	8			
Stock of wheat and flour on hands, 1st November, 1866,	20	16	4			
				148	1	6
				£417	1	1

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the ol for the last three years:—

1864, . £21 11*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £31 19*s.* 1½*d.* | 1866, . £19 8*s.* 4*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	27	12	18	3
Average daily number of pupils,	2·2	1·5	2·01	1·06
Number of days on which school was held,	186	255	116	176

School-hours.—Males—From 1 to 3 P.M. Females—From 1 to 2½ P.M.

South District.

County of Kerry Gaol.

A turnkey teaches the school under the direction of Mr. Harris, the Deputy-Governor, who keeps the books and registry, and is responsible that the duty is effectually performed. But few prisoners attend the school which are in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and are visited by their inspector who reports:—

"14th June, 1867.

"Present on inspection in school, one male and one female. Average attendance and on books last twelve months, 2·3 males, and 1·2 females. Maps and chief books good, rest worn out. Male and female teachers probationers. Acquirements of male teacher very good, and method of conducting the school good. Of female teacher acquirements tolerable; method of conducting the school fair." He adds—"As far as I can determine from examination of the two pupils present, I would say the course of training and instruction given in this school is good, save that no attempt to instruct the girl in geography and grammar; the proficiency otherwise for their time in the house is fair, and the school, on the whole, duly progressing."

It is to be regretted that with competent teachers this department of the establishment is not more efficiently carried out.

Dietary and Contracts.

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—14 oz. bread, 1 pint milk. Dinner—6 oz. meal 2 oz. rice, ½ pint milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint milk. Dinner—5¼ oz. meal, 1¾ oz. rice, ½ pint milk.

Class 3, Males and Females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—8 oz. bread, 1 pint gruel. Dinner—3¾ oz. meal, 1¼ oz. rice, ½ pint milk. Supper—4 oz. bread.

N.B.—All prisoners sentenced to one month and under receive 1 pint of gruel daily, for breakfast, in lieu of milk, and on Mondays and Fridays 1 pint of gruel is substituted for milk to all classes.

Contracts.—Skimmed milk per gallon during the year, 4*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 4*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864,	1·91*d.*	1865,	1·87*d.*	1866,	2·01*d.*

The gruel given to prisoners under short sentences instead of milk, and to all others on two days in the week, is composed of one ounce of oatmeal for each prisoner, boiled in a pint of water.

Excellent bread is manufactured in this gaol from corn ground in the mill by prison labour, and baked on the premises, by which adulteration is prevented. The Chaplains regularly report on the food supplied, and their reports are almost always favourable. I tasted the bread, milk, and stirabout for the use of the prisoners on the day of my inspection, and found the quality good; no complaint was made to me by the prisoners, except of the quantity which they received, but it is according to the prescribed scale. One man under a long sentence on the ordinary diet of the prison stated to me that he had fainted at the pump from want of sufficient food; and another appeared to me and to the Local Inspector who was with me to require his state to be brought under the notice of the Medical Officer whose duty it is, under the 72nd sect. of the Prisons Act, "*to examine the state of health of the prisoners under his care, and to order such sustenance and other articles as may be necessary.*" The prison dietary is now under revision by a Royal Commission composed of medical men of the highest professional authority, and their report will put the whole question of prison dietary on a satisfactory basis, but until that revision is made, prisoners under long sentences require to be carefully attended to.

Two of the men under sentence of imprisonment for two years with d labour, are employed as cooks. The prisoners receive their food), A.M., and 4, P.M., daily.

Books and Accounts.

The various registries of statistics and finance in this gaol appear to to be remarkably well and carefully kept. The Local Inspector and Governor keep their journals very fully, and the Local Inspector kes his reports and inspections of the Bridewells with great regularity attention. The Medical Officer now carefully enters the particulars all *post mortem* examinations and other matters in his journal. e Chaplains also have journals. The peggings of the tell-tale ks will in future be entered in the "State of Prison at Lockings k." I would suggest that a general visiters book, and an officers' conduct book, be kept in the gaol in future.

et cost of gaol. including diet and salaries, for the three preceding rs :—*

64, . £2,097 7*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, . £2,185 1*s.* 7½*d.* | 1866, . £2,256 10*s.* 11*d.*

verage cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

64, . £31 10*s.* 9*d.* | 1865, . £36 19*s.* 2·42*d.* | 1866, . £41 19*s.* 11·49*d.*

mounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, of certain classes of prisoners :—

1864, . £264 6*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £217 12*s.* 7*d,* | 1866, . £202 19*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
Archdeacon Denny, Local			
spector, . . .	180	0	0
Rev. J. G. Day, Pro-			
tant Chaplain, . .	50	0	0
Rev. J. Mawe, Roman			
tholic Chaplain, . .	50	0	0
cis Crumpe, Physician,		—	
ael Lawlor, Apothecary,	30	0	0
e Murphy, Assist. Matron,	20	0	0
Resident.			
tr. Gallwey, Governor,	200	0	0
rt Harris, Deputy-Go-			
nor, Clerk, and School-			
ster, ...	100	0	0

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Turnkeys.	Garrett Cotter, *Baker*, .	36	0	0
	Edward Meara, *Shoemaker*,	35	0	0
	Eugene Luoney, *Tailor*,	35	0	0
	Thomas Hines, . .	35	0	0
	Robert Farmer, *Miller*, .	35	0	0
	Thomas Brien, . .	35	0	0
	Sylvester Murphy, *Painter, Weaver*, . . .	35	0	0
	Patrick Lenihan, . .	30	0	0
	Thomas Chute, . .	30	0	0
Patrick Kane, Hatchman, .		20	0	0
Jeremiah Howe, Porter, .		10	0	0
Ellen Riordan, Matron and Schoolmistress, . .		45	0	0
Ellen Barden, Nursetender,		20	0	0
Ellen Hayes, Assistant Nursetender, ...		12	0	0

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, ...	117	70
Chaplain, Established Church, .	168	92
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	185	110
Physician, ...	135	133
Apothecary, ...	400	184

he turnkeys have fire-arms and wear a neat uniform.

nclusive of £275 10*s.* for year 1864, and £257 10*s.* for years 1865 and 1866 super- ion to officers.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Hospital.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Prisoners in hospital,	55	34	60	22	71	23	38	13
No. of days therein, .	738	537	889	299	821	300	473	197
Average daily number, .	2·02	1·49	2·43	0·82	2·25	0·82	2·21	0·92
No. of deaths, . . .	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Cost of medicine, . .	£8 7*s.* 3*d.*		£9 16*s.* 2*d.*		£19 6*s.* 7*d.*		—	

One prisoner died in hospital on the 20th June, 1867, of fever, congestion, and inflammation of the left lung, with diarrhœa, he was under a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment. No inquest was held. No prisoner died in the gaol in 1866.

The hospital building on my inspection was clean and well kept, the wards properly ventilated, and with water-closets attached. There are no exercising yards attached to the hospital of this prison.

Board of Superintendence.

Wilson Gun, esq.	D. D. C. M'Gillycuddy, esq.	Francis B. Chute, esq.
Thomas Gallwey, esq.	Daniel C. Coltsmann, esq.	Major Crosbie.
Nicholas Donovan, esq.	Maurice F. Sandes, esq.	Colonel Blennerhassett.
Maurice Jas. O'Connell, esq.	Robert C. Hurly, esq.	John F. Godfrey, esq.

The Board meets for the despatch of business on the last Thursday of each month, when liabilities are discharged by cheques drawn in favour of the Governor, and the salaries of inferior officers are paid.

Bridewells.

On this subject I have only to repeat the observations made by my colleague and myself in former reports on the Bridewells of this county that the salaries which the keepers of these minor prisons receive are quite insufficient for their maintenance, six of these public officers receive only £10 yearly as salary to support themselves and families on such a miserable pittance. The keeper of a bridewell must be married or have a female relative with him to attend to female prisoners when committed, yet the public only allow him £10 a year for their maintenance. This is a subject to which I again beg to call the attention of the Board and the Grand Jury, and to urge that sufficient means be given for the support of officers holding so responsible position as the keeper of a bridewell.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry.

Bridewells.

	Listowel.		Dingle.		Killarney.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
of Committals past year, .	297	25	50	4	112	51
f whom were Drunkards, .	251	3	35	–	49	21
of Committals the quarter preding inspection,	72	5	9	–	29	7
f whom were Drunkards, .	59	–	4	–	6	–
y Sessions and ransmittals.	Weekly, on Saturdays.		Fortnightly, on Fridays, at Dingle, and third Thursday of the month at Augherick.		Weekly, on Wednesday.	
mittals, . .	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
istry, . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
airs and Order,	In good repair.		Building in fair repair, but chimney smokes.		The bridewell in good repair; some slight repairs required for the roof of dwelling-house.	
rity, . .	Sufficient with care,		Sufficient with care.		Sufficient with care.	
ommodation, .	Day-room and two cells for each sex.		Day-room and two cells for each sex.		Males, day-room and three cells, besides one for drunkards; females, day-room and two cells.	
niture, Bedding, d Utensils.	Sufficient.		Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
er, . .	None; water is a quarter of a mile distant.		None on premises, but near, on opposite side of road.		A good pump on premises, but not in yard for prisoners.	
erage, . .	Stated to be sufficient.		Stated to be sufficient.		Stated to be sufficient.	
nliness, Dryss, and Venation.	Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly.	
of Dietary, per ad per day.	Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*		Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*		Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*	
y of Keeper, .	£20.		£10.		£20.	
ther Keeper lows any other ployment.	Court-keeper, salary £8.		Is a carpenter by trade.		Weighmaster and Court-keeper, salary £8.	
itable Inspecn.	2nd September, 1867.		5th August, 1867.		7th August, 1867.	
arks, . .	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.		One male prisoner in custody.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

—	Castleisland.		Milltown.		Tarbert.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	21	9	45	3	19	10
Of whom were Drunkards, .	1	1	1	–	12	7
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	8	3	19	4	5	–
Of whom were Drunkards, .	2	2	1	–	3	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly, on Thursdays.		Monthly, on Mondays.		Fortnightly.	
Committals, . .	Regular.		Regular, but in two cases in 1867 prisoners committed on verbal order for contempt.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Now in fair repair, and fresh painted; £9 17*s.* 6*d.* has lately been spent on repairs of this bridewell.		In good repair.		This bridewell w under repair at t time of my visit a carpenter at wo repairing woo work; roof in go order, but chi neys smoke ve much; whitewas ing required.	
Security, . .	Yards insecure.		Sufficient, with care.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation, .	Day-room and two cells for each sex.		Day-room and two cells for each sex.		Two day-rooms a four cells abo two below.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, except that as there is only one pair of sheets for each bed, there are none for change when washing.		Sufficient, but bedticks worn and blankets rather thin.		Bedding sufficie except blanket some platters a tins required.	
Water, . .	None on premises, but near.		None on premises—a quarter of a mile distant.		None on premis but near.	
Sewerage, . .	Stated to be sufficient.		A cesspool, cleanable from outside.		Imperfect.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly, but damp in winter.		Clean and order but very damp.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	Males, 5*d.*; females, 4¼*d.*		Males, 5*d.*; females, 4¼*d.*		Males, 5*d.*; femal 4¼*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, .	£10.		£10.		Has lately been r duced from £15 £10.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Holds four acres of land, and is Clerk of Petty Sessions, salary £100 a-year.		None.		None, except occ sionally employ at a store close the bridewell.	
Statutable Inspection.	3rd August, 1867.		6th August, 1867.		2nd September, 1867.	
Remarks, . .	—		No prisoner in custody.		—	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry.

Bridewells.

	Keumare.		Cahersiveen.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	59	9	53	20
Of whom were Drunkards, .	26	2	23	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	8	3	16	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	5	–	2	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly, on Mondays.		Fortnightly, on every second Saturday of the month, at Cahersiveen; monthly in other Petty Sessions districts in the neighbourhood.	
Committals, ...	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, ...	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	This bridewell has lately been put into thorough repair at a cost of £30.		Directions have been given that this bridewell be put in repair; wood-work painted, flagging re-set, boundary wall pointed, and yards gravelled.	
Security, ...	Fair, except that down pipe from roof affords facilities to escape.		Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation, ...	Day-room and two cells for each sex.		Day-room and three cells for each sex.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Some of the blankets very thin and in holes; furniture sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, ...	None on premises—a quarter of a mile distant.		None on premises—a quarter of a mile distant.	
Sewerage, ...	Stated to be fair.		Stated to be fair.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly, but very damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.* for males; 4½*d.* for females.		—	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£10.		£10.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Holds some land.		Holds some land.	
Statutable Inspection, . .	8th August, 1867.		6th August, 1867.	
Remarks, ...	No prisoner in custody.		One male in custody at time of inspection. In consequence of a number of Fenian prisoners remanded to this bridewell in February, 1867, the keeper, by direction of the resident magistrate, removed his family to accommodate the constabulary in charge.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

COUNTY OF KILDARE GAOL, AT NAAS.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 13TH JULY AND 9TH DECEMBER, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	6	2	8	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	3	4	–	1	1
,, further Examination,	3	1	4	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	10	10	20	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	–	7	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	3	–	3	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	7	–	7	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	8	12	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	13	–	13	–	–	–
Total,	55	25	80	–	1	1

Juveniles in Custody on days of Inspection.

On 13th July.—Two males, both under sixteen years of age, sentenced to an imprisonment of one month, and to be sent to a reformatory for five years.

On 9th December.—One male, fourteen years of age, sentenced to an imprisonment of one month.

All these were summarily convicted by magistrates at petty sessions.

Number of prisoners of all classes in goal on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	57	25	1866,	52	17
1865,	54	20	1867 (day of Inspection),	55	25

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	1	2	1867 (up to and including day of inspection),	1	1
1865,	2	2	Day of inspection,	1	–
1866,	5	3			

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Offences connected with Fenianism,	4	–	12	1	8	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Unlawful possession of arms,	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	3
Rape, and other carnal offences,	5	–	1	–	2	–	1	–
Bigamy,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Assaults (common),	40	8	25	9	37	24	5	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	–	2	1	3	–	3	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	6	–	11	3	8	1	1	–
Other assaults,	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	–	1	3	4	2	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
Larceny,	49	43	32	33	37	39	12	9
Receiving stolen goods,	3	–	3	5	–	2	–	2
Embezzlement,	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences,	1	–	2	1	1	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	3	–	3	–	5	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	–	–	1	–	*2	–
Other malicious offences against property,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiring to defeat the ends of Justice,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Offences against the currency,	4	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
Perjury, & subornation of perjury,	1	–	2	1	2	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	14	–	12	–	35	–	7	–
Breach of Ticket-of-Leave,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	8	14	4	10	1	4	–	–
Attempt to commit suicide,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Revenue offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Absconding from Reformatory,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Cruelty to animals,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Against property, with violence,	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Conveying liquor into prison,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Against property, without violence,	2	4	5	1	1	–	–	–
Driving cars without license,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–

* One criminal lunatic since 1864.

SOUTH DISTRICT

County of Kildare Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, &c.—continued.

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Other Offences—*continued.*								
Affecting the public peace,	52	91	7	–	2	–	–	–
Leaving employment,	1	–	2	–	2	1	–	–
Trespass,	15	452	2	537	6	358	1	7
Having soldiers' necessaries in possession,	3	6	1	–	4	3	–	1
Breach of Fishery & Game Laws,	2	–	2	–	3	1	–	–
Disorderly, loitering on the street for improper purposes, indecent and abusive language, &c.,	–	–	29	121	47	77	–	1
Total criminal class,	235	621	180	737	227	520	39	25
Vagrancy,	1	20	5	7	7	4	–	–
Drunkenness,	64	150	80	200	85	118	–	2
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	6	8	6	4	8	2	13	–
Debt,	12	1	9	–	8	2	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	40	11	37	10	29	10	3	1
Total,	358	811	317	958	*364	656	†56	†28

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	9	–	Debtors,	8	2
Criminals,	217	747	Criminals,	256	530
Vagrants,	5	7	Vagrants,	7	4
Drunkards,	80	200	Drunkards,	85	118
Dangerous Lunatics,	6	4	Dangerous Lunatics,	8	2
Total,	317	958	Total,	364	656

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	59·16	30·14	—	63·06	21·01	—
Highest number at any one time,	120		29th June.	119		28th April.
Lowest ditto,	64		21st Dec.	60		19th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	74		21st April.	104		28th April & 2nd May.
Ditto, of females,	57		29th June.	40		8th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	47		29th Dec.	37		14th March.
Ditto, of females,	12		12th Dec.	4		15th April.

* Exclusive of 54 received from other gaols.

† One male and 3 female prisoners committed on the 9th, and included in this table.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	244	105	Once within the year,	279	130
	Twice ,, .	20	26	Twice ,, .	19	27
	Thrice ,, .	5	20	Thrice ,, .	7	11
	Four times ,, .	1	16	Four times ,, .	1	12
	Five times ,, .	1	5	Five times ,, .	1	8
	Six times ,, .	–	7	Six times ,, .	–	2
	Seven times ,, .	–	9	Seven times ,, .	–	7
	Eight times ,, .	–	3	Eight times ,, .	–	4
	Nine times ,, .	–	2	Nine times ,, .	1	2
	Ten times ,, .	–	1	Ten times ,, .	–	1
	Eleven times ,, .	–	3	Eleven times ,, .	–	4
	Twelve times ,, .	–	5	Twelve times ,, .	–	1
	Thirteen times ,, .	–	2	Thirteen times ,, .	–	1
	Fourteen times ,, .	–	–	Fourteen times ,, .	–	1
	Fifteen times ,, .	–	3	Fifteen times ,, .	–	1
	Sixteen times ,, .	–	2	Sixteen times ,, .	–	1
	Eighteen times ,, .	–	1	Eighteen times ,, .	–	1
	Nineteen times ,, .	–	3	Nineteen times ,, .	–	–
	Twenty times ,, .	–	5	Twenty times ,, .	–	–
	Twenty-one times ,, .	–	1	Twenty-one times ,, .	–	–
	Twenty-two times ,, .	–	–	Twenty-two times ,, .	–	2
	Twenty-four times ,, .	–	2	Twenty-four times ,, .	–	–
	Twenty-five times ,, .	–	1	Twenty-five times ,, .	–	1
	Twenty-seven times ,, .	–	–	Twenty-seven times ,, .	–	1
	Thirty times ,, .	–	1	Thirty times ,, .	–	–
	Total, . .	271	223	Total, . .	308	218

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867 :—

9th September, 1860, . .	99	27th May, 1864, . . .	108
13th September, 1861, .	84	27th Sept. and 16th Dec., 1865,	101
6th December, 1862, . .	80	29th June, 1866, . . .	120
3rd June, 1863, . . .	96	28th April, 1867, . .	119

Table showing the number of acquittals and convictions at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during the last seven years :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864	1865.	1866.
Convictions, .	83	82	65	73	74	64	67
Acquittals, .	46	43	54	48	38	36	50
Total, .	129	125	119	121	112	100	117

Population, 90,946 inhabitants ; area, 418,436 acres.

Committals of drunkards to Naas gaol last seven years :—

1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865		1866.		1867.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
36	120	45	152	49	193	56	182	64	150	80	200	85	118

Daily averages (fractions being omitted) during last seven years :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Males, . .	43	40	49	55	55	59	63
Females, .	17	17	25	34	25	30	21

The averages and committals in the preceding schedules are computed up to the close of the year 1867.

The averages of 1867, were disturbed by the number of members of the Fenian conspiracy transferred to this from other gaols, and the necessary removal of female prisoners and others, in order to obtain sufficient accommodation for the Fenian prisoners so transferred.

Sixty-nine males and 31 females were in custody when I visited in July, of these 18 were insane, and 3 debtors ; 33 males and 28 females

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were under sentences of imprisonment, 1 was a deserter, the remainder were committed for Fenianism, or on remand.

On my visit in December, 80 prisoners (55 males and 25 females) were inmates of the gaol; 16 were insane, 7 under sentences awarded by courts-martial, and 40 had been tried before civil tribunals. Of the latter, 13 only (5 males and 8 females) had been summarily convicted by Magistrates at Petty Sessions, and 27 (17 males and 10 females) by jury at Assizes or Quarter Sessions. Ten males and 6 females were on remand or for trial.

The following were the periods of imprisonment awarded to the convicted prisoners in custody on the days of inspection :—

	In custody on 13th July.		In custody on 9th December.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment for two years, . . .	3	–	4	–
,, for eighteen and above twelve months,	5	–	5	1
,, for twelve months, . .	6	2	12	2
,, for nine months, . . .	2	–	1	–
,, for six months, . . .	1	1	3	4
	17	3	25	7
Imprisonment for three and four months, .	3	2	–	3
,, for short periods, varying from forty-eight hours to two months, . . .	32	23	4	9
Total convicted prisoners under sentence,	53	28	29	19

From the preceding schedule it appears that on the day of my statutable inspection in December, only 4 male convicted prisoners in custody under sentence, were for terms not amounting to at least six months. These were 1 boy of fourteen years of age, sentenced to imprisonment for one month for larceny of a quilt, another youth for one week, for trespass on the Curragh Camp, and 2 adults for drunkenness and assaults.

Thirty-five committals of males in 1867, were for military offences; 7 belonging to this class were in custody on the day of inspection, 1 for "shooting at a superior officer," the others for "desertion" and "larcenies." These commitments were for the most part for terms varying from one to two years. A considerable number also of the male as well as of the female offenders, inmates of the gaol, on that occasion, were camp followers and strangers attracted to the district by the Camp at the Curragh, and the military barracks at Newbridge; some were old offenders, one now under a sentence of imprisonment for two years, has been twelve times previously convicted, eight times for larcenies, others have been three and four times in custody; many likewise have been committed for offences which do not come within the category to which the Treasury grant of repayment extends, and consequently the entire cost of their maintenance is thrown on the rates.

Not including the expense incurred by the constabulary for conveyance of prisoners from the Curragh to the gaol, a distance of nine miles, the annual cost for maintenance, establishment charges, &c., of each prisoner in this gaol, during 1867, was £30 8*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1866, £32 12*s.* 1*d.*, yet the entire sum received from the War Office for all the military prisoners committed in 1867, was £62 11*s.*, and in 1866, £45 2*s.* 6*d.*

The great majority of the female prisoners committed to this gaol belong to the class of camp followers and strangers, prostitutes and other women, who have followed the successive regiments to the encampment, and having been deserted, are left destitute on the

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removal of the regiment; with few exceptions, the females in custody on the day of my inspection belonged to this category. They are constantly recommitted to the gaol for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, loitering for prostitution, and larcenies, as well as for trespass on the Curragh Camp; yet notwithstanding that a strict discipline is enforced in the prison, they repeat on the hour of their discharge, the very offences for which they have just suffered punishment, showing how hopeless for reformation is the present system, and the necessity for the establishment of a refuge in which they could be received, should they desire to abandon their present mode of life.*

Twelve of the female prisoners in custody on the day of my inspection, had 262 previous convictions recorded on the books of the gaol against them. One, M. M. S., has been forty-five times in custody; two others, A. T. and B. D., forty-two times, and two upwards of thirty times.

Juveniles.

Eleven male and 4 female juveniles, 2 (a boy and girl) of whom were under ten years of age, were committed to this gaol in 1866, 1 (a female) was four times committed during the year, and one (a male) twice; 1 male and 1 female (the age of the latter was under ten years) were tried before the Chairman at Quarter Sessions, the others summarily by the Magistrates in Petty Sessions; 1 male was sentenced to

* On this subject the Rev. George Wheeler, A.M., T.C.D., Protestant rector of Ballysax, within whose parish the camp and the entire Curragh is situate, addressed to me, in 1865, as Inspector-General of the southern district, a letter, which I then published in my report on this gaol for that year. In his letter he forcibly points out the miseries which females of this class endure, and the utter hopelessness of the present system as a deterrent or for reformation, as well as the inability of the parish clergymen, Protestant and Roman Catholic, to assist them. The observations of the Rev. Mr. Wheeler carries additional weight from the fact that he was then also Protestant Chaplain of Smithfield Convict Depot, Dublin, and thoroughly conversant with the treatment of the criminal classes. His letter has already been the means of drawing public attention to the subject, and I reprint it here in the hope that the remedy so urgently required may now be adopted.

Rev. Mr. Wheeler, after a few preliminary observations, writes—

"Every regiment stationed for any time at the Curragh, on getting the route, leaves behind it the waifs and strays of fallen humanity. Young girls, perforce abandoned, struggle for a while to earn their bread by washing, selling small wares about the camp, or by farm labour, when it is to be had. The battle too often is against them, and it is too often the case that I am powerless to help them, although I feel that because they have no aid they will fall, step by step, lower, and still lower, until they are merged in the dreadful company which appears to have utterly lost, not only the feelings of woman, but her very shape. When one of those poor creatures, in her helplessness, commits a wrong, she is sent to the Gaol of Naas, nine miles from the camp, and comes forth prepared at all points to war upon mankind. Sometimes they are sent to the gaol or poorhouse in so wretched a condition as to be moribund. A case of this occurred recently, when a poor outcast was carted off in an open dray, under the drenching rain, and breathed her last on earth just as she passed under the workhouse door.

"I wish we had a permanent building as a bridewell or prison, to which those creatures could be sent when proved to be guilty of some error, and from which they could be sent to a Reformatory. Many of these unfortunates are mere children. It is a terrible thing to send them to a gaol; it seems to me still more terrible, that after a brief sentence, they should be let loose to poison all they come in contact with, both morally and physically. The broad fact, however, is, that round about the camp, hiding day and night in the furze, crouching over embers in disreputable tenements, or disgracing their sex in low tippling houses, there are numbers of English and Irish girls; but we have no institution or building of any kind to afford them the slightest shelter, should the Good Shepherd call the wanderer from the wilderness.

"Is it possible that anything can be done?"

I believe that the erection of a bridewell at the camp, as suggested, would be attended with advantage, and the establishment of an asylum, such as that of which Mr. Wheeler speaks, would save many unfortunates from misery and death.

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an imprisonment of six months, 1 other for one month, the remainder for short periods; 6 juveniles (4 males and 2 females) were sentenced to reformatories at the end of their punishment. In 1867, 22 males and 4 females were committed, and 4 males and 1 female were sent to reformatory schools; 1 male in each year was ordered to be whipped.

In this gaol juveniles are kept quite distinct, and they take their exercise separately and at different hours from the adult prisoners. Such as are ordered to be sent to reformatory schools after their punishment of imprisonment, do not attend the prison school with other prisoners, but are taught in their cells—a wise provision, as it is most desirable that their reminiscences of the gaol should be disagreeable, and their treatment in it as severe and deterrent as possible. In the reformatory they will have full opportunity for whatever secular education they may require to receive.

Lunatics.

I found, inmates of the gaol on the day of my visit, 13 male lunatics committed as dangerous, and 3 criminally, altogether 16 were in charge, including a policeman, from whose custody a man charged with Fenianism had escaped, and who soon afterwards became insane. Ten lunatics sleep in the hospital, where there is suitable accommodation for them, but the remainder are lodged in the old prison, and sleep in the unheated flagged cells of that gaol which are totally unfit for persons in their state, whose impaired nervous functions, diminished vitality, and scrofulous diathesis, require very different treatment. The prison authorities supply them with additional bed covering, and pay every attention to their condition, but the place could never be made to suit them, and they should be removed from the gaol as soon as possible. At the close of the year 1866, 1 female, and 17 male lunatics were in charge, 8 males and 2 females were afterwards committed, being altogether 25 males and 3 females in custody in 1867. I find that on the 5th March in that year, T., committed as a dangerous lunatic, on the 6th February previously, died in this gaol, according to the verdict on the coroner's inquest, "from *constitutional debility accelerated by diarrhœa;*" and on the 21st March, P. K., committed on the previous 16th April, died, and the verdict of the coroner's jury was—"*The deceased's death was caused by exhaustion, he having obstinately refused to take any food for some time.*" It is unnecessary for me to refer more fully to the evil results from the commitment of lunatics to gaols, as the Legislature has now humanely interfered, and in future the insane will be placed under the charge of trained keepers in asylums, where they will be no longer treated as criminals, or as heretofore, tended by grave offenders, who earn exemption from hard labour and other punishment, by acting as nurses over them.

Amongst the lunatics in charge when I visited, 1 man has been an inmate of the gaol since April, 1860, another since October, 1862, and several were committed during the years 1863,'64,'65, and '66. The statute 30 & 31 Vict., cap. 116, enacts that no lunatic should be committed to a gaol after the 31st December, 1867, but it does not direct the immediate removal of those in custody. Other asylum districts, however, are making arrangements for the immediate removal of the lunatics now in the gaols, and it is to be hoped that in the district to which Naas Gaol is attached steps also, will be taken to have this desirable object carried out.

Debtors.

Eight male and 2 female debtors were placed in custody here in

1867. None were in charge at the time of my inspection in December. No offender against the revenue laws was committed to this gaol in 1867; 1 male was so committed in 1866.

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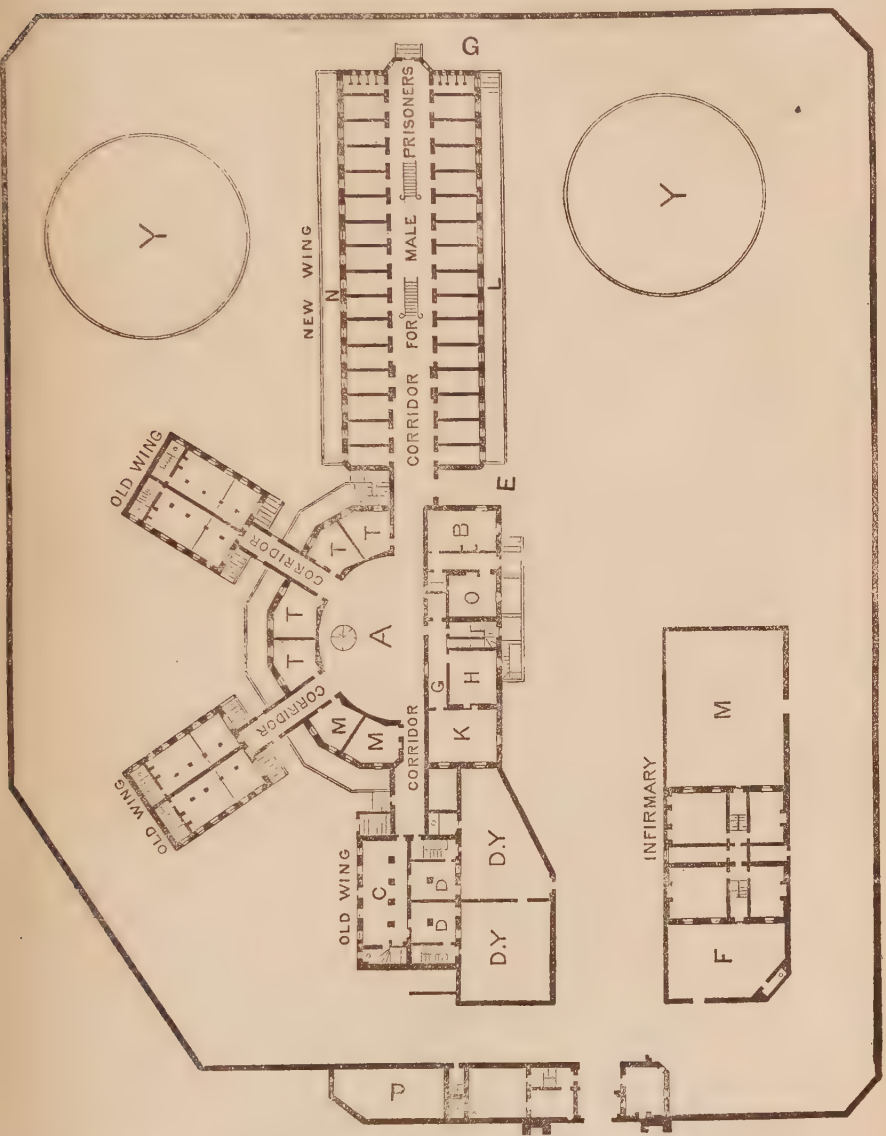
Plan.



A, central inspection hall; B, Board-room; C, chapel; DD, marshalsea for debtors; DY, exercising yard for debtors; GKH, Governor's apartments; O, office; MM, Head Warder's apartments, Matron's rooms over head; TT, prison offices and turnkey's rooms; P, proposed apartment for Head Warder; L, entrance to kitchen and other offices for males in the basement; N, entrance to laundry and other offices for females in the basement. In the infirmary the males are placed on the side marked M on the plan; the females on the side marked F; E, entrance to the prison; G, shed in which the crank pump is to be placed, so that supervision can be exercised over the prisoners from the hall of the prison.

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Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	4	2	Workshop,	1	–
Day Rooms,	2	2	Kitchens,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	3	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	60	24	Laundry,	One.	
Single cells of smaller size,	16	16	Drying Room,	One.	
Cells to contain three persons,	2	4	Lavatories,	3	1
Sleeping Rooms,	5	1	Baths,	4	4
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Water-closets,	10	9
Chapels,	Two.		Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
			Pumps,	Two.	
			Tell-tale Clocks,	Three.	

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	179½	15	Shirts,	167	41	Shifts,	50	16
Sheets, pairs of,	206	44½	Jackets,	111	36	Jackets,	25	40
Rugs,	174	19	Vests,	78	35	Petticoats,	50	38
Hammocks or Cots,	86	12	Trowsers,	77	169	Neckerchiefs,	25	13
Bed-ticks,	89	6	Caps,	45	67	Caps,	25	45
Bedsteads,	36	–	Stockings or socks, pairs of,	240½	354	Stockings, pairs of,	25	42
			Shoes, slippers, & clogs, pairs of,	87	32	Shoes, slippers, & clogs, pairs of,	25	73

I found this gaol on the days when I made my different inspections in sound repair, very clean and orderly; the ventilation is now satisfactory, the prison building free from damp, and it is suitably furnished with the different requirements for the separate system of prison management. The bells and all fittings are in good order, and the heating apparatus adequate for the preservation of a sufficient temperature in the cells.

The sewerage is stated to be very effective, and the supply of water for prison use, which is taken from the canal, close to the prison walls, is unlimited in quantity, but the crank by which it has hitherto been raised to the tank on the roof of the prison building, is inconveniently placed in the basement story, where there is neither sufficient light nor ventilation; besides, the construction of the crank is defective and dangerous to the prisoners who work it, the Board, therefore, appointed in July of the present year a committee of three of their members to consult with the Inspector-General of the district and the County Surveyor on the subject; and after much consideration the spot G on the plan at the end of the inspection hall has been fixed upon, and when I made my last visit in December, the building of the shed for the purpose, was far advanced towards completion. The shed, when finished, will fully meet the object intended, except that, perhaps, there are not sufficient stalls for the number of prisoners in custody; should, however, additional stalls be found necessary, they can be added at some future time without difficulty; the apparatus can be so arranged as to answer also as a fire engine, with brass cocks on each landing, to which a hose can be screwed, should a fire occur, and the crank worked as a fire engine, will be capable of pumping whatever quantity of water is required from the canal on any part of the building. The supply of prison clothing, blankets, rugs, sheets, and bedding is ample, and of a good description.

Slop-sinks have lately been put up adjoining the lavatories in the corridors of the prison, and water-closets in the lunatic wards, the reception wards, and the marshalsea.

Gas is now supplied to every cell in the prison.

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A suitable place for visiters to see prisoners has been provided at the end of the corridor, near the Protestant chapel.

There are two hot and cold baths in the basement of the male prison, next the punishment cells, and two for females next the laundry. The laundry for females is properly fitted up with cocks for hot and cold water, and is divided into eight stalls; lattice doors, however, are required for the stalls, and I understand they will be put up in the course of the year. There is a good drying-closet attached to the laundry, and a mangle, with other necessary appliances have been provided.

Many useless doors, which rendered this prison very insecure, have been lately built up, and the outside doors have been protected by iron-check gates, which tend much to the security of the gaol. Special locks by Chubb have been procured for these doors, and other precautions for the security of the gaol have been adopted.

The bars of the window sills which were of cast iron, and not properly fastened within the limestone jambs of the windows, have lately been removed, and they are now replaced by others of the best wrought-iron, which are leaded four inches deep into granite stone jambs. The Board have also made arrangements, which they considered necessary to insure the security of the prison, amongst others, thirty-six cells have been furnished with special bolts and Chubb's locks, intended for the safe keeping of important prisoners when committed. On all my visits I find fresh improvements have been adopted, evincing the anxiety of the Board of Superintendence to provide every requirement for the efficient management of their gaol.

The canvas screen which formerly enclosed the top gallery of the new prison in which the females are now placed, was removed at the time when the male Fenian prisoners occupied the entire of that wing, and the females were removed from it. When the screen had to be replaced it was found to be so torn and worn as to be unfit for use, and the Board have now put up a light oilcloth in its place, which has a pleasing appearance, and answers all the objects for which it is intended.

Formerly the head turnkey and the matron, with their families, and other officers, occupied rooms marked T T, in the central hall of the prison, a highly objectionable practice, which the Board have now discontinued, and commodious apartments have been fitted up for these officers, but so placed as to be inaccessible from the interior of the prison. An iron railing which separates the central hall from the male prison, and is a very important addition to the security of the gaol has lately been completed.

The prison cells are unlocked at 6.30, A.M., at all periods of the year, and they are locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer (from 1st March to 1st October), and at dusk during the winter season. The Governor, or in his absence the head warder, is present with the officers in charge of the classes at lock-up, and the evening guard is also in attendance. The class officers lock each his own division, and he hands over the keys with a docket containing the list of prisoners in his charge; a superior officer then ascertains by challenge and personal examination that the prisoners are in their cells, and that the locks and fastenings are secure.

Gas is kept burning in the cells until 8, P.M., Sundays excepted; it is extinguished in the general prison at 8.15., P.M., and in the officers' quarters at 11, P.M.

A superior officer makes his final rounds of the gaol at 10, P.M., when the night guard goes on duty in the interior of the building; another

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watch patrols externally from 8, P.M., until morning; two watchmen are employed on that duty. The turnkeys in rotation keep guard in the interior, their vigilance is tested by three tell-tale clocks.

The keys are kept during the night in an iron safe, fixed in the wall of the office of the Governor, and secured by Chubb's patent locks, to which no person but the Governor has access. The keys of the safe, and of the office as well as those of the entrance gate, are kept by the Governor in his bed-room during the night. The Governor very frequently visits the interior of the prison at uncertain hours after final lock-up.

A male officer sleeps in the hospital, and that building is visited by the turnkey on reserve during the absence, on duty in the prison, of the hospital warder at night.

Photography has not yet been adopted in this gaol to aid the detection of criminals. It might, however, be introduced with advantage in a district so frequented by strangers.

No escape has been attempted from the gaol in either of the years 1866 or 1867.

There are no bridewells in this county, so that all offenders are committed direct to the gaol.

Number of Juveniles sentenced to be Whipped.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Whipping, . . .	1	–	Whipping, . . .	1	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	30	62	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	30	24
Other Punishments, . .	1	5	Other Punishments, . .	–	–
Total, . . .	31	67	Total, . . .	30	24

The punishments in the preceding schedule were, with one exception, inflicted by the Governor, who submits the record of such as are imposed by him to the Board at its meetings for sanction. In one instance, a prisoner was guilty of an offence for which he was ordered by Magistrates, members of the Board, a more severe punishment than the Governor could inflict.

The punishment cells in the basement of the prison are properly heated by hot air.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	Males.
Under sentence of hard labour, ...	12
Exempt by order of the Medical Officer, ...	14
Total, ...	26

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Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Picking oakum,	18	Cleaning prison,	3
Pumping water,	6	Knitting,	19
Tailoring,	2		
Shoemaking,	1	Total,	22
Cleaning prison,	2		
Minding lunatics,	2		
Gardening,	1		
Cooking,	2		
Total,	34		

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	* –	–
Industrial labour,	34	22
Sick,	1	2
Unemployed,	1	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	3	1
Lunatics,	16	–
Total in custody,	55	25

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1864, . £2 17*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, . £17 1*s.* 8*d.* | 1866, . £14 5*s.* 11*d.*

Punitive labour in this gaol is maintained by shot-drill and the crank pump for raising water. Industrial labour is carried out by mat-making, and the manufacture of brushes, sheep and fruit netting, shoes, and such other articles of clothing as are required for prison use. The females sew, mend, and wash for the prison, and knit stockings, a large quantity of which I found in store. Oakum picking is also largely carried on, and the material is well saturated with pitch, which prevents dust from floating through the air of the cell from the junk used, which has another advantage that an atmosphere impregnated with pitch is wholesome to inhale, especially by those who are threatened with consumption. The prisoners do not stoop at the work, they sit at a table when engaged at it.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	18	4	29	–
Average daily number of pupils,	4·9	3·2	7·2	–
Number of days on which School was held,	185	8	209	–

School-hours.—Males—from 3 to 4, P.M.

The school teacher is regularly trained, he ranks first of second class, and the schools are placed in connection with the Commissioners of National Education, whose Inspector reports on the 7th September, 1867, as follows :—

"Present in class at time of inspection, eight males. Teacher—fairly qualified, character excellent, intelligent, and painstaking. The pupils are not allowed the

* Male prisoners undergoing hard labour were also employed at industrial labour and are included under that head.

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use of paper, consequently their proficiency in writing is only limited. The time allowed for their instruction (one hour daily, when the teacher is not otherwise employed) is very short, and much progress in arithmetic, grammar, and geography cannot therefore be expected. The pupils who are possessed of sufficient natural intelligence, appear to be making what, under the circumstances, may be regarded as satisfactory progress; and the proficiency of most of them in reading, writing on slates, simple rules of arithmetic, and spelling, is creditable to the teacher. The use of paper is prohibited, as being likely to lead to infringement of the prison rules.

(Signed), "G. R. O. GALLIGAN, District Inspector."

Both the Chaplains occasionally enter reports on the state of the school in the Report Book. The Sisters of Mercy visit the females (Roman Catholics), for the purpose of imparting to them religious and moral instruction, under the superintendence of their Chaplain, they also visit, under certain restrictions, the male inmates of the same persuasion.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk, Females—7 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Males and Females get gruel two days in each week; and all sentenced to one calendar month and under get brown bread and gruel for dinner every day.

Males and Females under 15 years of age get for breakfast 5 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 8*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 9*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.* 8*d.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 10*d.*; coals, per ton, £1; straw, per cwt, 2*s.* 4½*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 6*d.*; soap, white, per cwt., £1 14*s.*; ditto, brown, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1864,	.	2·76*d.*	1865,	.	2·80*d.*	1866,	.	2·88*d.*

I tasted the provisions prepared for the prisoners on the days of my inspection, and found them of good quality; the meal (patent-cut meal) now in use is of an excellent description, that formerly supplied was sometimes faulty, and the stirabout made from it was thin; with this exception, the Chaplains (who report in the tabular form recommended for the purpose) very generally approve of the food issued. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and found no just cause of complaint; some stated to me that they did not receive a sufficient quantity of food, but the present Medical Officer (Dr. Falkiner) is most careful to ascertain that the health of the prisoners under his care does not suffer, and he orders extra diet to all who, in his opinion, require it.

Books and Accounts.

The various registries of statistics and finance, prescribed and suggested by superior authority, are here in use, and some of the forms have been improved. The different books are so constructed that they check each other. The markings of the tell-tale clocks, and other matters, are entered in the State of the Prison at Lockings Book, and the reports of officers are countersigned by the Governor. An Officer's Misconduct Book is here kept—it should be in use in every gaol All the extern officers, and the Governor, have journals. The Local In-

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

spector, and the Governor, keep theirs with much attention, and they carefully note the various occurrences which happen in the gaol in them. The Chaplains record the duty which they perform, and the Medical Officer makes a full report of the different cases in his journal. A committee of the Grand Jury visits the gaol at each assize, and they enter a report of their observations in the Visiters' Book, which are always favourable.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1864, . £2,703 11*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £2,724 16*s.* 10*d.* | 1866, . £2,791 11*s.* 2*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1864, . £29 14*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, . £32 12*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £30 8*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1864, . £51 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £45 2*s.* 6*d.* | 1866, . £62 11*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1864, . £1 14*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, none. | 1866, none.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1864, . £282 9*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, . £191 4*s.* 11*d.* | 1866, . £224 0*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-resident.			
P. C. Cannon, esq., Local Inspector, . . .	100	0	0
Rev. M. T. De Burgh, Protestant Chaplain, . .	45	0	0
Rev. James Hughes, R. C. Chaplain, . . .	45	0	0
F. J. Falkiner, esq., Surgeon,	37	0	0
Robert S. Hayes, esq., J.P., Apothecary, . . .	28	0	0
Resident.			
Edw. J. Gildea, esq., Governor,	250	0	0
Jeremiah M'Kenna, Head Warder, . . .	60	0	0
John Burchell North, Clerk,	50	0	0
Wm. Brahan, Schoolmaster,	32	10	0
Wm. Phayer, Gate-warder,	35	0	0
Warders. F. Newton, *Matmaker*,	35	0	0
Warders. John Lacey, . .	25	0	0
Warders. R. Campbell, *Shoemaker*,	30	0	0
Warders. Daniel Martin, . .	25	0	0
Warders. Wm. Manders, *Carpenter*,	40	0	0
Warders. Jas Hempenstall, *Tailor*,	30	0	0
Miss Julia Tighe, Matron, .	40	0	0
Mrs. Mary Jeffrey, Assist. Matron, ...	20	0	0
Miss Kate Fingleton, do. (on Probation), . . .	15	0	0
Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, Hospital Assistant Matron, .	20	0	0

Vacancies.

Last Inspection, Robert Campbell, Warder, appointed; George Robinson, Clerk, resigned, John B. North, Clerk, appointed; Richard Tutty, Carpenter, resigned, William Manders, appointed; Peter Lowry, Warder, superannuated, Daniel Martin, appointed; James Kellett, surgeon, died, Frederick J. Falkiner, appointed; John Agnew, tailor, resigned, J. Hempenstall, appointed; Miss Sarah Robinson, Assistant Matron, resigned, Miss Kate Fingleton, appointed.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	285	251
Chaplain, Established Church, .	247	203
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	247	224
Surgeon, ...	254	236
Apothecary, ...	245	254

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Hospital.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	27	15	10	29	8	12	5	10
Number of days therein,	801	444	137	477	266	412	66	182
Average daily number,	2·19	1·21	·38	1·3	·73	1·13	·19	·53
Number of deaths,	1	–	*1	–	–	–	*2	–
Cost of medicine,	£6 19*s.* 1*d.*		£5 4*s.* 9*d.*		£9 15*s.* 8*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to day of inspection in 1867.

Two in 1867—5th March and 22nd March.

There are separate hospitals for each sex, but under the same roof; the wards are well ventilated, and sufficient, with baths and water-closets annexed. At present the male hospital is occupied by lunatics. A cage has been placed in the door of the hospital ward for males, on the plan in use in the Government prisons, by which sufficient supervision can be exercised over the inmates by the officer in charge without the necessity to unlock the door of the ward.

I have to add that in no gaol in Ireland have I found greater care and attention bestowed than in this prison on the prisoners by the present Medical Officer of the gaol (Doctor Falkiner); his remuneration, £37 yearly, is quite inadequate for the duties he performs, and it is a subject of much regret that he cannot legally receive the compensation for his services which his great attention to the patients under his care would seem to demand.

Board of Superintendence.

John La Touche, esq., D.L.	Major Borrowes, J.P.	Captain Moore.
Right Hon. the Earl of Mayo, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland.	W. R. Bulwer, esq., J.P.	Richard Moore, esq., J.P.
	P. Nolan, esq.	T. Cooke Trench, esq., J.P.
Major Barton, D.L.	Frederick H. Henry, esq., J.P.	G. P. L. Mansfield, esq., J.P.
		Gerald G. Aylmer, esq., J.P.

The Board meets on the first Wednesday in each month, unless it should fall on the first or second day of the month, when the meeting is held on the following Wednesday. All salaries of intern officers, and other liabilities, are discharged at the monthly meetings of the Board, by cheques drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts at a subsequent meeting. The extern officers receive their salaries half-yearly at Assizes.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

* Lunatics.

COUNTY AND CITY OF KILKENNY GAOL, AT KILKENNY.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 2ND NOVEMBER, 1867.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For further Examination,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	5	2	7	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	18	4	22	–	1	1

Juvenile.

One (male) workhouse offender, summarily convicted.

Number of prisoners of all classes in County gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	18	4	1866,	28	5
1865,	35	8	1867 (day of Inspection),	18	4

Number of returned convicts in County gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	2	1	1867, up to and including day of Inspection,	1	1
1865,	–	–			
1866,	2	1	Day of Inspection,	1	–

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	10	–	Debtors,	6	–
Criminals,	153	40	Criminals,	112	41
Vagrants,	2	3	Vagrants,	4	1
Drunkards,	27	2	Drunkards,	14	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	3	9	Dangerous Lunatics,	8	1
Total,	194	54	Total,	144	43

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	1	1	1	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	43	12	40	4	21	8	1	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	15	3	15	5	11	1	5	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on duty,	5	–	8	–	9	–	2	–
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	2	2	1	1	1	1
Robbery,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Larceny,	24	14	14	15	13	13	1	2
Receiving stolen goods,	3	–	1	–	2	3	2	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	5	2	4	–	1	–	1	–
Military offences,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences:								
Against property, with violence,	5	1	–	–	2	1	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	13	1	18	–	3	–	–	–
Leaving service,	4	2	1	2	4	1	–	–
Workhouse offences,	5	–	5	2	–	3	–	–
Trespass,	2	1	4	–	1	–	–	–
Trespass in pursuit of game,	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Illegal fishing,	5	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
Cruelty to animals,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Having dogs without log or muzzle,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furious driving in public street,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using seditious language,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gambling,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prostitution,	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
False statement as to registering a birth,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Contempt of Court,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Intent to steal,	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–
Indecent exposure,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Having unlicensed dogs,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Fighting in public streets,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison breach,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sacrilage,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Using threatening language,	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–
Disorderly conduct,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Total criminal class,	155	44	126	37	83	37	14	4
Vagrancy,	3	1	2	3	4	1	–	–
Drunkenness,	25	–	27	2	14	–	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	5	5	2	9	8	1	1	–
Debt,	4	–	10	–	6	–	2	–
Remanded for further examination,	19	6	27	3	29	4	1	–
Total,	211	56	194	54	144	43	18	4

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed—			Committed—		
Once within the year, .	174	48	Once within the year,	125	34
Twice ,, .	5	3	Twice ,, .	5	3
Thrice ,, .	–	–	Thrice ,, .	1	1
Total, . .	179	51	Total, . .	131	38

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily No. of prisoners in custody, .	$23\frac{43}{365}$	$6\frac{238}{365}$	—	$25\frac{113}{306}$	$7\frac{153}{306}$	—
Highest No. of prisoners at any one time, .	39		2nd March.	60		13th April.
Lowest ditto, .	19		18th Sept.	16		7th March.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	32		11th Nov.	51		17th March.
Ditto, of females,	12		25th May.	16		16th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	14		18th Sept.	9		2nd July.
Ditto, of females,	3		6th Jan.	2		16th Feb.

Highest number of County prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867:—

27th June, 1860, . . .	40	5th January, 1864, . . .	51
4th October, 1861, . . .	40	5th October, 1865, . . .	54
13th June, 1862, . . .	58	2nd March, 1866, . . .	39
10th February, 1863, . .	53	13th April, 1867, . . .	60

CITY PRISONERS.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Further Examination, . .	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment, . . .	3	1	4	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . .	1	–	1	1	–	1
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders, . . .	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Other Misdemeanors, . .	2	–	2	–	–	–
Vagrants, ...	–	1	1	–	–	–
Drunkards, ...	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total in custody, . .	8	3	11	1	–	1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—Convicted Summarily, . . 2 males.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Number of prisoners of all classes in City gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864, ...	2	8	1866, ...	5	2
1865, ...	6	6	1867 (day of Inspection),	8	3

Number of returned convicts in City gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864, ...	1	1	1867 (up to and including		
1865, ...	2	–	day of Inspection), .	1	–
1866, ...	2	–	Day of Inspection, .	–	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., . . .	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults (common), . . .	4	3	4	2	8	2	3	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	10	–	4	2	2	3	–	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on duty, ...	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	1
Robbery, ...	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, ...	9	3	4	3	6	2	–	–
Receiving stolen goods, . .	–	–	1	–	4	–	2	–
Embezzlement, . . .	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
Offences against the currency, .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences, . . .	12	–	10	–	3	–	1	–
Other offences :								
Against property, with violence,	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Against property, without violence, ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace, .	2	5	10	–	4	9	–	–
Leaving service, . . .	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Indecent Exposure, . .	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workhouse offences, . .	1	–	2	1	–	10	–	–
Prostitution, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Gambling, ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Selling salmon in close season, .	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempted suicide, . .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trespass, ...	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Intent to steal, . . .	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Contempt of Court, . .	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Total criminal class, .	49	14	42	11	34	33	7	1
Vagrancy, ...	2	57	1	2	7	2	–	1
Drunkenness, . . .	25	11	34	89	50	96	–	1
Debt, ...	4	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	21	4	28	11	15	5	1	–
Total, . .	101	86	107	113	108	136	8	3

SOUTH. DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	2	–	Debtors,	2	–
Criminals,	70	22	Criminals,	49	38
Vagrants,	1	2	Vagrants,	7	2
Drunkards,	34	89	Drunkards,	50	96
Total,	107	113	Total,	108	136

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.		M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	81	10	Committed	Once within the year,	89	26
	Twice ,,	12	2		Twice ,,	7	2
	Thrice ,,	–	3		Thrice ,,	1	2
	Four times ,,	–	3		Four times ,,	–	2
	Five times ,,	–	2		Five times ,,	–	2
	Six times ,,	–	3		Six times ,,	–	2
	Seven times ,,	–	–		Seven times ,,	–	1
	Nine times ,,	–	–		Nine times ,,	–	2
	Eleven times ,,	–	2		Eleven times ,,	–	1
	Twelve times ,,	–	1		Twelve times ,,	–	–
	Fifteen times ,,	–	1		Fifteen times ,,	–	1
	Sixteen times, ,,	–	1		Sixteen times ,,	–	1
	Nineteen times, ,,	–	–		Nineteen times ,,	–	1
	Total,	93	27		Total,	97	42

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867 to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	4·8	2·2	—	8.3	4·1	—
Highest number at any one time,	17		6th May.	24		12th July.
Lowest ditto,	–		23rd Sept.	8		8th Oct.
Highest number of males at any one time,	13		15th Oct.	16		12th July.
Ditto, of females,	9		2nd Sept.	14		6th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	–		23rd Sept.	5		25th April.
Ditto, of females,	–		23rd Sept.	1		8th Oct.

Highest number of City prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last six years, and up to day of inspection in 1867 :—

23rd October, 1861,	23	22nd June, 1865	19
9th November, 1862,	26	6th May, 1866,	17
11th March, 1863,	31	12th July, 1867,	24
16th August, 1864,	20		

Acquittals and convictions at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last seven years :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Convictions—County,	26	54	76	47	50	46	33
,, City,	12	10	10	20	8	8	6
Total convicted,	38	64	86	67	58	54	39
Acquitted—County,	61	37	49	47	29	46	39
,, City,	2	8	2	6	2	–	–
Total acquitted,	63	45	51	53	31	46	39
Total tried—County and City,	101	109	137	[illegible]	89	100	78

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Population, County, 124,515 } inhabitants.
,, City, 14,174 }
Area, County, . 509,732 } acres.
,, City, . 17,012 }

Daily average number (omitting fractions) of prisoners in custody last five years :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
County, .	29	13	26	10	32	6	23	6	25	7
City, . .	4	8	4	6	4	6	4	2	8	4

On the 2nd November, the day which I selected for my inspection of this gaol, 18 male and 4 female prisoners belonging to the County jurisdiction; and 8 males and 3 females belonging to the City were in custody. Two prisoners (males) were under arrest for debt, and 2 were insane, but one only committed as dangerous, under the Act 1st Vic., cap. 27. Fourteen males and 5 females, belonging to both jurisdictions, had been sentenced after trial by jury at Assizes or Quarter Sessions, and one other by court-martial, the remainder summarily by magistrates at Petty Sessions, or in the Borough Court of Kilkenny city.

Referring to the sentences of the prisoners in custody, one (tried by court-martial) had been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for a period of six hundred and seventy-two days; 5 others for a term of twelve months each; they are stated to be old offenders; 1 has already been three times reconvicted within a short period; another, (a female,) was convicted of burglary in a dwelling-house, 4 other prisoners had been sentenced to nine, and 3 to six months' imprisonment with hard labour; two of the latter were females.

As regards the classes of crime, 14 males had been convicted of assaults and like offences, and 8 of offences against property.

Seven females were in custody at the time of inspection, 4 committed from the county, and 3 from the city jurisdiction; one of the latter has been one hundred and fifteen times an inmate of this gaol, eighteen times within the present year, hence it would appear that the present system of punishment for prisoners of her class is perfectly useless for repression or reformation; yet this gaol is managed on the separate system of prison discipline; another female in custody belongs to a family of thieves, her brother is a convict under penal servitude, and she has twice been convicted of burglary in this district.

Debtors.

Ten males from the county and 2 from the city were arrested for debt in 1866, and 6 from the county and 2 from the city in 1867. A very old man who had been in custody here for debt since July, 1862, was discharged from this gaol a short time previously to my visit, after having occupied an apartment for five years in the prison. The creditor of one man, a pauper debtor, pays 2*s.* 6*d.* per week for his maintenance in the gaol, which he has undertaken to pay until the case is tried at the Quarter Sessions in January, as otherwise the prisoner will be discharged from custody.

Juveniles.

One female and 7 males, juveniles, 1 under sixteen years of age, were committed from the county and 6 from the city district in 1866. Three of the latter were for workhouse offences; 1 male was twice convicted

during the year; 1 male was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for six months, 1 for two, and 1 for one month. The other sentences were for short periods. Seven of these juveniles had lost one, and 3 both their parents, which would show that in this district juvenile crime has been the result of the want of parental care, and the necessity which exists in such cases for the interference of the state, as contemplated by the Legislature in passing the Act 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 103, under which Reformatory schools were established, yet no juvenile was sent to a Reformatory from either jurisdiction of county or city under that Act in 1866 or 1867.

Fifteen juveniles were committed, 10 from the city and 5 from the county to this gaol previously to inspection in 1867. Three juveniles, boys, were in custody at the time of inspection, and their names appear on the punishment book as evidence of their misconduct in the gaol. A separate prison is not well suited for juveniles, except as a punishment for a short period, when it is most efficacious as a deterrent, but only if separation is strictly carried out.

Lunatics.

Nine female and 5 male lunatics were committed from the county in 1866, 3 of the latter had been criminally convicted; 8 males and 1 female were committed as dangerous antecedently to my inspection in 1867; 1 was in custody at the time of my visit, another had just previously been sent to the asylum of the district.

No offender against the revenue laws was committed to the gaol in 1867, and 1 male only (from the county) in 1866, he was sentenced to an imprisonment for two calendar months.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	14	8	Kitchens,	1	1
Yards,	4	3	Store Rooms,	1	1
Day Rooms,	3	2	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	5	5	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	46	–	Lavatories,	4	4
			Baths,	2	1
			Privies,	1	–
Single Cells of larger size,	91	72	Water-closets,	4	4
Sleeping Rooms,	6	1	Reception Rooms (for Males and Females),	One	
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	16	–			
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Pumps,	2	–
Chapel (for Males and Females),	One.		Wells,	2	–
			Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Rooms—instructed in the inspection hall.			Crank-mill,	1	–
			Other machines for labour. (shot drill,)	1	–
Workshops,	3	–			
Worksheds,	13	–	Tell-tale clock,	1	1

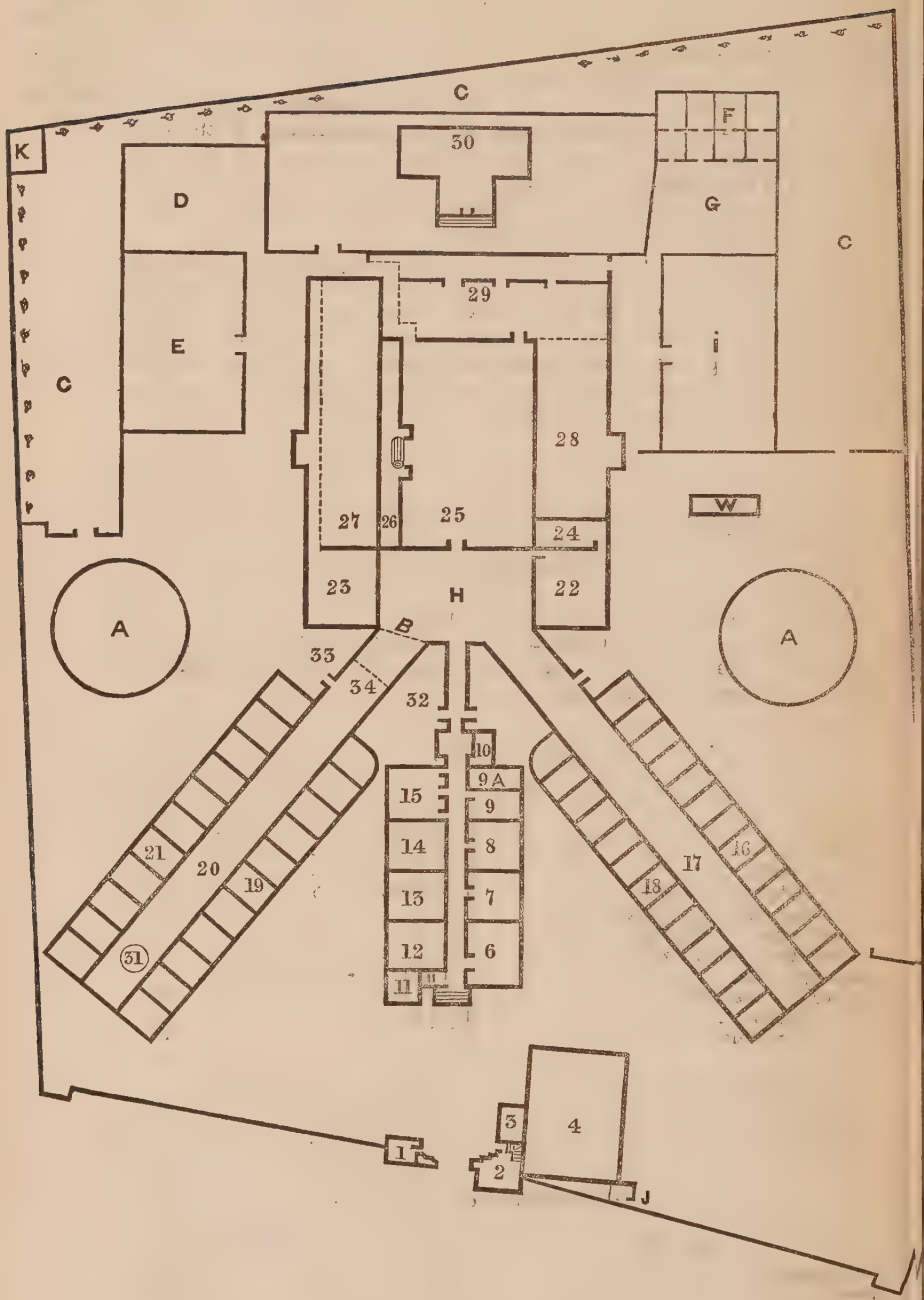
Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	109	21
Sheets, pairs of,	103	71
Rugs,	96	–
Hammocks or Cots,	74	30
Bed-ticks,	56	11
Bedsteads,	105	–

Male Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	87	11
Jackets,	76	16
Vests,	77	11
Trowsers,	53	15
Caps,	44	46
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	50	11

Female Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	10	9
Jackets,	19	9
Petticoats,	22	14
Aprons,	16	32
Neckerchiefs,	20	44
Caps,	6	4
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	5	7

Plan.



No. 1, Guard-room; 2, tower, and entrance to execution-room; 3, guards' bed-room; 4, Governor's residence; 6, 7, 8, and 9, turnkeys' rooms; 9A, store-room; 10, water-closet; 11, entrance to chapel; 12, office; 13, board-room; 14, paint-room; 15, room for visiters to prisoners; 16, new range of male cells (52 in number); 17, passage; 18, same as No. 16 (52 cells); 19, new range of female cells (44 in number); 20, passage; 21, same as No. 19 (44 cells); 22, cooking-house;

23, laundry; 24, bath-house; 25, shot-drill yard; 26, tread-wheel or mill; 27, old cells; 28, same; 29, debtors' prison; 30, prison hospital; 31, entrance to solitary cells; 32, proposed entrance to female prison; 33, proposed entrance to the laundry; 34, railing; H, central hall; A, exercising-rings; B, partition between male and female prison; C, Governor's garden; D, E, yards; F, cells; G, master debtors' yard; I, pauper debtors' yard; W, wheel-pump.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

I found the prison when I made my inspection very clean and well regulated, the cells properly ventilated, and the prison buildings in sound repair; the supply of bedding and prison clothing is sufficient for the requirements, and some blankets and sheets are in store.

I observe that the Board of Superintendence has found it necessary to remove the water-closets and washing basons from the cells of the prisoners. The fittings, however, were originally of the worst description, the materials used unfit for the purpose, and the whole arrangement badly planned.

The Board, unwilling to go to the expense of putting up proper fixtures in place of those which had rotted away, have removed the whole apparatus from the cells and put up lavatories and water-closets in the corridors, but it should be understood that their doing so must not be considered as condemnatory of a system which is still a subject of debate, and is by some considered as the best for a separate prison if on a proper principle, and which is adopted in Continental prisons, as well as those at Mountjoy, Dundalk, and Antrim, in this country, where the apparatus is after a proper model. In this gaol, however, the water pipes, which should have been of lead were of iron, and consequently were corroded by rust; the pans of the worst description. The drain pipes from the water-closets unsound, and the sewers had earthen pipes of five inches bore, which last summer got broken and leaked into the pump-hole from which water for prison use was drawn, fortunately this leakage was at once perceived from the bad taste on the water, and twenty men were employed to pump the well dry, the pump-hole was then thoroughly cleared out, and several feet of sewage matter from the water-closets were found at the bottom; thus the water, which in this town is proverbially excellent, became at once contaminated to an extent that it is a matter of congratulation that the evil was discovered in sufficient time to prevent grave disease from breaking out in the gaol. In the report on health of the Social Science Association for 1865, it is stated, "*the water from the pump in Broad-street, Golden-square, London, killed five hundred persons in three days, because there were cess-pools in the area of the houses close to the pump, and the matter percolating from the cess-pools into the well, poisoned the water, and so was fruitfully productive of disease and death.*" New and proper sewers have now been made which pass at a distance from the well and in a different direction.

The contract for the alterations is, I understand, taken for £224 and the old materials, which, however, are of little value.

The heating apparatus is now effective; and new fastenings have been since last inspection by my colleague, put on the doors of the cells of the male prison, which, with excellent locks, lately provided, must render them secure. Separation has now been made between the male and female prison. The exercising yard for males has been enclosed and other improvements have been carried out, but the path of the exercising ring should be flagged, the constant walking on it in wet weather forms a mud which sticks to the shoes of the prisoners, and they bring it into the prison building. The passage from the female exercising ground to the hospital should be closed, it is not required, and the male hospital warder should not be permitted to pass through the female prison as

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

at present. There is but one tell-tale clock on the premises, which is in the central hall, but the Governor has established checks which ensures the vigilance of the night watch. He pulls from his bed-room, at uncertain hours, a small tinkling bell, which is heard in the prison during the night, and must be at once answered by the night watchman on duty. The markings of the tell-tale clock are entered in "the lockings book," a practice which might be adopted with advantage in all prisons.

The stone sheds, the tread-wheel, and crank-pump are partitioned, as also the laundry; there is a good drying-closet connected with the latter.

The prison cells are unlocked at 6 A.M., in summer, and 7 A.M., in winter; the locking-up of the prisoners is held, from April to October, at 6 P.M., and at 5 P.M., during the winter months. The Governor attends the lock-up both of the male and female prisoners, accompanied by the matron in the latter building. He sees each prisoner in the cell, and the locks are tested by him. A turnkey patrols the interior of the male prison at night, and a watchman the exterior of all the buildings, whose duty it is to challenge the intern guard at intervals. The Governor occasionally visits the prison at unexpected hours during the night.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	3	–	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	4	3

CITY PRISONERS.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	–	–	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	1	–

All these punishments were inflicted by authority of the Governor, and were approved by the Board of Superintendence at its next meeting.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Pumping water,	10	–
Prison duties,	5	–
Lunatics,	1	–
Caring same,	1	–
Washing and scouring flags,	–	2
Sick in hospital,	–	1
Caring a patient in hospital,	–	1
Sent to trial,	1	–
Total,	18	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	10	2
Sick,	–	1
Lunatics,	1	–
Prison duties,	5	–
Minding a lunatic,	1	–
Sent to trial,	1	–
Minding a patient in hospital,	–	1
Total in custody,	18	4

SOUTH DISTRICT

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

CITY PRISONERS.

Punitive Labour.

	M	F.
Pumping water,	3	–
Prison duties,	1	–
Locked in cell,	1	–
Washing and scouring flags,	–	3
Sick in hospital,	1	–
Total,	6	3

Industrial Labour.

Carpentering,	1	–
Cooking,	1	–
Total,	2	–

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	3	3
Industrial labour,	2	–
Sick,	1	–
Unemployed (in cell),	1	–
Prison duties,	1	–
Total in custody,	8	3

Male prisoners sentenced to hard labour are engaged on alternate days at the tread-wheel and crank-wheel.

Industrial work is not actively carried on; some mats and brushes are manufactured. The females wash the clothes of the entire gaol, and the flags and cells of their own prison.

There have been no profits from the produce of prison labour disposed of outside the gaol during the last three years.

Schools.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	88	24	45	5
Average daily number of pupils,	$92\frac{13}{259}$	$21\frac{53}{207}$	$7\frac{89}{218}$	$0\frac{34}{87}$
Number of days on which school was held,	259	207	218	174

CITY PRISONERS.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	45	15	26	2
Average daily number of pupils,	$2\frac{64}{259}$	$0\frac{145}{207}$	$3\frac{117}{159}$	$1\frac{2}{87}$
Number of days on which School was held,	259	207	218	174

School-hours.—From 12 till 2, P.M., for Males and Females.

The male prisoners are taught in the central hall by the turnkeys in rotation, the females receive instruction from the matron and assistant matron. As might be supposed little or no benefit is derived by the prisoners from their teaching. Teaching is an art which requires higher qualifications than can be expected in inferior discipline officers. The clerk keeps the registry of the schools from returns he receives from the turnkeys and the matrons.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—4 oz. of oatmeal, same of Indian meal, made in stirabout, with ½ pint of new milk. Females—3½ oz. of oatmeal, same of Indian meal, made in stirabout, with ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread, with 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread, with ¾ pint new milk.

Monthly prisoners receive 1 pint of gruel instead of new milk for dinner each day.

All prisoners get 1 pint of gruel two days in each week (Mondays and Fridays) in lieu of new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 6½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton (sea), 19*s.* 10*d.*; turf, per box of 20 stone, 1*s.* 9*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb. (dipt), 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt. (yellow) 3*s.* 9*d.*

COUNTY.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864, . 2·2*d.* | 1865, . 2·39*d.* | 1866, . 2·76*d.*

CITY.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864, . 2·27*d.* | 1865, . 2·4*d.* | 1866, . 2·47*d.*

I found the food, which I tasted, of good quality on the day of my inspection; and the Chaplains carefully inspect the provisions supplied by the contractors, and report in the tabular form recommended for the purpose; their reports are almost always favourable.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector and the Governor both keep journals in which they enter the various daily occurrences in the gaol. The Chaplains and the Surgeon also have journals in which they enter their visits. I would suggest that an officers' misconduct book be kept, in which every breach of duty of the turnkeys would be entered, so that the conduct of a deserving officer as well as of a man negligent of his duty, would be at once seen. All the various books, forms, and registries, recommended by superior authority are here kept apparently with great care and attention.

COUNTY.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £1,355 7*s.* 9*d.* | 1865, . £1,374 0*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £1,493 2*s.* 0*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £40 12*s.* 9¾*d.* | 1865, . £34 16*s.* 7·2*d.* | 1866, . £49 6*s.* 2·2*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1864, . £3 0*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £1 8*s.* | 1866, . 6*s.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

CITY.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1864, . £507 10*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, . £476 2*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, . £385 5*s.* 8*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1864, . £46 2*s.* 7½*d.* | 1865, . £40 11*s.* 10*d.* | 1866, . £50 9*s.* $10\frac{2220}{4783}$*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1864, . £3 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £4 11*s.* 6*d.* | 1866, . £4 17*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

COUNTY.	£	*s.*	*d.*	CITY.	£	*s.*	*d.*
1864, . . .	157	19	8	1864, . . .	25	6	10
1865, . . .	172	15	10	1865, . . .	21	18	2
1866, . . .	126	7	3	1866, . . .	13	9	7

Officers and Salaries.

Non-resident,	£	*s.*	*d.*
William Hayden, esq., Local Inspector, ...	100	0	0
Rev. Wm. C. Gorman, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	46	3	0
Rev. Fintan Phelan, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	46	3	0
John James, esq., M.D., Surgeon, ...	65	0	0
Henry Walsh, extern night watch, ...	26	0	0
Resident.			
E. H. Robbins, esq., Governor,	300	0	0
Michael Leonard, 1st Turnkey,	44	0	0

Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Turnkeys. Michl. Murray, *can instruct in weaving,* . . .	37	0	0
Turnkeys. Thomas M'Cullagh, *can instruct in mat and brush making,* . . .	37	0	0
Turnkeys. James Leonard, *Clerk and Storekeeper,* . . .	55	0	0
Turnkeys. John Hoey, *Cabinetmaker,*	37	0	0
Turnkeys. Jeffrey Mara, *Gate Porter,*	37	0	0
Turnkeys. Jeremiah Sullivan, . .	37	0	0
Turnkeys. Thos. Molloy, *Shoemaker,*	37	0	0
Jane Hoey, Matron, . .	55	0	0
M. A. M'Cullagh, Assistant Matron, ...	25	0	0
Eliza Murray, Hospital Nurse,	17	0	0

Vacancies.

Margaret Wills, Assistant Matron, died 1st January, 1867, and Mary Anne M'Cullagh was appointed on the 13th February, 1867, in her stead.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, ...	156	113
Chaplain, Established Church, .	178	135
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	163	136
Surgeon, ...	143	118

Hospitals.

COUNTY.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	16	10	20	7	14	9	7	5
No. of days therein,	1,032	280	800	472	438	291	145	151
Average daily number,	$2\frac{300}{365}$	$\frac{280}{365}$	$2\frac{14}{73}$	$1\frac{107}{365}$	$1\frac{73}{365}$	$\frac{291}{365}$	$1\frac{146}{365}$	$\frac{151}{365}$
Number of deaths,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£22 17*s.* 2*d.*		£31 14*s.* 8*d.*		£31 0*s.* 9*d.*		—	

South District.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

City.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	1	8	6	6	1	2	2	1
Number of days,	7	193	37	65	9	77	57	9
Average daily number,	$\frac{7}{366}$	$\frac{193}{366}$	$\frac{37}{365}$	$\frac{1}{73}$	$\frac{9}{365}$	$\frac{77}{365}$	$\frac{57}{306}$	$\frac{9}{306}$
Number of deaths,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£7 0s. 2d.		£10 2s. 4d.		£6 15s. 8d.		—	

There are two wards for each sex in the hospital building, which is quite sufficient for the requirements of the gaol, the wards are well ventilated and have water-closets annexed. The quarters for males are on the ground floor, those for females above. The lower wards are flagged. There are baths in the hospital, but a small supply pipe is required to them; the pipe would cost only a few shillings. The sanitary state of the prison is satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

Maj. Sir James Langrishe, bart., D.L., J.P.	John Walsh, esq., J.P.	Frederick R. M. Reade, esq., J.P.
Major Howard St. George, D.L., J.P.	Michael Cahill, esq., J.P.	Alex. Hamilton, esq., J.P.
Wm. Hanford Flood, esq., D.L., J.P.	Capt. Thos. P. T. Bookey, J.P.	Thomas Power, esq., J.P.
	Henry De Montmorency, esq., J.P.	John Potter, esq., J.P.
		Thomas Dunphy, esq., J.P.

The Board meets on the second Wednesday of each month, when the salaries of the inferior officers are paid, and petty expenses, conveyance of prisoners, &c., are discharged. The expenses incurred for bridewells are settled quarterly, and the salaries of the extern officers; and of the Governor, as well as large accounts of contractors, are paid by presentment, half-yearly, at Assizes.

Bridewells.

The Bridewells in this county are not yet satisfactory, although some improvement has latterly been made in them.

Their defects have been so often detailed in successive reports of Inspectors-General that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them. I append my report on each in the usual tabular form.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Urlingford.		Thomastown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	50	11	61	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	19	2	41	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	4	1	8	–
Of whom were Drunkards,	4	–	6	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Petty Sessions, fortnightly.		Petty Sessions, monthly.	
Committals,	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In my report on the condition of this bridewell in 1865, I remark—"Woodwork in bad repair; some doors and window sills rotten; painting and a good lock for door required." Since that period no repairs have been made, and the same defects continue.		The building in fair repair; one chimney smokes; water-closets out of order, as the forcing pump will not throw up the water.	
Security,	Insufficient.		Not sufficiently secure.	
Accommodation,	Two small cells off a passage with fire-place for each sex; two large exercising yards.		Nineteen cells, one with fire-place, but only six cells furnished, and no exercising yards for prisoners; two water-closets, but they are not in order.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding sufficient, but some ticks much worn; no rugs are provided.		A few of the blankets on the beds are old and worn; some of the ticks require repair; some new blankets have been supplied.	
Water, how supplied,	By pump in pretty good order.		A force pump on premises, but it will not drive the water to the cistern over the water-closets.	
Sewerage,	Cess-pools in yards, no drains from them.		Sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of dietary per head per day,	4*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment.	Court-keeper, salary £8.		Court-keeper, salary £8.	
Date of Statutable Inspection,	4th April, 1867.		22nd September, 1867.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

County and City of Kilkenny.

Bridewells.

	Callan.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	78	10
Of whom were Drunkards,	59	3
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	19	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	11	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Petty Sessions, monthly.	
Committals,	Regular, but some prisoners kept a long time.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	This bridewell was under repair at the time of my inspection.	
Security,	Additional bars were being put to the cell gates when I inspected, which will make them more secure, but the exercising yards are still very insecure.	
Accommodation,	Two small cells off a passage, with fireplace for each sex; only one exercising yard for prisoners of both sexes.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Blankets and sheets pretty good; no rugs provided.	
Water, how supplied,	None on premises: it has to be brought nearly a quarter of a mile to bridewell.	
Sewerage,	Sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary £8.	
Date of Statutable Inspection,	21st September, 1867.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody when inspected. A female prisoner escaped from this bridewell on the 24th December, 1866, and again on the 28th of the month; the keeper did not inform the Local Inspector of the circumstance until after the second escape. A prisoner committed for deserting his family on the 13th April, 1867, remained in custody until 2nd May, when discharged.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

King's County Gaol, at Tullamore.—Statutable Inspection, 11th May and 12th December, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	8	2	10	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	3	2	5	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	6	–	6	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Total,	23	7	30	–	1	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	24	6	1866,	17	6
1865,	33	15	1867 (day of Inspection),	23	7

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	–	Debtors,	2	2
Criminals,	88	35	Criminals,	52	6
Vagrants,	–	2	Vagrants,	–	1
Drunkards,	40	21	Drunkards,	15	6
Dangerous Lunatics,	4	–	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1
Total,	140	58	Total,	69	16

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed—			Committed—		
Once within the year,	118	39	Once within the year,	65	12
Twice ,,	4	5	Twice ,,	1	1
Thrice ,,	2	3	Thrice ,,	–	–
Total,	124	47	Total,	66	13

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	48	22	46	13	18	–	2	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	6	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assaults,	25	11	18	10	12	–	6	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	–
Larceny,	12	15	12	5	5	3	3	4
Receiving stolen goods,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malicious offences against property,	2	–	–	–	4	–	4	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Affecting the public peace,	2	4	–	–	1	2	–	–
Absent from militia training,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Carrying arms in a proclaimed district,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Threatening to burn a house or give bail,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Using greyhounds in pursuit of game without licence,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting traps to catch rabbits,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	111	54	78	28	50	6	19	5
Vagrancy,	2	1	–	2	–	1	–	–
Drunkenness,	46	24	40	21	15	6	1	2
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., c. 27),	11	2	4	–	–	1	–	–
Debt,	9	–	8	–	2	2	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	22	11	10	7	2	–	2	–
Total,	201	92	140	58	69	16	23	7

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867 :—

23rd February, 1860,	69	15th December, 1864,	60
26th December, 1861,	56	6th January, 1865,	54
23rd October, 1862,	71	21st March, 1866,	27
10th July, 1863,	64	17th April, 1867,	33

Averages, &c. (*exclusive of Debtors*).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	13½	6½	—	18	7	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	27		21st March.	33		17th April.
Lowest ditto,	14		29th Aug.	15		1st Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	21		11th July.	25		6th March.
Ditto of females,	11		29th Nov.	11		30th March.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	8		29th Aug.	9		1st Feb.
Ditto of females,	4		21st June.	4		5th Feb.

Table showing convictions and acquittals in King's County during last seven years:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Convictions, . .	65	39	47	56	51	40	33
Acquittals, . .	54	37	45	65	70	44	41
Total, . . .	119	76	92	121	121	84	74

Two males only were sentenced to penal servitude in 1867—1 for seven, and 1 for five years.

Population in 1861, 90,043; area, 493,985 acres.

Committals of Drunkards:—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the County Gaol, .	50	19	64	21	46	24	40	21	61	20
To Parsonstown Bridewell,	100	15	129	7	91	10	75	9	–	–
Total, . .	150	34	193	28	137	34	115	30		
	184		221		171		145			

When I visited this gaol in May of the present year, 23 males and 7 females of all classes were in charge, including 1 male and 2 females for drunkenness, 1 debtor, and 2 untried prisoners (for having arms in a proclaimed district and Fenianism). Nine males had been sentenced for assaults, 1 for being absent from militia training, and 9 convicted of offences against property; several of the latter were old offenders. Besides the 2 females in custody for drunkenness, 5 were under committals for offences against property, 3 of whom were professional thieves, and 2 were prostitutes; 1 of the latter was committed for threatening to set fire to a house.

When I again inspected the gaol in December, besides 3 untried prisoners (1 male and 2 females) and 1 pauper debtor, 22 convicted prisoners (17 males and 6 females) were in charge.

The following are the sentences of the prisoners in custody on the days of inspection in May and December, 1867.

	M.	F.	M.	F.
Two years, . . .	–	–	1	–
Eighteen months, . . .	1	2	1	2
Twelve months, . . .	5	–	6	2
Nine months, . . .	2	1	–	–
Four to six months, . . .	3	1	3	–
Three months, . . .	3	1	4	–
Short sentences, . . .	6	2	2	2
Total, . .	20	7	17	6
	27		23	

From the preceding tables it appears that on my first visit 8 prisoners, and on my second 12, were under sentences of imprisonment of twelve months and upwards in the gaol. On both my visits 15 prisoners were for terms exceeding three months, and out of the whole number in custody on my first visit but 12, and on my second 8 only were for periods of three months and under.

Amongst the more grave offenders, 1 man and a woman, his reputed wife, were in charge, having been convicted of enticing a child thirteen years of age to rob her parents of a sum of money (£13), and having brought her into the County Carlow, had there deserted her after taking her clothes. A boy of eighteen years of age had been convicted of burglary and robbery, several others were strangers in the district, supposed to be professional thieves, but as photography is not in use in the gaol, their antecedents have not been ascertained, and on dis-

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charge they may pass into another prison district unrecognized, to recommence their former mode of life. Only two males, returned convicts, were recognised here as such during 1867.

By reference to the preceding tables of committals to this gaol, it will be seen that none of the more grave offences against the person are recorded for the year 1866, or up to the time of my inspection in 1867. One burglary, and twelve cases of larceny by males, and five by females, constituted the entire amount of crimes against property in the district in 1866.

Debtors.

Eight males were detained for debt in this gaol in 1866, and 2 males and 2 females previously to inspection in 1867. I found when I visited the gaol in December, an old man, who had been arrested 2nd September, 1867, for a debt of £4 12*s.* 6*d.* in custody; he is a pauper supported at the public expense in hospital, where he receives animal food and other hospital requisites which his state of health demands. Each prisoner committed to this gaol during the past year cost an average sum of £85 6*s.* for maintenance, and as this debtor states that he has no prospect of being discharged, he is likely to become a heavy burden on the rates.

Lunatics.

Few lunatics are committed to this gaol as dangerous, only 4 were so committed in 1866, and 1, a female, during the four months previous to my inspection in 1867.

Juveniles.

Seven males and 1 female, whose ages did not exceed sixteen years, were in custody here in 1866, the female was not convicted and was discharged. Two males were sentenced to imprisonment of one month each; the others for terms of fourteen days; 2 were sent to reformatories at the end of their punishment in this gaol for larceny; 3 were of an age not exceeding thirteen years, and 2 were fifteen; 3 had lost one parent—none both. In 1867, previously to my inspection, 1 boy of twelve years of age had been sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, and afterwards to be sent to a reformatory for stealing money from a shop till. Four males and 1 female were committed during the year; 3 were summarily convicted, and 2 by jury before a superior court.

No prisoner has been committed here for breach of the revenue laws for many years.

No escape has taken place from this gaol in 1866 or 1867.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	120	100
Sheets, pairs of,	80	30
Rugs,	8	–
Hammocks or Cots,	8	77
Bed-ticks,	76	79

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	40	20
Jackets,	30	17
Vests,	30	18
Trowsers,	30	24
Caps,	30	20
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	30	20

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	5	7
Jackets,	5	5
Gowns,	8	4
Petticoats,	5	8
Aprons,	12	26
Neckerchiefs,	6	18
Caps,	10	–
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	5	4

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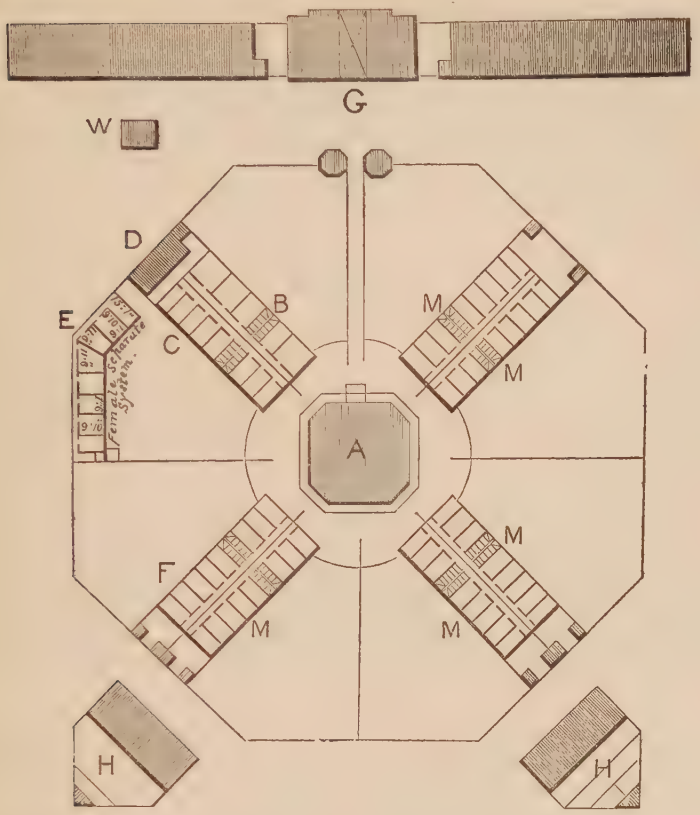
Plan of Old Gaol.



A, Governor's house; B, debtors' prison; C, wing of old prison, partly used for females; D, laundry for females; E, separate prison for females; F, female prison; M M M, male prison; G, gate and offices; H H, hospitals; W, water engine and tank; L, laundry for males, now used as a kitchen stores, and hand-pump which supplies cisterns in the separate prison.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	1	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	3	1	Bakery,	1	–
Day Rooms,	3	1	Store Rooms,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	2	–	Laundries,	1	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	32	16	Lavatory,	–	1
			Baths,	1	1
			Privies,	4	2
Single Cells of larger size,	10	8	Water-closet,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	2	–
School Room,	1	–	Crank-mill,	1	–
Workshops,	4	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

The preceding ground plan of the old prison at Tullamore, prior to the recent alterations, is taken from former reports on this gaol, and shows the necessity for the improvements which have now been carried out. A presentment was first passed for the remodelling of the building at Spring

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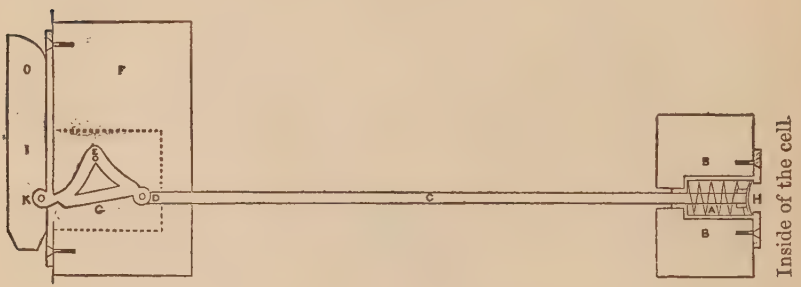
Assizes, 1864, the works were commenced in April, 1865, and soon after I made my inspection in May, 1867, the cells were occupied by prisoners. On my second visit to the gaol in December, 1867, the new buildings were all perfectly dry, the heating apparatus sufficient, and the bells and appliances for separation in excellent order. The plan on which these bells are hung is according to a suggestion made in the report of the Inspectors-General for 1864 (see page 214), and as it is far preferable to that generally in use, I repeat the diagram taken from that report.

The following is the diagram to which I refer:—



A, iron box with spiral spring; BB, wood block let into the wall to make fast box with spring; C, iron rod, ¼ inch diameter, tapped into bell crank at D, and also at the opposite end H; E, pivot upon crank moves when the rod is pushed at H, the spring forces the rod back into its place, when the thumb is removed from pressing at H; F, is also a block of wood let into the wall to carry crank and tell-tale, the square dotted in, marked G, is cut out of the wood block for the crank to work in. Push with the thumb at H, which forces down the spiral spring in box A, moves the crank by force at D, and arm I, which is at the same time touched by the crank at K, falls down.

Besides lavatories and water-closets on every landing of this prison, there are cocks on the down-pipe to which hose can at any moment be attached in case of fire, and excellent baths so as to enable the requirements of the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, to be complied with, which enacts "*that all prisoners shall have free access to the bath in their respective parts of the prison, at all reasonable hours*"— a statutable provision often neglected in other prisons.

Gas has been introduced into every cell in the separate prison.

The alterations in this gaol for the separation of males have been completed for the sum of £3,729 10*s.*, which has been borrowed from the Consolidated Fund, repayable, interest free, in twenty half-yearly instalments of £186 9*s.* 6*d.* each; there is an additional sum of £1,000 applicable, for which a presentment was passed in 1866, should further improvements be necessary, but in the present uncertain state of the law with regard to prisons, I do not recommend that any expense be incurred.

The blocks of buildings marked M M on the plan of the old gaol, page 363, have been joined to the central block A, so as to form an inspection hall, from which perfect supervision over officers and prisoners can be exercised. The work is well and carefully carried out in its details, but I have pointed out some weak points which should be strengthened; the windows of the basement where the heating apparatus is placed and one in the central hall should be barred, as likewise two looking from the Governor's house into the inspection halls on either side. The entrance into the central hall from the Governor's house which at present is scarcely sufficiently protected, would be considerably strengthened by the erection

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of iron railings now in store, which are not required elsewhere, they can be put up (with gates) at the entrance to each of the wings of the separate prison. The doors from the inspection halls into the exercising ground require improvement; but as I have already observed, I do not at present advise any outlay unless what is absolutely necessary for the safe custody of the prisoners. As, however, there is an expert blacksmith amongst the prison warders, all the works I suggest can be done by him, and there is sufficient old iron in store for the purpose.

The steaming apparatus formerly in use was found to be wasteful of fuel, and too large for the small number of prisoners now generally in custody; a boiler in the old laundry at the gate is therefore at present employed for cooking the food for prison use, of course the arrangement is only temporary. The old laundry is too far from the building in which the prisoners are confined, and the stirabout cannot be served hot to them. On this subject a distinguished writer observes, "*Not only should food be properly cooked, but cooked food should be served hot. This is a great economy. By instinct man seeks hot food. By introducing food into the stomach at a temperature of* 98°, *a great saving of the powers of the system is effected. Hot food is half the battle of life for weak and impoverished systems.*" In this gaol the flagged cells are a further cause of loss of animal heat. I have made some suggestions to the Local Inspector which may be carried out as circumstances permit. One is, the flagging of the path on which the prisoners exercise, which work can be done by prison labour.

No alteration has been made in the quarters for females, but eight separate cells for prisoners of that sex could easily be adapted to meet the most improved system of prison discipline; a cesspool, however, into which the water-closets belonging to those cells discharge themselves is close to the building, and not far from the well which supplies the gaol with water. On the subject of cesspools the Royal Sanitary Commissioners in their report to Parliament, observe:—"The cesspool system of drainage is based on the assumption that the fluid shall be disposed of by polluting the subsoil, the worst possible expedient for health; indeed drainage by cesspools is so objectionable, that it ought never to be permitted near inhabited buildings." And they add:—"Water obtained from wells in the neighbourhood is contaminated by the nuisances within the area affording soluble organic matter and salts, which are carried with the water to the lowest level, which is the well."

I understand that all the other sewers in the gaol are effective, but stench-traps are placed only on those in the new prison; they should be everywhere, and no outlet to a sewer should be without them; this is a defect which should be remedied, and can be done at a very trifling cost.

There are two wells on the premises, one of good water not far from the right-hand side of the entrance to the prison, marked W on the plan. The water is pumped from it by a crank-pump, worked by eight men, into a large cistern over the well, but the water is not distributed through the gaol, and it is brought in buckets to the different parts of the establishment when required. This is the only water in the prison fit for drinking purposes. Another well on the left of the entrance gate (at L on the plan) is used to supply the tanks over the new male prison, but the water of that well is chalybeate from a spring tapped last year when the well-hole was being deepened.

[PLAN.

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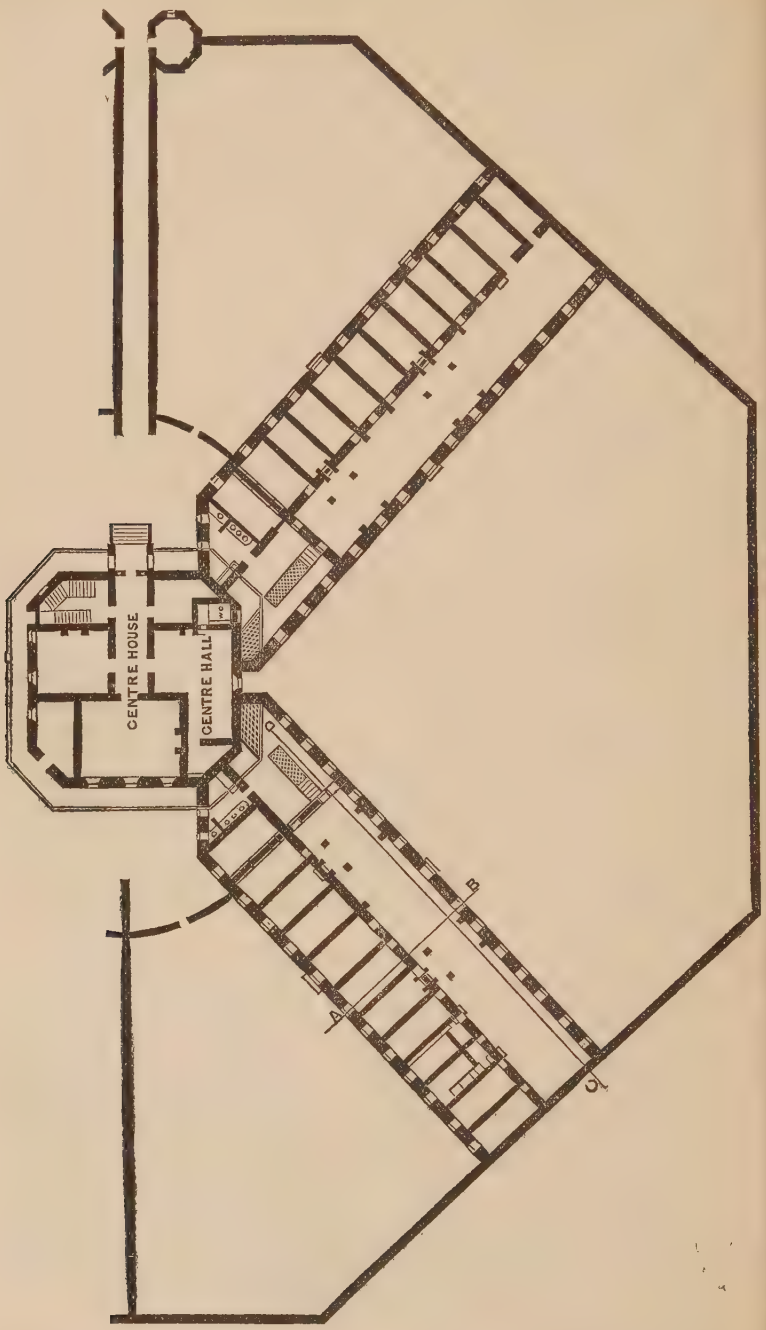
The following diagram represents the ground plan of the new separate prison :—



The architect employed on the works when remodelling the prison buildings ascertained that the roofs and timbers of portions of the gaol not

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undergoing alterations were in a dilapidated state; these he has now had thoroughly repaired, and the entire premises are in a sound condition. The locks of the prison are old but in good order, and twelve padlocks of a better description (Chubb's make) have been ordered, the keys of which will always be kept by the Governor or his deputy. There is a large supply of blankets and other bedding, except rugs, in this gaol, and the prison clothing is sufficient for the requirements, with some in store which have been manufactured by the prisoners.

As has been observed in former reports of Inspectors-General, there are still many faults in this gaol: the laundry attached to the female prison is without separation, too confined, and without a proper drying-room; the prisoners at out-door work are not properly separated, and the marsbalsea buildings are not adequate to meet the requirements of the Prisons Act.

The prisoners' cells are unlocked at 6 30 A.M. in summer, and at 7 30 A.M., in winter. The Governor or the Deputy-Governor attends the lockings of the cells at 6 P.M. in summer, and at 4 30 P.M. during the winter months. The night watchman remains on duty during the night, and there are two tell-tale clocks, one placed at each end of the male prison, to test the accuracy of the watch. The present Governor visits at uncertain hours during the night, he had visited the prison at 3 A.M., on the morning prior to my inspection in December. My visit was quite unexpected.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	5	1	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	3	1

These were all inflicted by the Governor, and the punishment book is duly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

Employment.

In consequence of the alterations in the buildings no manufacture of articles for sale to the public has been carried on, and consequently no profits have accrued from the labour of the prisoners; but all the clothing and bedding for prison use have been manufactured in the gaol, and there is a large number of excellent blankets in store made by them.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Grinding at the mill, and working the water engine, .	10	–
Shoemaking, ...	2	–
Weaving, ...	1	–
Painting and scraping, ...	4	–
Wardsmen, ...	2	–
Cooks, ...	2	–
Carding and teasing wool, ...	–	2
Spinning, ...	–	1
Total, ...	21	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour, ...	21	3
Sick and Nursing, ...	–	2
Unemployed, ...	–	2
Debtors (unemployed), ...	1	–
Under the suspension of the "Habeas Corpus Act," .	1	–
Total in custody, . .	23	7

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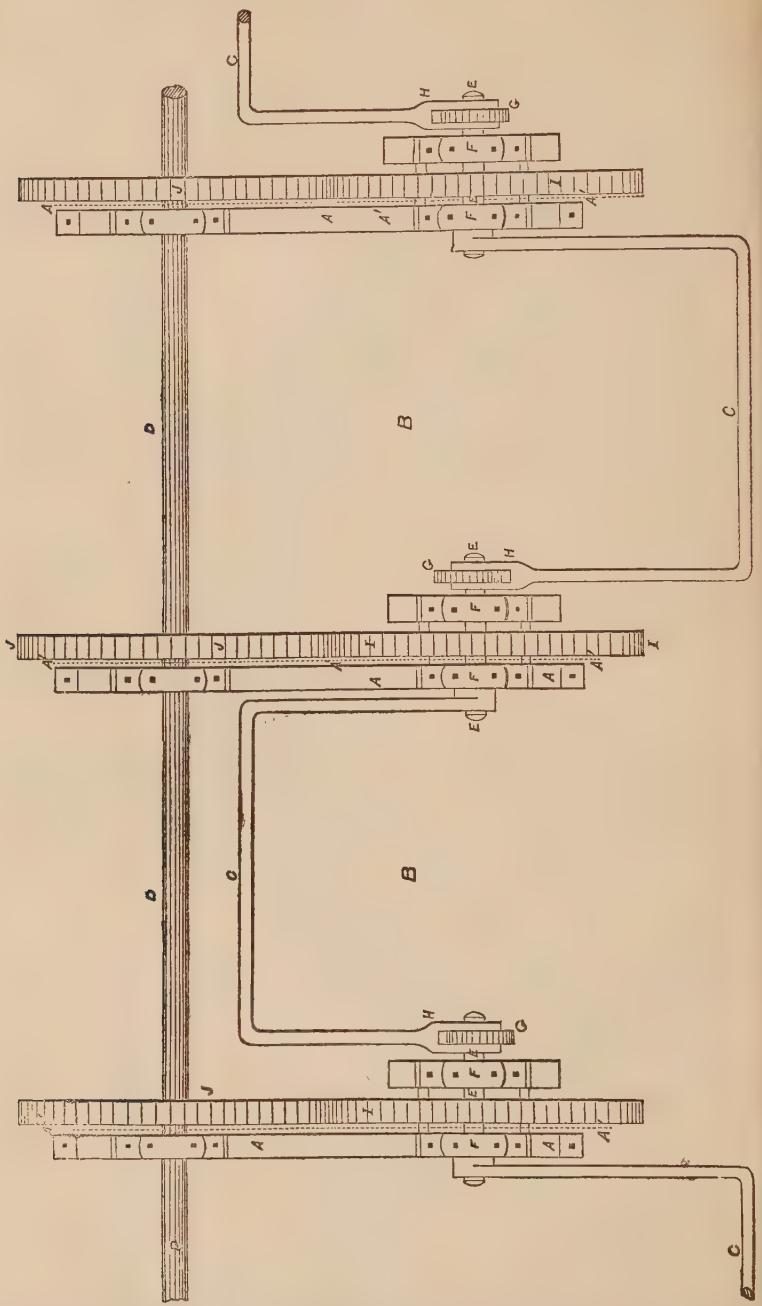
Should at any future time it be decided to erect a crank pump, I annex the diagram of a crank in use in other gaols, which has been found to answer the purpose intended.



A A1, is a framework forming a series of compartments, B B B; D D, a shaft extending the entire length of the apparatus, and receiving motion from cranks C C C, which motion it transmits to the machine to be driven; each crank, C, has

at one end, H, a pall which works opposite a ratchet wheel, G, fixed at the end of a short shaft, E E, passing through the framework of the partition, A, of the compartment, B, in which the prisoner is placed. The crank, C, is separate, and the pall at its end (which is kept in its place by a spring) drives the ratchet, and so transmits its motion through the shaft, E, and wheels, I J, to the main shaft, D; but should the prisoner in the compartment stop work, although the action of the machine will not be interrupted, the ratchet travelling over the inactive pall will produce a clattering noise which, with the increased labour on the remaining prisoners, must at once notify to the warder in charge when any one man stops work. The main shaft has also a registering apparatus which strikes a bell when a certain quantity of work has been performed, so that each relay of prisoners accomplishes an equal and known amount of labour.

The shaft runs at the back; the crank-handles are independent of each other; the movement is continuous; and the bell attached gives notice when the men are to cease to work.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1864, . £13 4*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . — | 1866, . —

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	10	–	4	–
Average daily number of pupils,	2	–	2	–
Number of days on which school was held,	176	–	98	–

School-hours—Males, from 10 o'clock, A.M., to 12 o'clock, noon. Females, from 10 o'clock to 11 o'clock, A.M.

The school teacher, who is also Governor's clerk, is well qualified, having been duly trained in the schools of the Church Education Society. The Roman Catholic Chaplain occasionally visits the school. No secular instruction is given to the few females who are committed to this gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—6 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, with ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. of whole wheatmeal bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, with ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. of whole wheatmeal bread, and 3 naggins of new milk.

N.B.—All prisoners, male and female, confined for one month and under, get gruel instead of milk for dinner every day, and gruel is substituted for milk two days in the week for dinner for the whole prison.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 1 lb., 1¾*d.*; ditto, brown, per 1 lb., 1¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 18*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; butter milk, per gallon, 3½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coal, per ton, £1 3*s.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.* 4*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 6*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864, . 2·5*d.* | 1865, . 2·43*d.* | 1866, . 3·25*d.*

There is a good oven on the premises, and an apparatus for grinding corn, but neither are used, as it is found more economical to purchase bread by contract. The food provided for the prisoners on the day of my visit was of good quality, and in the report-book of the Chaplains, which is kept in the tabular form prescribed for their use, it is stated to be generally so. The reports on the bread are almost always favourable, but the milk and stirabout have sometimes been objected

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to. On one occasion the gruel is stated to be "wretched." On both my visits I questioned all the prisoners in custody, the only complaints made were of the quantity of the food which they receive. One man under a long sentence complained to me that he was very weak from want of sufficient food, but not otherwise ill, and, as sometimes happens in such cases, he had lost his appetite. It was soon after dinner had been served to the prisoners, and although some prisoners in the adjoining cells had eaten their dinner his was untouched. I found, however, that the Medical Officer had seen him in the morning before my visit and had ordered him extra diet.

Books and Accounts.

Both the Local Inspector and the present Governor keep journals, in which they enter any occurrence of importance; the other superior officers also have journals. The various forms and statistics of discipline and finance are here kept with creditable care and attention. The names of the late Governor and of the Deputy-Governor were never hitherto entered in the extern officers' Gate Book, when they passed in or out of the gaol, but the present Governor will take care that the rule is complied with in future.

The markings of the tell-tale clocks are regularly recorded in the State of Lockings Book, and initialed by the Deputy-Governor; indeed, as well as I could judge from my inspection in December, the present Governor appears to be most anxious to carry out the duties of his office, but I would suggest that he be permitted to visit Dublin, to learn the routine and management of a separate prison, at Mountjoy or Kilmainham.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £1,371 19*s.* 9½*d.* | 1865, . £1,386 6*s.* 2*d.* | 1866, . £1,734 9*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £34 7*s.* 11*d.* | 1865, . £36 0*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £85 6*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £36 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £18 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners:—

1864, . £127 6*s.* 5*d.* | 1865, . £151 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £87 18*s.* 4*d.*

£3 1*s.* 4*d.* was expended in 1867, allowances to poor prisoners under the 11th sect. of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

Robert Gunning, esq., Local Inspector,	£70
Rev. J. S. Joly, Chaplain,	40
Rev. M. M'Alroy, R. C. Chaplain,	40
John Ridley, esq., Medical Officer and Apothecary,	20
Edward Drumm, Watchman and Messenger,	15

Resident.

Robert Harding, Governor,	200
Edward W. Haines, Deputy Governor,	60
Eliza Cooke, Matron,	£40
Catherine Toovey, Female Turnkey,	25
Margaret Thompson, Nurse,	20
Jones Commins, 1st Turnkey,	40
Pat. Cooke, *Weaver*, 2nd Turnkey,	30
Thomas Johnson, *Weaver* and *Shoemaker*, 3rd Turnkey,	30
Joseph Bagnall, 4th Turnkey,	30
Patrick Flanagan, *Carpenter*, 5th Turnkey,	30
Benjamin Kinahan, *Smith*, 6th Turnkey,	30
Wm. J. Adams, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	35

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Vacancies.

Robert Campbell resigned, and Benjamin Kinahan appointed in his place.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	137	62
Chaplain, Established Church,	184	64
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	181	71
Physician,	143	77

The late Governor, Robert Harding, died on the 16th July, 1867, and Captain G. Winthropp was appointed to succeed him; he afterwards resigned, and Captain Henry Fetherstonehaugh was finally elected, on probation, to the office on the 7th November, 1867.

The only persons not prisoners or officers of the gaol who reside on the gaol premises are, one servant of the Governor, and the wife and four other members of the family of the Deputy-Governor.

Hospital.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	15	2	12	7	6	3	4	2
No. of days therein,	461	44	283	185	253	75	39	64
Average daily number,	1	0⅕	0¾	0½	0¾	0⅕	0⅛	0⅓
No. of deaths,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£9 5s. 1d.		£11 8s. 7½d.		£12 15s. 0d.		—	

The Hospitals attached to this gaol are in separate buildings. They are roomy, well ventilated, and the accommodation provided in them much greater than the requirements of the prison demand, but the wards are not supplied with water-closets. These buildings are placed at the extreme boundary of the gaol, and cannot be considered safe for the custody of important prisoners. Here as in some other county gaols in Ireland, much expense has been incurred in providing accommodation for the sick, which in the present altered condition of the country is not now necessary, and I believe that in many instances the hospital arrangements in county gaols might be altered, with a view to economy.

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to day of inspection in 1867, and at what dates:—

One, on a male, on 8th August, 1866.

Board of Superintendence.

Hon. Alfred Bury, J.P.	Thos. A. Peirce, esq., J.P.	Lord Oxmantown, J.P.
Dawson French, esq., J.P.	Alexander M'Mullen, esq.	Edward Briscoe, esq.
Marcus Goodbody, esq., J.P.	Jonathan Goodbody, esq.	Captain Fox, J.P.
Henry Manly, esq.	Lieut.-Col. Bernard, J.P.	Wm. H. Walsh, esq., J.P.

The Board meets very regularly on the first Thursday of every month, when the books are examined and signed, salaries of intern officers paid, and other liabilities discharged by draft drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who accounts at the next meeting of the Board. The extern officers are paid by presentments, half-yearly, at Assizes.

In 1865, the Board of Superintendence passed a resolution that two members of their body should personally inspect the gaol at uncertain periods, in order to ascertain whether any cause of complaint exists, and the rules are properly carried out. This is a salutary regulation in addition to the return made on oath by the Local Inspector to the Judge at Assizes.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County.

Bridewells.

STATE OF DISTRICT BRIDEWELL AT PARSONSTOWN,

(Certified under 92nd sec. of Act 7 Geo. IV., c. 74.)

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	166	35
Of whom were Drunkards,	75	9
No. of Committals in quarter preceding Inspection,	37	—
Of whom were Drunkards,	16	—

Petty Sessions, when held,	Weekly, on Saturdays.
Transmittals,	Direct.
Committals,	Regular.
Registry,	Correctly kept.
Repairs and Order,	In good repair and order at time of inspection. The wall has been raised, new shoots put up, a good description of locks put on outside doors, and other suggestions made by Inspectors'-General have been carried out.
Security,	Sufficient, with care.
Accommodation,	Below, day-room, and two cells with four beds; two others used as stores. Above, day-room, and three cells each with three beds; a small cell used as a store.
Bedding and Furniture,	Sufficient.
Water,	A pump in exercising yard for females next wall; a pipe with cock should be put through wall into the yard for male prisoners, to carry out the provisions of the Prisons' Act, which directs that water should be in every yard.
Sewerage,	Stated to be sufficient.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Satisfactory.
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	3¾*d.* for both sexes.
Salary of Keeper,	£40 per annum.
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	None.
Official Inspection,	8th June, 1867.
Remarks,	A male lunatic committed for seven days, and a female in custody. Local Board formed. In consequence of some irregularities which occurred at this bridewell a meeting of the Board of Superintendence was held on the 18th January, 1867, at which they unanimously resolved that the keeper should be reprimanded for allowing the key of the outside door of the bridewell to be out of his possession. The chairman also gave him a warning advice relative to his conduct as a public officer.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Limerick Gaol, at Limerick.—Statutable Inspection, 14th November, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	7	–	7	–	–	–
,, further examination,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	24	5	29	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	16	2	18	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	3	3	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	3	4	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	7	2	9	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	72	16	88	–	–	–

Number of Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years. { Convicted Summarily, ... 1 male.
Committed for Trial—Felons, . . . 1 ,, .

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years: —

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	40	18	1866,	37	13
1865,	57	16	1867 (day of Inspection),	72	16

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years: —

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	1	1	1866,	1	2
1865,	1	–	1867 (day of Inspection),	1	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	8	3	1867, up to and including day of Inspection,	4	2
1865,	5	3	Day of Inspection,	1	2
1866,	6	1			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	5	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	9	–	3	–	2	–	1	–
Common assaults,	67	17	59	10	36	9	11	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	20	2	7	–	14	1	4	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	13	3	16	–	7	1	–	–
Other assaults,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	4	–	1	1	1	–
Robbery,	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	–	6	3	2	–	1	–
Larceny,	35	21	26	20	25	21	4	9
Receiving stolen goods,	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury, & subornation of perjury,	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, Rescue, &c.,	4	3	7	–	4	1	1	1
Military offences,	1	–	5	–	6	–	4	–
Naval offences,	5	–	4	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	16	14	8	13	21	8	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	10	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	13	–	4	1	12	2	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	20	–	14	8	32	3	5	–
Treason-felony,	–	–	10	–	12	–	3	–
Seditious language,	1	–	–	–	9	–	–	–
Administering poisonous drugs,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Treason,	17	–	6	–	54	–	1	–
Selling spirits without Licence,	–	19	–	4	–	5	–	2
Leaving service,	6	1	14	14	5	2	–	–
Whiteboyism,	–	–	–	–	17	–	17	–
Total criminal class,	264	93	205	77	267	56	56	14
Vagrancy,	13	5	14	2	4	3	1	–
Drunkenness,	25	–	17	2	18	–	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27)	21	6	9	5	10	9	7	2
Debt,	10	1	6	–	8	–	6	–
Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	–	–	44	–	18	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	15	7	30	2	79	7	1	–
Total,	348	112	325	88	404	75	72	16

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	–	Debtors,	8	–
Criminals,	235	79	Criminals,	367	63
Vagrants,	14	2	Vagrants,	4	3
Drunkards,	17	2	Drunkards,	15	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	9	5	Dangerous Lunatics,	10	9
Total,	281	88	Total,	404	75

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866. Committed—	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.* Committed—	M.	F.
Once within the year,	249	72	Once within the year,	368	67
Twice ,,	13	8	Twice ,,	11	4
Thrice ,,	–	–	Thrice ,,	2	–
Total,	262	80	Total,	381	71

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	51·5	12·9	—	85·6	11·6	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	99		28th Feb.	153		28th April.
Lowest ditto,	42		19th Nov.	43		8th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	87		28th Feb.	145		28th April.
Ditto of females,	21		4th July.	18		6th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	30		10th Oct.	33		3rd Feb.
Ditto of females,	7		17th May.	7		2nd May.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867 :—

1st March, 1860,	72	3rd June, 1864,	61
30th July, 1861,	56	25th April, 1865,	63
18th March, 1862,	94	28th February, 1866,	99
2nd March, 1863,	74	28th April, 1867,	153

Population—males, 130,711; females, 86,566; total, 217,277 inhabitants; area, 680,842 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Convictions,	110	89	122	78	92	78	57
Acquittals,	59	59	71	91	58	80	66
Total,	169	148	193	169	150	158	123

Committals of drunkards :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the county gaol,	42	–	30	3	25	–	17	2	18	–
To bridewells of county,	116	15	110	33	126	9	113	12		
	158	15	140	26	151	9	130	14		
	173		166		160		144			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

From this table it appears that committals of males for drunkenness have decreased in the district, and the small number of females placed in custody for that offence is very remarkable.

Daily average numbers (omitting fractions) of prisoners in this gaol during the last seven years :—

1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867, ten months.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
26	16	50	19	39	10	37	13	38	13	51	12	85	11

The daily averages of males in custody in 1866 and 1867 are swollen by the large number of prisoners committed for treasonable conspiracy and under Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant. The averages of females on the contrary have diminished during that period.

Sentences of imprisonment on convicted prisoners in custody on day of inspection :—

	M.	F.	Total.
2 years,	5	1	6
1 year,	19	1	20
336 days,	1	–	1
9 months,	5	1	6
7 ,,	1	–	1
6 ,,	2	2	4
Total, 6 months and upwards,	33	5	38

	M.	F.	Total.
6 months and upwards,	33	5	38
3 months,	2	1	3
1 and 2 months,	12	5	17
Short periods,	4	–	4
Total,	51	11	62

These figures show that of 51 males under sentence in this gaol, 30 were for periods of nine months and upwards, and 3 of the 11 convicted females were for like terms.

Besides the 51 male and 11 female prisoners under sentence in this gaol on the 14th November, which day I selected for the above returns to be made, 8 males and 1 female were on remand or committed for trial. Seven male and 2 female lunatics, committed as dangerous, were also inmates of the gaol, and 6 debtors. I regret to find amongst the untried prisoners several for grave offences, two men had been committed for murder and another for wounding. A boy of fourteen was charged with rape on a child, and a man with burglary and robbery. The other 3 untried males were committed for Fenianism, larceny, and a poor law offence. The only female in the gaol for trial was charged with larceny.

The following are the offences of the convicted prisoners in custody on the day of inspection :—

	M.	F.
Offences against property,	5	8
Treason-felony, whiteboyism, &c.,	20	–
Soldiers for desertion,	4	–
Having arms in a proclaimed district,	2	–
Assaults,	14	1
Riot, disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy,	6	–
Selling spirits without a license on a racecourse,	–	2
Total,	51	11

These figures demonstrate the abnormal condition of this county, containing so very few offenders against property, but dangerously disturbed, and the gaol filled by men deeply implicated in the treasonable conspiracy which has latterly prevailed.

The few male prisoners convicted of offences against property were, for the most part, of the class of professional thieves who never apply themselves to honest industry for support, but live at the public cost,

SOUTH DISTRICT.
—
County of Limerick Gaol.

whether in or out of gaol; and, when committed to a prison, they endeavour by every means in their power to be freed from separate confinement and be employed in prison duties as cooks, in charge of the insane, &c., and so pass the periods of their sentences in the enjoyment of the trifling indulgences granted for such services, and with as little inconvenience to themselves as possible. This is notably the case with regard to one man of the class, M'G., in custody on the day of my visit. He is a returned convict, who has lived (as I am informed) for many years in crime, and is now under a sentence of imprisonment for two years with hard labour, which will expire in October, 1868, when he will be at liberty to return to his former courses in crime. I believe long sentences of penal servitude to be the only method to protect the public from offenders of this class. They certainly never are reformed, or deterred by treatment, under the present system in a county prison, which, if inconveniently stringent in one gaol district, they avoid by passing into another where their antecedents are unknown, and where, when convicted, they perhaps escape with short sentences. Should, however, the Legislature adopt the Scotch system of gaol management, which is, I believe, the only one suited for Ireland—that is, have one State prison to which all offenders under long sentences will be transmitted—then, not only will the sentence of the Judge be equally administered to all offenders, but when recommitted they will be at once recognised by the officers of the gaol, and can no longer escape the penalties which the law attaches to repeated convictions. The Governor of this gaol, knowing the antecedents of the prisoner, M. M'G., to whom I refer, has very properly refused to place him in the cook-house, and he is subjected to the same strict discipline as other criminal prisoners. The man has in consequence given the Governor much trouble, and when I made my inspection and questioned him whether he had any complaint to make, he talked incoherently, mixing his observations with complaints against some of the officers of the prison, feigning, as well as I could judge, to be insane; and I observe that the Surgeon of the gaol is also of this opinion. I find in the journal of that officer, on the 27th July, 1867, the following minute:—"*I have kept M. M'G. under constant observation and am of opinion that he is a schemer. I advise his removal to the ordinary prison and to be placed according to his sentence.*" In August also there is another minute of the Medical Officer to the same effect. I consider that the Governor of this prison deserved credit for the care he has taken to prevent this man's deceptions from accomplishing the object he has in view, and as prisoners of this class invariably become tractable and useful when granted the indulgence they seek, prison officers do not always resist their attempts, as has been very properly done in this case.

Of the 11 convicted females in custody, 2 were for selling spirits without licence, 1 was a prostitute for assault, and 8 were for larceny and picking pockets. One, a returned convict, was on remand for larceny. On the day of my inspection this woman was fully committed for trial at the quarter sessions for stealing fowl. She is an old offender, and it was reported to me, that when before the committing magistrates, she pretended to be insane.

Juveniles.

Twelve male and 3 female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1866, of whom 10 were convicted, 1 was twice convicted. One female juvenile was committed as a dangerous lunatic. I find that during the

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

year two males of this class received a sentence of six months' imprisonment each, 1 of three, and 1 of two months; the other sentences were for short periods.

On the day of my inspection a boy of sixteen years of age was in custody, committed for trial at the next assizes, on a charge of rape; he had a short time previously been sentenced to an imprisonment of one week for assault. I understand from the Governor that it was mainly through his exertions and those of his staff that this boy was captured. Since the commencement of 1867, 21 males were committed—no girl. One boy, twelve years of age, was sentenced to an imprisonment of three months for larceny, 2 eleven and twelve years of age to imprisonment of seven days and to be whipped, but the latter part of the sentence was not carried out, as the Medical Officer considered it injurious. One boy of fourteen years of age was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment as a punishment, and to be sent to a reformatory for three years.

Lunatics.

Nine males and 5 females were committed to this gaol as dangerous lunatics in 1866, and 10 males and 9 females previously to inspection in 1867. I found 7 males and 2 females belonging to this class in custody, but as the Legislature has, by the Act of last Session, relieved the county gaols of the further intrusion of the insane after the close of the present year it is unnecessary for me to dwell on the subject, unless to add that a female, seventy years of age, committed to this gaol as a dangerous lunatic, on the 29th November, 1866, died on the 20th December following from debility and loss of blood from attempted suicide.

I am informed also that a lunatic escaped from the officer in charge and climbed to the balcony outside the apartment of the head turnkey, and would have seriously injured himself but for the intervention of that officer, who, at considerable risk to himself, overpowered the man.

One of the female lunatics in the gaol at the time of my visit was the wife of a police constable. Her mind had given way during the Fenian disturbances at the danger to which her husband was exposed.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	4	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	2	–	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cell,	1	–	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic ft.	6	–	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	29	10
			Baths,	2	1
Single Cells of larger size,	62	38	Water-closets,	21	9
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	4	–
School Room,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshop,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–
Worksheds,	13	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	100	80
Sheets, pairs of,	120	120
Rugs,	106	32
Hammocks or Cots,	38	75
Bedticks,	120	110
Bedsteads,	82	12

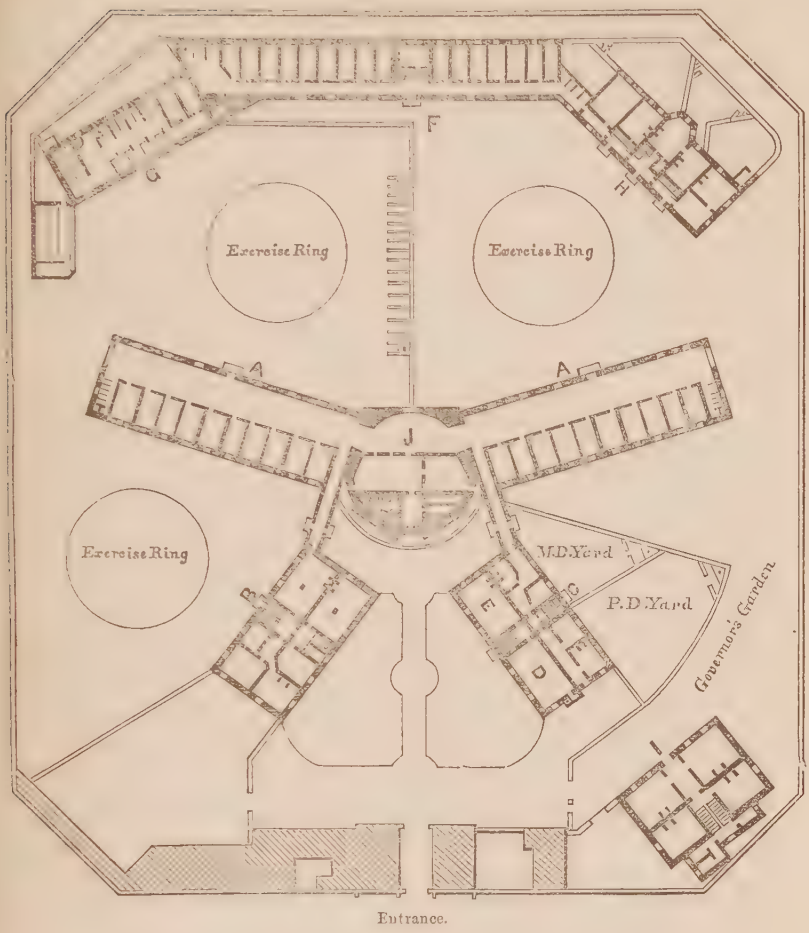
Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	123	25
Jackets,	62	56
Vests,	62	59
Trowsers,	60	80
Caps,	56	73
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	96	–
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	77	–

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	30	14
Jackets,	23	–
Petticoats,	27	–
Aprons,	30	5
Neckerchiefs,	6	–
Stockings, pairs of,	24	–
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	15	–

Plan.



A, a new male prison, 60 cells, with lavatories and water-closets, &c.; B, reception class, hospital stores, &c.; C, marshalsea for male master debtors; E, office—officers' quarters above; F, female prison, 32 cells, with lavatories and water-closets; G, laundries and bath—reception class and store above; H, Matron's apartments and marshalsea for females—hospital and school-room above; I, Governor's house—a board-room has been built adjoining; J, central hall of male prison, cook-house, and provision store in basement—visiting-rooms, chapel, and school-rooms overhead.

This plan, taken from my report of 1863 has not been followed exactly. The arrangement of the walls, and of the exercising yards, is not now as marked on it.

The place intended for a school-room for males has been altered and is now in the building marked B.

I found this gaol on all occasions when I visited it in 1867 in a satisfactory condition of order and cleanliness, the buildings in sound repair and well ventilated, the heating apparatus of the male prison

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

in good order, and it preserves a proper temperature in the cells. The hot-water pipes used for heating the female prison having burst from the frost they were under repair at my inspection.

The fittings in the cells of the male prison are in good order, except that some of the wires are slack, and the tongues of the gongs rather displaced. This will, however, be remedied.

The elastic springs of the water-closets frequently go out of order, and are stated by the Governor to be of a kind which cannot be recommended.

The prison clothing, blankets, sheets, and bedding are of excellent quality, and the stock sufficient.

The sewerage of this prison is effective, a new main sewer having been constructed within the last few years. There is water in every yard, and the source from which it is derived is never failing, a well having been sunk outside the prison wall adjoining a large quarry, whence an ample supply of water can always be obtained. Some additional gear is required for the pump, which I understand has been ordered.

Hitherto the pauper debtors have not been lodged in the apartment intended for their use, as it is occupied as a store in which old irons and building materials in dispute with the contractor are kept pending an unsettled account.

The locks are of a good description, and in excellent order. Gas has been provided in every cell, and the gaol is now fitted up with all the requirements for separation, still there are some defects which imperatively demand correction, and which can be remedied without expense. Some unnecessary doors which I pointed out to the Governor should be built up and others better secured. In my report on this gaol for 1865, at page 355, of the Appendix of Forty-fourth Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, I called attention to two doorways which open from the bedroom and sittingroom of the head turnkey into the gallery of the central-hall next cells occupied by prisoners; and a private staircase leads from this apartment into the open air where the verandah surrounds the front of the building. I have already expressed my opinion, that, besides other objections, the safe custody of prisoners may at some future time be endangered by permitting these doors to remain open; and the correctness of the observations which I made in that report (see pages 355–6), is proved by my experience since it was written. I have pointed out to the Governor how any alleged benefit from these two doors can be obtained by other means, and I again urge the Board to have them closed.*

The Governor of Kilkenny Gaol has had fixed next his bed the pull of a bell, which rings in the central-hall; this he sounds at uncertain hours during the night, and thus tests the vigilance of the night watch, at any moment, as it is the duty of the latter to answer by another bell, which rings in the bed-room of the Governor. Gutta-percha tubes might also be provided through which orders could be given if required. I would also suggest that two doors leading from the central-hall into the exercising grounds be altered on a plan suggested by the Governor, to give greater security and comfort to the prison.

My colleague, at page 373, Appendix of the Forty-fifth Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons for 1866, calls attention to another

* Mr. Morrow, the head turnkey, who now occupies this apartment, informs me that his sister and himself are the only persons who reside in it; but he is anxious for promotion in another gaol, and in that case the apartment would be occupied perhaps by an officer with a family and servants.

matter which deserves the serious consideration of the Board; he remarks — SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

"I feel bound to call the attention of the authorities to the very objectionable practice which has been allowed to grow up here, and which elsewhere has been found to lead to very disastrous consequences, namely, a permission to the families of officers to reside within the walls. The number of such persons amounts, irrespectively of the Governor's family, but including two visiters, to no less than *thirty-six*, a total nearly equal to the daily average of male prisoners during the last three years. It is impossible to overstate the detriment to order, discipline, and security caused by the presence of so large an aggregate of individuals having constant facilities of egress and ingress, who are wholly exempt from authority, and are not amenable to the by-laws and statutes affecting prisons, and as the children approach or reach maturity, the danger is of course greatly enhanced."

In these observations I fully concur, and I have to add, that in the returns made to the Prisons Office on the 9th February, 1867, the number of persons, members of the families of officers or their servants then residing within the outer walls of the gaol, was stated to be fifty-one.

Unlock is held in this gaol at 6, A.M., in summer, and at daylight in winter, and the prisoners are locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer and at dark in winter. According to the return made from this prison, it appears that the turnkey of each class, the head turnkey, and frequently the Governor, are present and take part in the lockings of the cells at night. Afterwards each prisoner is ascertained to be in his cell by personal examination through the traps of the cell doors. The locks are also then examined, and the Governor, before leaving the prison for the night, sees the fastenings secured by Chubb's locks; other locks being substituted during the day on the thoroughfare doors.

Gas is kept lighting in the cells in the male prison from dark until 8.30, P.M., in winter, when it is extinguished for the night.

A superior officer makes his final rounds at 10, P.M. The evening guard is held from lock-up to 10, P.M., and the night guard from 10, P.M., until morning. The evening guard is composed of one turnkey within male prison and two on the gate. They are relieved by one turnkey within the prison and two night watchmen on duty outside. Since March of the present year a military guard has been posted on the outside of the prison building both day and night. The Governor, states that he often visits the guard and the interior of the prison at unexpected times during the night.

The tell-tale clocks in this prison are properly protected from tampering, and a record is kept in "State of Prisons at Lockings-book" of any neglect in pegging them by the night watchman on duty.

Number of Juveniles sentenced to Whipping, by order of the Court.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Whipping, ...	–	–	Whipping, ...	3	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	42	5	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	30	1
Stoppage of Diet, . .	–	–	Stoppage of Diet, . .	118	1
Other Punishments, . .	1	–	Other Punishments, . .	–	–
Total, . .	43	5	Total, . .	148	2

All these punishments were inflicted on the authority of the Governor or the head turnkey in his absence. The record of punishments inflicted is duly submitted for approval to the Board at its meetings.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Stone-breaking,	20	Washing,	6
Tailoring,	1	Prison duty,	1
Picking oakum,	30	Sewing,	3
Cooking,	2	Knitting,	2
Prison duty,	4		
Shoemaking,	1		
Total,	58	Total,	12

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	58	12
Unemployed,	4	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	–	2
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Lunatics,	7	2
Tending lunatics,	2	–
Total in custody,	72	16

The above schedule fairly represents the average daily employment of the prisoners. The males are generally engaged at stone-breaking and at picking oakum, which is found to be very remunerative. Rope junck is purchased, and when picked is sold at a large profit.

The females wash for the prison, sew, mend, and knit stockings.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1864, . £25 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £20 19*s.* 10*d.* | 1866, . £51 14*s.* 10*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	64	–	14	–
Average daily number of pupils,	10·8	–	9	–
Number of days on which school was held,	86	–	13	–

School-hours.—Males, 12 to 2 o'clock.

The teacher is well qualified, holding a certificate of first-class under the National Board of Education; but since the Fenian outbreak the teacher, being also assistant clerk, has been principally employed in office duties.

As has been observed in former reports the school-room is unfit for the purpose intended. I would prefer that partitions were placed against the wall in the central hall for school purposes.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Male prisoners whose sentence exceed one month receive 1½ oz. of meal for breakfast, and 2 oz. bread for dinner, in addition, by order of the Medical Officer, and approved of by the Board of Superintendence.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 18*s.* 8*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.*; coals, per ton, £1 3*s.*; straw, per cwt., market price; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 14*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1864, . 2¼*d.* | 1865, . $2\frac{149}{365}d.$ | 1866, . 3*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody on the day of my inspection. One prisoner, under punishment, stated to me that he was ill, and I directed that the Medical Officer should see him; the man who is a returned convict also, to whom I have already referred, spoke to me incoherently as if insane; no other complaint was made to me, except that some of the long-sentenced prisoners stated that the diet which they receive is insufficient, yet the Medical Officer orders that all male prisoners, whose sentences exceed one month, shall receive an extra quantity of stirabout and bread daily. I found the quality of the provisions good on the day of my inspection, and the Chaplains always report favourably of the supply sent. I did not see the gruel, which was not prepared.

Books and Accounts.

The various forms and registries of statistics and finance directed by the Queen's Bench and recommended by the Inspectors-General are in use here; all the superior officers have journals. The by-laws, to which my colleague referred in his report for 1866, have now been arranged and printed, but have not yet received the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £1,815 5*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . £2,240 4*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, . £2,362 7*s.* 7*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £33 0*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, . £41 13*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £35 15*s.* 10½*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £20 2*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £4 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £18 9*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . – | 1865, . £4 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £9 2*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1864, . £155 16*s.* 3*d.* | 1865, . £147 7*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £183 4*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-resident.	£	*s.*
John Russell, esq., M.D., Local Inspector,	120	0
Rev. James F. Gregg, Chaplain Established Church,	50	0
Rev. Michael Fitzgerald, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0
Robt. R. Gelston, esq., Physician,	44	0
Samuel Hunt, esq., Apothecary,	30	0
Resident.		
Francis M'G. Eagar, Governor,	300	0
Thomas Morrow, Clerk and Head Warder,	84	0
James Hogan, Schoolmaster and Assistant Clerk,	50	0
Bernard O'Loughlin, Turnkey, *Cabinetmaker (acts as Carpenter)*,	40	0
Thomas Harwood, Turnkey,	40	0
John Sharpley, do.,	40	0
John M'Gann, do.,	35	0
Adam Baker, do.,	35	0
Samuel O'Neill, do.,	35	0
Thomas Weeks, do.,	35	0
John Dolan, do.,	35	0
Richard Halloran, do.,	35	0
Aphra Griffin, Matron,	50	0
Margaret Gabbett, Assistant-Matron,	36	0
Anne Spillane, Hospital Nurse,	30	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Vacancies.

Daniel Halliran, turnkey, superannuated; David FitzGerald, turnkey, superannuated; Thomas FitzGerald, turnkey, dismissed; Daniel Franklin, turnkey, dismissed; John Dolan, turnkey, appointed; Richard Halloran, turnkey, appointed.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	From 1st January, 1867 to day of Inspection
Local Inspector,	126	88
Chaplain, Established Church,	167	166
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	146	172
Physician,	203	206
Apothecary,	245	232

In consequence of an accident which happened to the Local Inspector of this gaol, about two years and a half since, by which his leg was very severely injured, he has been rendered physically unable ever since that time to perform all the statutable requirements of his office, one of which is, according to the 13th rule of the 109th sec. of the Act, 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, that—"*The Local Inspector shall visit every prison under his inspection twice at least in every week; at each visit he shall go into every room in the prison, and if any complaint shall be made by the prisoners, or any of them, or against the gaoler or his assistants, the Inspector shall immediately inquire into the particulars of such complaint, and if the same shall appear to be well founded, he shall report accordingly to the Inspectors-General of Prisons, and to the Board of Superintendence.*"

When I made my inspection of this gaol in August, 1865, the Local Inspector was then suffering under the effects of his accident, which I believed to be only temporary; he had also met with domestic afflictions which must have impaired his constitution. I did not, therefore, refer to the subject in my report for that year, and in the present year I had hoped that his health would have been restored, but, as on my final inspection in November, I find him still physically disabled from the state of his leg, I feel coerced to mention the matter in this report, and that for the same reason he has not always been able (as appears from the visiters' books) to inspect all the bridewells of the county once in each quarter of a year. I have, however, further to add that the Local Inspector, who is himself a surgeon, assures me that he will be able before the close of the year to resume the various duties of his office.

Hospitals.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	24	14	6	2	35	7	7	6
No. of days therein,	318	180	156	37	730	66	128	91
Average daily number,	0·84	0·47	$\frac{156}{365}$	$\frac{37}{365}$	2	2	0·35	0·25
No. of deaths,	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£7 6*s.* 1*d.*		£12 0*s.* 0*d.*		£18 13*s.* 11*d.*		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to day of inspection in 1867, and at what dates :—

Two in 1866—24th November and 20th December.

The hospital arrangements are satisfactory and fully sufficient to meet the requirements of the gaol. There are water-closets and baths

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

attached to the hospitals. The Medical Officer appears to be very attentive to his duties. I find in his journal a wish expressed that a shower-bath be supplied for the hospital, which, as it is inexpensive, should be provided. Medicines for hospital use are procured from the Apothecaries' Hall, in Dublin, by which drugs of the best description are obtained, which are compounded by the apothecary in the surgery of the prison. A supply, costing £28 16*s.* 3*d.*, has lately been obtained.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P.	George Fosbery, esq.	Joseph Gubbins, esq.
Henry Maunsell, esq.	Edward Croker, esq.	John White, esq.
Right Hon. Lord Clarina	Sir William H. Barrington, bart.	Edward Croker, esq.
Eyre Lloyd, esq.	Hon. John T. W. Massy.	John Franks, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of business, when liabilities are discharged; the larger amounts by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor; small amounts are paid by the Governor, who accounts at the next meeting of the Board.

Since my last inspection of this gaol, a space of ground, outside the boundary wall, which belongs to the county, has been levelled and sown with grass seeds; mounds of clay, which lay against the wall on the outside, have been removed, and the prison thereby rendered more secure.

As this report was passing through press, the rules for the management of the gaol framed by the Board of Superintendence, in accordance with the Acts 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 44, and 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 68, which were approved by the Grand Jury of the county, and amended by the Law Adviser of the Crown, have received the official sanction of the Lord Lieutenant; and I have duly certified, as Inspector-General for the southern district, 67 cells for males and 38 for females in the new prisons, under the 4th section of the Act 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 44, as being of such a size, lighted, warmed, ventilated, and fitted up in such a manner as may be required by a due regard to health, and furnished with the means of enabling the prisoners to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Glin.		Newcastle.		Rathkeale.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	14	6	72	41	100	41
Of whom were Drunkards,	7	–	16	9	13	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	11	1	15	2	35	8
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	–	5	–	4	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	On alternate Saturdays.		Newcastle, weekly on Fridays; Abbeyfeale, fortnightly.		Fortnightly; Petty Sessions and Town Commissioners' Court held on Thursdays.	
Committals,	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In bad repair: plaster falling off ceiling in upper cell; painting required; end wall leaks; damp. The walls of the yard should be pointed and dashed.		In fair repair, except that damp appears in one place.		In good repair; fresh painted and whitewashed.	
Security,	Sufficient.		Insecure.		Imperfect.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and two cells; females, day-room and two cells, one up stairs.		A day-room and two cells for each sex; one for drunkards has only straw.		Two day-rooms and nine cells under court-house; yards inconvenient; accommodation bad.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Furniture, bedding, and utensils sufficient.		Sufficient, except sheets; some bedticks require repair		New bedding and blankets have been supplied.	
Water,	No water on premises; it is brought from a distance		None on premises; brought from a distance.		None on premises; brought from river; rain water saved.	
Sewerage,	None; cess-pool cleanable through building.		None; cess-pools cleanable through building.		Reported to be bad.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and orderly, but damp.		Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly, but damp and ill-ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4½*d.* for all prisoners.		4½*d.* for all prisoners.		4½*d.* for all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15.		£25.		£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None, except that £4 has been paid for Petty Sessions room in bridewell.		Court-keeper. Salary, £10.		Court-keeper. Salary, £14.	
Statutable inspection,	2nd Sept., 1867.		6th June, 1867.		6th June, 1867.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody on day of my visit.		No prisoner in custody at time of visit.		No prisoner in custody at time of my visit.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick.

Bridewells.

—	Kilfinane.		Bruff.		Croom.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	55	4	80	20	5	1
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	31	1	45	1	1	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	17	2	38	8	4	1
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	3	1	1	–	1	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly on Fridays; at Galbally on Wednesdays.		Fortnightly, at Bruff, Hospital, Bruree, and New Pallas.		Fortnightly, on Mondays.	
Committals, . .	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	Some slates off roof, and one of the chimney shafts requires repair; woodwork has not been painted for four or five years; the lower part of the outside door is rotten, and the yard doors require weather-boards.		Woodwork of doors rotten; painting required; has not been painted for many years.		The wall of female cell very damp; neither window-sash nor shutter to the cell in which drunkards are placed on flags.	
Security, . . .	Tolerably secure, with care.		Tolerably secure, with care.		Tolerably secure, with care.	
Accommodation, .	A day-room, and two cells for each sex.		Two day-rooms and four cells; no bed in one of the cells for females.		Males' day-room, with one bed and two cells, one for drunkards, without bed, bedding, or even straw; it is flagged. Females, one cell, with two beds. One privy and exercising yard for prisoners of both sexes.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, but blankets very thin; one bed-tick required.		Blankets sufficient, but thin; night tins and tubs required; also bed for female cell.		Bedding sufficient, but bed required for one cell.	
Water, . . .	None on premises; spring well near.		None on premises; supplied from town pump and river.		None on premises; brought from a distance.	
Sewerage, . .	Cess-pool cleanable through house.		A cess-pool requiring to be cleaned.		Stated to be good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but rather damp.		Clean and orderly, but keeper's house very damp, as also day-rooms and cells, in soft weather.		Clean and orderly, but very damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½*d.* for all prisoners.		4½*d.* for all prisoners.		4½*d.* for all prisoners.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£15.		£25.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		A retired head-constable, pension £40 a year.		Has care of court-house, for which he receives no remuneration.	
Statutable Inspection,	3rd Sept., 1867.		3rd Sept., 1867.		3rd Sept., 1867.	
Remarks, . .	No prisoner in custody at time of my visit.		No prisoner in custody at time of my visit, but one had been sent to Bruree Sessions.		One male prisoner in custody of police.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT

City of Limerick Gaol.

CITY OF LIMERICK GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 1ST AND 2ND APRIL, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
For further Examination,	1	3	4	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	12	2	14	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	4	6	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	8	2	10	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	1	1
Total,	34	14	48	1	1	2

Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection.

Two females who had pleaded guilty of arson at Quarter Sessions. Sen tence not passed. Both have previous convictions recorded against them.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	18	14	1866,	27	11
1865,	34	6	1867 (day of Inspection),	34	14

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion o 1867 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	2	3	1867 (up to and including		
1865,	5	6	day of Inspection),	–	2
1866,	1	1	Day of Inspection,	–	2

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	16	2	2	–	1	–	2	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	9	1	2	–	2	–	2	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	31	3	21	2	5	–	2	–
Other assaults,	71	35	77	39	23	4	9	2
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	2	–	4	–	–	–	4	–
Larceny,	43	38	46	34	10	7	7	6
Receiving stolen goods,	1	2	2	1	–	–	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Offences against the currency,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	4	1	–	–	1	–
Military and naval offences,	7	–	4	–	1	–	1	–
Revenue offences,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	10	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property without violence,	6	3	6	1	1	4	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	97	45	93	78	12	19	2	–
Breach of Car Rules,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of Fishery Laws,	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
Obstructing public passage,	4	2	1	3	–	–	–	–
Nuisance,	3	1	2	1	–	–	–	–
Absenting from employment,	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	312	141	274	167	55	34	31	10
Vagrancy,	3	12	15	28	–	2	–	–
Drunkenness,	153	41	205	49	27	19	1	–
Lunacy under (1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Debt,	13	–	15	–	5	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	99	49	83	56	16	16	1	3
Total,	580	243	593	300	103	72	34	14

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.
Debtors,	15	–
Criminals,	357	223
Vagrants,	15	28
Drunkards,	205	49
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	593	300

From 1st Jan., 1867, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	5	–
Criminals,	71	50
Vagrants,	–	2
Drunkards,	27	19
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1
Total,	103	72

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed—			Committed—		
Once within the year,	474	211	Once within the year,	98	59
Twice ,,	23	11	Twice ,,	–	3
Thrice ,,	11	9	Thrice ,,	–	1
Four times ,,	5	3	Four times ,,	–	1
Five times ,,	1	3	Five times ,,	–	–
Six times ,,	–	1	Six times ,,	–	–
Seven times ,,	–	1	Seven times ,,	–	–
Total,	514	239	Total,	98	64

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	30·72	14·8	—	35·28	14·26	—
Highest number at any one time,	59		29th Oct.	60		2nd March.
Lowest ditto,	28		27th March.	44		13th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	45		24th Jan.	44		2nd March.
Ditto, of females,	22		8th Oct.	21		26th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	20		27th March.	29		13th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	7		2nd Feb.	10		20th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1867:—

7th June, 1860,	103	5th July, 1864,	86
7th July, 1861,	114	28th September, 1865,	60
5th January, 1862,	89	29th October, 1866,	59
2nd July, 1863,	69	2nd March, 1860,	60

The preceding tables were drawn up soon after my inspection in April, but afterwards it became necessary for me to repeat my visit to the gaol several times in the course of the year, in consequence of abuses which were found to exist.

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last seven years:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Convictions,	37	38	34	20	35	34	24
Acquittals,	25	9	17	8	18	8	4
	62	47	51	28	53	42	28

Committals of drunkards:—

1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
206	70	108	43	84	32	109	63	153	41	205	49	—	

The following are the daily average numbers (omitting fractions) of the prisoners in custody during last eight years:—

1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
37	34	41	35	38	24	26	20	26	19	30	11	30	14	35	14

SOUTH DISTRICT.
— —
City of Limerick Gaol.

The preceding tables show 102 committals of males for assaults within this district in 1866, some of a grave character, and two attended with serious bodily harm; besides one male was committed for murder, and two for manslaughter.

In that year 53 offenders (males) were committed for offences against property; four for military offences; four were for riot, and the remainder for the most part for breach of police regulations, vagrancy, and drunkenness.

The total number of committals of females during the year 1866 was 300, of whom 41 were for assaults, and 38 for larceny and other offences against property; but as the same persons are constantly recurrent to the gaol, only 239 individuals were in custody during the year, and of these 158 had previously been inmates of this prison, and 81 were first committals. As the remodelling of the female prison had not been begun, and the greater part of the male prison was in the hands of the contractor, these women were in association together in the day-rooms and buildings of the old prison, where, without sufficient separation even of the sexes, the grossest abuses are stated to have existed, and the less guilty must necessarily have become contaminated by intercourse with their more depraved fellow-prisoners. Yet notwithstanding the impossibility of carrying out separation of the different classes and a proper discipline, or a sufficient punishment on the offender, I find one woman in custody who has been sentenced to an imprisonment, nominally with hard labour, of 18 months, another for twelve, and one for nine months.

The following were the sentences of the prisoners convicted in 1866:—

	M.	F.
Penal Servitude (one was for life),	4	2
Imprisonment for twelve and eighteen months,	4	1
,, for nine months,	1	—
,, for six months,	8	5
,, for three months,	20	13
,, for short periods,	445	220
Total sentences inflicted on offenders in 1866,	483	241

On the 1st April, the day on which the preceding returns were made, 34 males and 14 females of all classes were in custody, including 1 lunatic, committed as dangerous, and 1 deserter; 1 male and 3 females were on remand, and 2 juveniles had been convicted of arson, but not sentenced.

Eight females and 31 males, including 1 for drunkenness, were under sentence. Of these 17 males and 2 females had been tried by jury in courts of superior jurisdiction, and 14 males and 6 females by magistrates at Petty Sessions or the Police Court of the city. On analyzing the sentences of the males in custody under sentence, I find that 12 had been convicted of larcenies or robbery, and 16 of assaults, &c.

Two of the five females under sentence for larcenies had been tried at Quarter Sessions, and 3 summarily by magistrates. Three others belonging to a gang of pickpockets, were "for trial" at Quarter Sessions, and two juveniles convicted at Quarter Sessions were awaiting sentence at the ensuing April Session. Two prostitutes were in charge for disorderly conduct, committed for one month and fourteen days.

The following were the sentences of the convicted prisoners in custody:—

	M.	F.
Sentenced for eighteen months,	1	1
,, for twelve and nine months,	5	2
,, for six months,	13	2
,, for three and four months,	6	2
Sentences under two months,	6	1
Total,	31	8

South District. *City of Limerick Gaol.*

Six of the preceding sentences of six months, and one of nine months (three cumulative sentences of three months each), were inflicted by magistrates at Petty Sessions and in the Police Courts of the city.

Lunatics.

Few insane persons are committed to this gaol as dangerous lunatics; only 1 was so committed in 1866, and I antecedently to my visit in April, 1867. She was placed in the hospital ward at the time of my inspection; and I found a memorandum in the Report Book of the Surgeon respecting her, in which he states—"*March 22nd, B. H. will die if she is not removed to the Lunatic Asylum.*" He also calls on the members of the Board, if there is not otherwise room in the Asylum, to have an incurable case transferred from the Asylum to the Workhouse, to make place for her. As, however, the Act 30 and 31st Vic., cap. 116, has now passed the Legislature, magistrates can, after the close of 1867, commit all such cases direct to the Asylum, where they will at once receive the care and attention which their case requires without first passing through a prison.

Juveniles.

According to the returns made to the Prisons' Office, 8 male and 2 female juveniles were committed in 1866. One male was sentenced to an imprisonment of six months; 3 for one month, and the remainder for fourteen days and under. The two female juveniles, although committed in 1866, were not tried until the Quarter Sessions for January, 1867; and sentence was not passed until the following April. They were in custody at the time of my visit.*

Of the 10 juveniles committed to the gaol in 1866, 8 had lost one or both parents. All the males were summarily convicted at Petty Sessions; two were sent to reformatories after the termination of their imprisonment.

Two females were sentenced to reformatories previously to my inspection in 1867, besides the two already mentioned, who were committed in 1866, but not tried until January, 1867.

Debtors.

Fifteen males arrested for debt were in custody in 1866; no female. Ten were supported at the public cost, as paupers. The average yearly cost of each prisoner for maintenance was £31 18*s.* 4*d.* in 1866. Five debtors were committed previously to my visit in 1867.

Two females were committed for breach of the Revenue Laws in 1866; none in 1867.

* These girls were both convicted of setting fire to a Reformatory at Limerick, in which they had been placed. They were children who had been (as I am informed) reared in crime; both had lost one parent. The mother of one is a strolling vagrant from the county Waterford; the father of the other is living in Limerick, and he is forced by the Inspector of Reformatories to contribute towards her maintenance. They have now been sent for five years by the Chairman of Quarter Sessions at Limerick to the Reformatory at Spark's Lake, Monaghan, which receives all those who are found to be incorrigible in other institutions. When I visited Monaghan in August, 1867, I found these girls in the Reformatory at Spark's Lake. They were then applying themselves to industry; and the manager was very hopeful that one, and perhaps both, although very hardened, would ultimately turn out well, as she found them susceptible of good impressions.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	120½	7
Sheets, pairs of,	148½	6
Rugs,	128	4
Hammocks or Cots,	3	30
Bed-ticks,	113	–
Bedsteads,	136	–

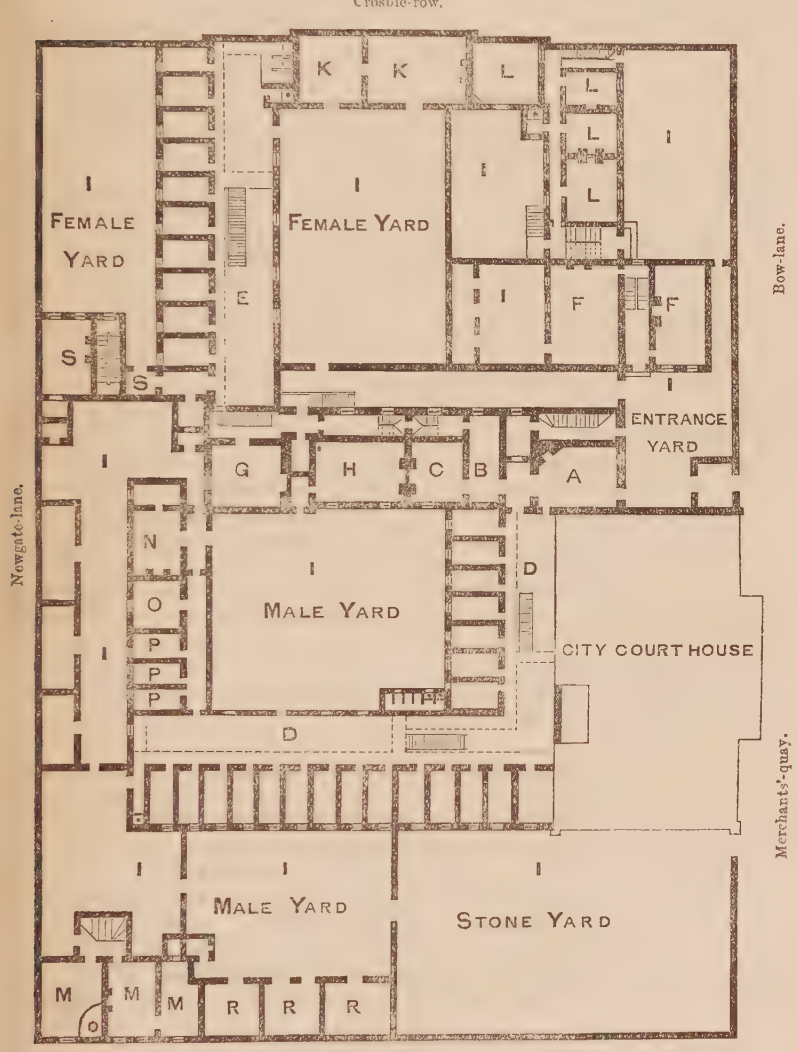
Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	63	19
Jackets,	41	20
Vests,	2	–
Trowsers,	59	24
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	36	2

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	15	20
Jackets,	5	20
Petticoats,	9	20
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	9	13

Plan of Limerick City Gaol.



A, inspection-hall; B, bath-room; C, clothes-store; D, male wing; E, female wing; F, Governor's house; G, Matron's house; H, male school-room; I, yards; K, wash-house and drying-closet; L, male debtors' apartments; M, hospital; N, cook-house; O, heating apparatus; P, punishment cells; R, tread-wheel, pumps, &c.; S, female infirmary and passage.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	2	Workshop,	1	–
Yards,	5	2	Worksheds,	13	–
Day Rooms,	–	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	3	–	Store Rooms,	7	–
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	63	–	Lavatories,	18	–
			Baths,	1	–
			Privies,	9	2
Single Cells of larger size,	7	–	Water-closets,	3	2
Sleeping Rooms,	*9	–	Reception Rooms,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	13	–	Pumps,	3	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–
School Room,	–	1			

The preceding ground plan is of the new gaol, which, it is computed, will contain 70 cells for males and 32 for females. The straggling buildings of the old and very faultily constructed prison have been, so far as the work has been carried out, successfully remodelled under the superintendence of Mr. Corbett, C.E., the architect appointed by the Commissioners; and it is calculated that the cost of the entire work when completed will be about £5,000. I regret this large expenditure of public money, which might have been avoided by the amalgamation of the jurisdictions of the County and of the County of the City of Limerick, as one gaol is quite sufficient for the accommodation of all prisoners likely to be committed from both districts.

In 1865 I visited Limerick at the request of a member of the County Board of Superintendence to confer with a committee appointed to discuss this question with the Board of the City Gaol; but as no arrangement for an amalgamation which would satisfy all parties was then entered into, and as there exists no controlling power under the statute to compel the union of the two gaol districts, when the Boards of Superintendence disagree, it became absolutely necessary that the remodelling of this gaol should no longer be delayed, as being essential for discipline and the first step towards rectifying the abuses which have hitherto existed in it. The alterations in the male prison building have now been completed. They have been judiciously made; but it yet remains to frame stringent rules for the maintenance of discipline; a competent staff of officers to ensure its enforcement should be appointed, and the stigma which recent disclosures have cast on the management of the establishment should be removed.

I would suggest to the Board of Superintendence to have all doors of communication between the yards and passages of the male and female prisons closed; there should be but one entrance to the latter. An hospital ward, as was originally proposed, should be opened in the female prison for the sick of that sex. A male hospital orderly should be placed in the hospital for males. The female nurse is not required in it; and it is most unseemly that she and her children, including a grown-up daughter, should pass through the hall of the male prison to and from the male hospital, as I am informed is the case.† It would be also desirable that "*The Officers' Misconduct Book*," recommended in a recent circular of

* Male Marshalsea at present occupied by the females.

† As this report was passing through press the Board of Superintendence passed a resolution, in consequence of grave charges brought against the nurse and one of her children—"That the hospital nurse be directed to have all her children removed from the gaol on or before the 1st proximo." The Board ordered "that she be permitted to see her children only in the reception-room of the gaol."

the Inspectors-General, be at once adopted in the gaol, and that all lapses, including the slightest misconduct of the officials, be rigidly entered in it. SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

An abundant supply of water is obtained in this gaol from the river Shannon, which flows by its boundary wall. The water is raised by the power of the tread-wheel, and can be procured in any quantity that may be required.

The main sewers of the prison are flushed twice daily by the tidal ebb and flow of the river; but formerly only the main sewers discharged themselves into the bed of the stream, and cesspools were formed in connection with the privies in the upper yards of the gaol. Yet the prison has heretofore been very healthy; but when during the present summer it became necessary in the course of the alterations to remove the surface of the upper yards in order to bring them to a level with the other parts of the gaol, the cesspools became exposed, and the contractor was compelled to remove their contents. The labourers who were employed at the work were attacked by cholera, and the five children of the Governor were seized with malignant scarlatina; three of them died; all were very violently attacked. I refer to this incident merely to show the dangerous nature of cesspools near inhabited buildings, as although so long as they are buried up in a dry soil, without water closets flowing into them, or well-holes which they could contaminate in their proximity, may be innocuous, yet, when they find a vent into the open air, are a fertile source of disease and death.

When I made my inspection of the gaol in April of the present year the new prison for males had been completed; and I declared the cells in it adequate to meet the provisions of the Act 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 44, being of such a size, lighted, warmed, ventilated, and fitted up as directed by that Act. The female prison was then handed over to the contractor, and the inmates removed to the Marshalsea building; but abuses and the misconduct of the females, arising from association, became so patent that at a later period of the year the Executive was compelled to remove those under long sentences to Ennis Gaol, as it was impossible to carry out order or an approximation to discipline in a prison so circumstanced.

I found on several occasions when I visited the gaol the stock of bedding, blankets, and prison clothing, sufficient, but few articles in store.

The outside boundary wall of this gaol was not, when I examined it in April, sufficiently secure. So far back as 1861 a man climbed over it from Crosby-row on the outside, and the Governor had him brought before the magistrates and punished for the trespass. This wall is not sufficiently high in some places. I remarked rubbish thrown against it at one spot on the outside; and a cross wall and gate placed across the lane also endangers the security of the prison. Again, on the inside there are buildings against the wall which should be removed; a small shed near the cook-house would then be required to hold sufficient coals for a temporary supply to the kitchen. I consider also that it would be desirable to use the present provision store as a scullery, and another room adjoining would make an excellent store in its place. Some additional stone-sheds are required, and proper protection to the large gate into the street from the stone-yard.

It would add much to the security of this gaol if a small turret for a sentry were put up at a point opposite the cook-house, to defend the outer wall; but I do not advise that this or any other expenditure not absolutely necessary be incurred until the wishes of the Legislature are known in the coming Session of Parliament. Other matters required are the partitioning of the laundry and school-room, so as to ensure separation in the different departments of the establishment.

In summer the cells are unlocked at 6, A.M., and in winter at 7.30, A.M.;

SOUTH DISTRICT. *City of Limerick Gaol.*

and the lockings-up are held in summer at 7.30, P.M., and in winter at 4.30, P.M. The Governor attends the lock-up, and sees the prisoners are in their cells. The cells of the males are locked by the class turnkey, another assisting; and the females by the matron and her assistant. The Governor afterwards ascertains by challenge and personal inspection that the prisoners are in their cells and the fastenings secure. At 10, P.M., he makes his final rounds for the night. Two turnkeys patrol at night, one a permanent night watchman; the other one of the class turnkeys, who takes the duty in rotation. There is one tell-tale clock on the premises. The Governor states that he visits the gaol at late and unexpected hours during the night, generally about once in the week.

At 10, P.M., the keys are given up to the Governor, and are locked by him in an iron safe in his bed-room.

Gas has been introduced into the new buildings.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	24	–	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	2	–

The punishments in 1867 were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor. One, in 1866, was by a magistrate, a member of the Board.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking stones,*	20	Sewing, ...	4
Varnishing, ...	1	Knitting, ...	2
Carpentering work, . . .	2	Washing, ...	3
Total, . . .	23	Total, . . .	9

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour, ...	23	9
Sick, ...	1	–
Unemployed, ...	3	–
Discharged (before labour hours), . . .	1	–
Debtors (unemployed), ...	1	–
Lunatics, ...	–	1
Prison duties, ...	5	2
In care of lunatics, ...	–	2
Total in custody, . . .	34	14

Stone breaking has been found to a certain extent remunerative.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1864, . £23 4*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £10 10*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £20 7*s.* 0*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.	
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	M. –	F. 29	M. –	F. 9
Average daily number of pupils, . .	–	6	–	5
Number of days on which school was held, .	–	195	–	50

School-hours—from 12 to 2, P.M.

* Of the above number 18 were on tread-wheel for two hours.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

No secular school teaching was given to the males in 1866, or up to the period of my visit in 1867. Yet I am informed the Judge fiated the presentment to the clerk as schoolmaster at Summer Assizes, 1867, notwithstanding that it was not passed by the Town Council.

The Sisters of Mercy give religious and moral instruction to the Roman Catholic females on two days in the week, and to both male and female patients of that creed in the hospital.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Class 1—6 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice (made into stirabout), and ½ pint of newmilk. Class 2—5 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, and ½ pint of newmilk. Class 3—4 oz. of Indian meal, 1 oz. of rice, and ½ pint of newmilk.

Dinner.—Class 1—14 oz. of bread (made of second quality flour) and 1 pint of newmilk. Class 2—12 oz. of bread and ½ pint of newmilk. Class 3—8 oz. of bread, and 4 oz. for supper, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month get oatmeal gruel for dinner, in lieu of milk. All prisoners get oatmeal gruel for dinner on two evenings of the week, instead of milk.

Contracts.—Brown bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 3*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per cwt., 16*s.*; newmilk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 0*s.* 4*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 6*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864, . 2·61*d.* | 1865, . 2·81*d.* | 1866, . 2·82*d.*

The Chaplains report, in the tabular form recommended for their use, for the most part favourably of the quality of the provisions supplied. I found them good when I visited, but the Local Inspector sometimes observes faults, which he notes in his journal. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and found no just cause of complaint.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector pays much attention to his journal, which is very fully entered up. The Governor also keeps his journal with care and attention. The Chaplains and the Medical Officers have journals. The Local Inspector has introduced checks which will, it is hoped, prevent any irregularities in future. I found the various books neatly kept.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £1,428 12*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, . £1,367 19*s.* 2*d.* | 1866, . £1,444 14*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £27 17*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £31 0*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £31 18*s.* 5*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £4 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £2 8*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £1 12*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1864, . — | 1865, . — | 1866, . £1 15*s.* 7*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1864, . £134 15*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £164 14*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £156 18*s.* 3*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Extern Officers.			
Ambrose Hall, esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0
Very Rev. Dean Kirwan, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. Richard Scott, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Robert R. Gelston, M.D., Surgeon,	40	0	0
John B. Bouchier, Apothecary,	16	0	0
John Hurley, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	76	0	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Intern Officers.			
John O'Farrell, Governor,	180	0	0
Turnkeys: Edward Ryan,	43	4	4
Turnkeys: Robert R. Drought,	39	0	0
Turnkeys: James Walsh,	39	0	0
Turnkeys: John Ryan,	39	0	0
Turnkeys: Patrick Walsh,	39	0	0
Turnkeys: William Walsh,	39	0	0
Turnkeys: Terence Kinsella,	39	0	0
Margaret Fitzgerald, Matron,	45	0	0
Anne Gaynor, Assistant Matron and Schoolmistress,	40	0	0
Julia Sullivan, Hospital Nurse,	31	4	0

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	171	49
Chaplain, Established Church,	160	27
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	269	67
Surgeon,	138	29
Apothecary,	106	26

Hospital.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	7	10	11	6	13	3	3	2
No of days therein,	129	176	236	36	100	49	8	24
Average daily number,	·34	·49	·65	·10	·30	·13	·2	·6
No. of Deaths,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Cost of Medicine,	£30		£30		£30			—

The situation of the prison hospital has been a fertile source of disorder. Placed on the only passage from the male prison to the tread-wheel and the stone sheds, without proper separation of the sexes, with a common staircase for both male and female patients, and merely different wards for each—the nurse living in the hospital with her three children, one of whom is sixteen years of age, has hitherto rendered it impossible for the prison authorities to prevent some of the irregularities which have been proved to exist. But should the original plan of the architect be carried out all intercourse between the male and female inmates will be cut off; the present hospital can then be used for males, with an hospital sergeant in charge, but on no account should any member of his family be permitted to reside in the hospital.

The hospital building is far too large for the hospital requirements of the prison, but part of it might be used for stores or other purposes. It should be separated from the common passage, and a small exercising yard formed in which convalescents would be confined, so as to prevent the intercourse of the patients in hospital with the prisoners who pass backwards and forwards frequently during the day. Under present

circumstances, however, I do not recommend that this or any expense be incurred until legislation has been effected with regard to the county prisons of Ireland.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Alderman Peter Tait, D.L., Mayor.	Alderman T. M'Donnell, J.P.	Wm. Phayre, esq., J.P.
Alderman Laurence Quinlivan, J.P., High Sheriff.	Alderman John R. Tinsly, J.P.	Robt. M'Mahon, esq., J.P.
John Thos. M'Sheehy, esq., J.P.	Eugene O'Callaghan, esq., J.P.	Robert Roger, esq., J.P.
		Alderman Thos. E. Carte.
		Zachary Myles, esq., T.C.
		John Barry, esq., T.C.

The Board meets fortnightly on every second Friday, when business is transacted. The items of expenditure are examined, and creditors whose accounts are of a large amount are paid by cheques drawn in favour of each. The smaller sums are paid out of a sum of £50 placed in the hands of the Local Inspector to meet incidental expenses, whose accounts are audited at the subsequent meeting of the Board.

General Observations.

Charges having been brought by two dismissed turnkeys in the month of May, 1867, against the Governor, the Clerk, and other officers of this gaol, I was directed by the Executive, as Inspector-General of the Southern Prison District, to be present at and take part in the investigation by the Board of Superintendence which had been ordered under the 22nd section of the Act 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, by the Lords Justices to inquire into the alleged misconduct and the abuses stated to exist in the gaol. The investigation held under that order was presided over by Alderman Peter Tait, the Mayor of Limerick, who came from London expressly for the purpose. It was likewise attended by the High Sheriff and all the other members of the Board of Superintendence. That inquiry at which I assisted lasted for five days, from the 3rd to the 7th June inclusive. After it had closed I returned to Dublin; and on the 12th June the Board met to consider their report, which they forwarded to the Lords Justices with the evidence, and signed on their behalf by the Mayor as Chairman.

The following is the report forwarded by the Board :—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

The Report of the Board of Superintendence of the Gaol of the City of Limerick, on an inquiry held by them on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th June, 1867, pursuant to your Excellency's letter of the 21st day of May, 1867.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

The Board, with the assistance of Mr. Lentaigne, Inspector-General, having considered the evidence taken on the inquiry, and which we herewith submit to your Excellency, are of opinion on the several charges inquired into, as follows:

That the charges are disproved, and there has not been a falsifying of the entries made in the books, and which entries were correctly made.

That the Board are of opinion there was some laxity in the general discipline of the gaol, yet that it occurred in the old prison, and many of them occurred without the knowledge of the Governor and were not brought under his notice; but that since the remodelling of the prison and the Governor moving into his new house, those irregularities have not occurred.

That although the Governor did allow his brother-in-law and his children in his own apartments in the gaol before they left for America, yet from the peculiar nature of the case (see Mr. Hogan's evidence), and the Governor having obtained the leave of the Board to proceed with them to Queenstown to see them embark,

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we cannot attach much censure to him taking the circumstances into consideration; and as to the latter part of this charge the Board consider the evidence not reliable.

That the charges against Mr. Hurley, the Clerk, for being drunk, have been contradicted by the other officers of the prison; and although the school has not been kept for nearly two years this in a great measure occurred in consequence of the school-room in the old gaol having been taken down and the general alterations of the prison, and that Mr. Hurley does keep a grocery establishment to which there is as usual a retail spirit licence attached.

That porter was brought into the prison by one of the turnkeys (John Ryan) under a misapprehension, but he was not accompanied by a prisoner, and that the Governor had not any knowledge of it, this fact not being reported to him; and that the Governor did take the necessary precautions to prevent spirits being introduced into the cook-house through the windows, he having had them boarded up as soon as it was reported.

That the Governor did not employ a turnkey to nurse his children; and any attention bestowed on them by such turnkey was on going his rounds at night and of his own free will, without the orders of the Governor or his knowledge.

Charges 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.—That with regard to those charges we are of opinion they have been most satisfactorily disproved.

Charge 12.—That with regard to this charge the settle-beds and washing trough were removed by Mr. Hurley with the sanction of the Governor, the prison being at that time partly thrown down, and the Governor believing they were safe in his custody.

That the quantity of stirabout consumed in the Governor's house was of such a quantity as to be insignificant and only used by a sick child, an infant in arms, and the Board attach no importance to it.

That upon due consideration of the whole case—and one which the Board admit was of a most important character, taking into account the construction of the old prison, its alterations, and the frequent changes of prisoners from one part of the gaol to another, and the impossibility of keeping up regular and strict discipline, pending such alterations—the Board consider the ends of justice will be fully satisfied by the Governor being reprimanded; and as to Mr. Hurley, the Clerk, who has been an officer of the gaol for over thirty years, and to whose character most unexceptional reference has been borne, both in the evidence and certificate annexed, we submit his case for the favourable consideration of your Excellency.

All of which we submit to your Excellency, as our report, this 12th day of June, 1867.

(Signed), PETER TAIT, Mayor, Chairman.

There is one error in the first paragraph of the above report which I cannot pass unnoticed, as it might lead to a wrong conception of my duties as Inspector-General, with reference to the inquiry. The 22nd section of the Act 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, under which this investigation was held, enacts that "*The Inspector-General may be present and take part in such investigation and inquiry;*" but is silent as to his taking further action in the matter, and adds, "*The said Board of Superintendence shall report to the Lord Lieutenant their opinion on the said matter, and shall forward to the Lord Lieutenant a copy of the evidence taken by them; and it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant after he has received the said report and evidence, by writing under the hand of the Chief and Under Secretary for Ireland, to direct the said Board of Superintendence to remove or dismiss, &c., &c.*" The statute does not contemplate that I should interfere with the function of the Board when forming their opinion on the evidence. I therefore left Limerick after the conclusion of the inquiry, and several days anterior to the date of the report of the Board, and I did not in any way assist them in considering the evidence further than to explain to their chairman, the Mayor of Limerick, the opinion on the evidence which I had formed. I am not aware whether he communicated that opinion to the Board, but if so, it had no weight with them, and could not have assisted them in framing their report, which was in many points quite opposed to my views of the case.

The Mayor of Limerick and I were both of opinion that it was essential for the interest of the prison that several members of the staff should

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be removed, and some of the offices in the gaol recast. For that reason —when the Executive referred to the Inspectors-General for report, the various documents forwarded by the Board of Superintendence to the Lords Justices—it became my duty to point out the principal points in which I dissented from their report, as, making every allowance for the doubtful character of part of the evidence against the officers of the gaol, and the want of corroboration by unimpeachable testimony of some of the witnesses; yet enough was indisputably proved to inculpate almost every intern officer of the gaol, and the abuses which were admitted to have existed cast a grave stigma on those concerned in its management, with the exception of the present Local Inspector, through whose exertions the facts now brought to light were principally elicited, and I could not, after the most careful perusal of the evidence, discover grounds for the very great leniency displayed by the Board.

The Board of Superintendence having, contrary to the custom on all previous inquiries, admitted reporters belonging to the public press, and a full account of the proceedings each day having appeared in the local newspapers, it is unnecessary for me to refer to the disgusting details which were given in evidence; but I would submit the following suggestions for the conduct of the gaol in future:—

1st. The labour of the prisoners should as far as possible be applied to diminish the heavy burden which the cost of maintenance of the gaol imposes on the rates, amounting in 1866 to £1,444 14*s.* 5*d.*, being an average sum of £31 18*s.* 4½*d.* for each prisoner annually. Prison labour should not be given gratuitously to any of the members of the Board of Superintendence, a practice which, according to the evidence, has hitherto prevailed, but should be sold to the best advantage. The provisions of the 81st section of the Prisons Act evince how jealously the Legislature guards public property in these matters, and the Inspectors-General will see in future that this regulation is strictly adhered to.

2ndly. There should be but one entrance to the female prison, and the possibility of abuses arising from the proximity of the two prisons should be carefully prevented. The female prison is in my opinion much disorganized, and not subject to efficient control and supervision. The head matron is old, has been a great many years in the service of the Board, and should be superannuated. I understand that she performs little duty, and she does not hold her place as chief responsible officer of the female prison. The assistant-matron appears from the evidence also inefficient for discipline, and the Town Council did not, I understand, pass the presentment for her salary as schoolmistress, for the present year, school not having been regularly held. I am also informed by the Local Inspector that very little remunerative work is done by the female prisoners. It is of paramount importance that the new prison should be placed on a proper footing, and for that purpose it is essential that it be officered by efficient matrons, properly trained to discipline.

3rdly. A properly trained staff is equally demanded in the male prison; none of the officers in it appear to possess the knowledge necessary for an effective prison system. The Governor should be directed to visit Dublin for training at Kilmainham and Mountjoy, and a properly qualified and intelligent Chief Warder should be appointed to assist him in the management of the gaol; an Officers' Misconduct Book should at once be procured, and a rigid discipline, without favour to any person, should be enforced.

4thly. The storekeeper should not also be secretary to the Board, and keep the books and accounts of the gaol, as at present. The person who now fills the office is also salaried as schoolmaster, although no school has been held in the gaol for some years; by this arrangement all checks are lost. I am therefore of opinion that these offices should not be

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united in one person. The clerk might be schoolmaster and keep the books and accounts, but should have nothing to say to the contracts; one of the turnkeys might have charge of the stores, with sufficient checks over him. The Local Inspector is the proper officer to act as secretary of the Board of Superintendence. With the approved forms of books, if stock had been taken regularly, the enormous deficiency of meal and other articles noticed by my colleague (page 411, Appendix) in his report on this gaol for 1866, could never have occurred.

I have not entered into the details given in evidence for the reasons already mentioned, but I would observe that, contrary to the advice of the Inspectors-General, the Board handed over the conduct of this investigation to professional gentlemen employed on either side, by the dismissed turnkeys who brought the charges, and the officers implicated. The 22nd section of the Act 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, under which the inquiry was held, enacts "*Every officer, male and female, of any prison shall be removable, and may from time to time, as occasion may require, be removed by the Board of Superintendence of the prison to which they belong.*" Under that section the Board should, I conceive, have themselves held their investigation into the conduct of their officers; and as there was a dissentient opinion of at least one member of the Board, that opinion should have been recorded, and the statutable responsibilities of the members should not have been shifted on the Executive.

In conclusion I would observe that the alterations in the buildings will now soon be perfected. They have been made at a heavy cost to the city of Limerick, and it behoves the authorities of the gaol to complete their work, get rid of useless and inefficient officers, and to appoint an effective and properly trained staff in their place.

I have further to add that Mr. Hall, the Local Inspector, deserves credit for his vigilance in bringing to light the abuses disclosed in the evidence taken at this investigation, and also in detecting the excess in the issue of meal and other articles, as shown by the dietary book to which my colleague referred, at page 411 (Appendix), in his report on this prison for 1866. Mr. Hall has spared no pains in fearlessly sifting these charges to the utmost, yet he receives very inadequate remuneration (£60 a year) for the services which he renders as Local Inspector, notwithstanding that his predecessor, Captain Griffin, was paid £100 a year for the performance of the same duties.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

QUEEN'S COUNTY GAOL, AT MARYBOROUGH.—OFFICIALLY INSPECTED, 10TH MAY AND 4TH NOVEMBER, 1867.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Further Examination,	..	1	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	4	–	4	–	–	
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	16	2	18	–	–	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	41	10	1866,	15	12
1865,	35	18	1867 (day of Inspection),	16	2

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	1	1	1867 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	2
1865,	1	1	Day of Inspection,	–	–
1866,	1	2			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	5	–	Debtors,	6	2
Criminals,	218	81	Criminals,	175	46
Vagrants,	–	–	Vagrants,	2	–
Drunkards,	108	22	Drunkards,	42	19
Dangerous Lunatics,	6	1	Dangerous Lunatics,	2	2
Total,	337	104	Total,	227	69

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866 *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	3	1	6	–	2	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	3	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Bigamy,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Assaults,	60	8	66	12	34	6	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	13	1	8	–	9	–	4	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	20	2	10	–	12	1	–	
Other assaults,	8	1	–	–	3	–	–	
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	
Robbery and sacrilege,	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Larceny,	24	20	16	23	13	15	4	
Receiving stolen goods,	4	3	1	1	–	–	–	
Embezzlement,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	3	1	1	–	2	–	–	
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	
Other malicious offences against property,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Forgery,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Offences against the currency,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	
Riot, rescue, &c.	16	–	24	–	1	2	–	
Military offences,	5	–	4	–	4	–	–	
Under Poor Law Act,	4	10	4	7	3	1	2	
Other offences:								
Against the person (using threats),	3	2	1	1	1	–	–	
Against property with violence,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	
Against property, without violence,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Affecting the public peace (breach of peace),	4	4	11	12	12	8	–	
Breach of service, trespass,	24	5	11	7	16	4	–	
Having unregistered arms,	3	–	2	–	18	–	–	
Fenianism & treasonable practices,	2	–	10	–	21	–	2	
Crown witnesses,	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	
Total criminal class,	219	66	181	73	164	40	13	
Vagrancy,	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	
Drunkenness,	123	3	108	22	40	21	1	
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., c. 27),	8	1	6	1	2	2	–	
Debt,	7	–	5	–	6	2	2	
Remanded for further examination,	28	5	37	8	13	4	–	
Total,	389	75	337	104	227	69	16	

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Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	274	64	Once within the year,	208	44
	Twice ,,	15	8	Twice ,,	5	5
	Thrice ,,	5	1	Thrice ,,	1	–
	Four times ,,	2	2	Four times ,,	–	2
	Five times ,,	1	1	Five times ,,	–	1
	Eight times ,,	–	1	Eight times ,,	–	–
	Total,	297	77	Total,	214	52

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	26·5	10·4	—	18·886	4·779	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	65		31st March.	41		26th July.
Lowest ditto,	20		10th Dec.	10		30th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	56		17th April.	29		18th April.
Ditto of females,	16		5th July.	13		25th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	14		16th Sept.	5		30th Jan.
Ditto of females,	6		13th Jan.	–		9th Oct.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1867:—

26th January, 1860,	51	11th August, 1864,	64
20th December, 1861,	52	24th April, 1865,	64
1st April, 1862,	68	21st April, 1866,	65
28th April, 1863,	67	26th July, 1867,	41

Population, 90,650 inhabitants; area, 424,854 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions last six years:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Convictions,	70	58	133	75	100	70
Acquittals,	52	42	64	48	50	45
Total,	122	100	197	123	150	115

Committals of drunkards:—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	122	10	152	16	123	3	108	22
To bridewells of the county,	43	1	86	2	17	–	16	1
	165	11	208	18	140	3	124	23
Total,	176		226		143		147	

The preceding tables do not show a large amount of crime in this county, and during the ten months of the present year which have passed the number of committals for grave offences has been inconsiderable. With the exception of one case of rape, and three of stabbing, no committals for offences against the person, except ordinary assaults, appear on the calendar. I find recorded, however, 65 such cases (58 by males, and 7 by females,) 9 of which occasioned bodily harm, and

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13 were assaults on the police when on duty. There were 21 prisoners committed as Fenians during the year 1867, 2 of whom were under sentence when I visited the gaol; 18 others were arrested for having unregistered arms in a proclaimed district. The committals for crimes against property are few; none were for cattle stealing in 1867, and only 1 in 1866. One prisoner in each year was committed for breaking into a house: the committal for that offence in 1867 was of a woman. I find 44 (20 males and 24 females,) prisoners were committed for other offences against property in 1866, and 33 (18 males and 15 females,) in 1867.

When I inspected the gaol in November, but 5 males and 1 female were in custody for any of the classes of crime against property, and 4 males under sentence for assaults. Two males had been convicted of offences against the Poor Law Acts, 2 of Fenianism, an engine-driver for causing an accident on a railway, and a servant for breach of service agreement. These, and 1 drunkard, 2 debtors, and a female on remand for assault, constituted the entire population of the gaol.

Notwithstanding the small number of prisoners, two males in custody at the time of my visit were old offenders, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for larcenies and passing base coin, both of a class which I always regret to find under long sentences of imprisonment in county gaols, as they are irreclaimable for reformation under such circumstances, and invariably return, on their discharge from the gaol, to their former mode of life. I believe penal servitude to be much more efficacious for such prisoners.

As I have already observed, only two females were inmates of the gaol on the day of my inspection—both prostitutes—one for larceny, the other for a trifling assault. The average number of females in custody has been (deducting fractions) 4 daily since the commencement of 1867.

Juveniles.

Twelve male and 3 female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1866, but only 1 female juvenile was convicted during the year. She was sentenced to an imprisonment of one month. One of the boys was twice convicted, 2 were sentenced to one month's imprisonment, for periods of fourteen days, and 5 for seven days. Since the commencement of 1867, 8 males and 3 females were committed. One of the girls, eleven years of age, was not tried; two others were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each, one for leaving service, the second was convicted with her mother of stealing potatoes. The offences of the boys who were in custody in 1867 were also of a trifling nature, viz., stealing bog stuff, assaults, and trifling larcenies.

Lunatics.

But few lunatics are committed here; yet, although the District Lunatic Asylum is built close to the gaol, 4 insane persons (2 males and 2 females) were lodged in custody since the commencement of 1867, and 7 in 1866. None were inmates of the gaol at the time of my visit, and recent legislation will prevent the intrusion of these patients on prison discipline in future.

Debtors.

Six male and 2 female debtors were in charge in 1867, two of whom occupied the gaol at the time of my visit. Five (males) were committed in 1866. No offenders against the revenue laws were in custody in 1866 or 1867.

No escape was attempted from the gaol in either of the years 1866 or 1867. SOUTH DISTRICT.

From a return furnished to the Prison Office, it appears that in summer unlock is held at 6 A.M., and the prisoners are locked for the night at 6 P.M. In winter the prisoners are unlocked at daylight in the morning, and are locked up at dusk. The Governor or his assistant sees every prisoner in his cell at night, and the head turnkey, with the turnkey of the class, examine every cell after the locking-up, when the locks and fastenings are ascertained to be secure. At 10 P.M., the gaslights, except those opposite the tell-tale clocks, are extinguished. The night patrol comes on duty at 9 P.M. Two watchmen keep the watch on the outside; first watch from 9 P.M. to 1 A.M.; second watch, from 1 A.M. until morning unlockings. There is no watch kept in the interior of the prison. There are two tell-tale clocks placed along the beat of the patrol, whose duty it is to peg them regularly on their rounds. *Queen's County Gaol.*

The keys of the prison are kept by the Governor in his bedroom at night.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Bakery,	1	–
Yards,	13	5	Store Rooms,	2	1
Day Rooms,	8	4	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	4	4	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells not less in size than 9 feet long by 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	91	20	Lavatories,	12	10
			Baths,	2	1
			Privies,	4	4
			Water-closets,	4	3
Cells to contain three persons,	7	–	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms,	2	2
Chapel,	1	–	Pump,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	–
Workshops,	10	4	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Worksheds,	12	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–
Kitchens,	2	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.	*Male Clothing.*	In use.	In store.	*Female Clothing.*	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	135½	40	Shirts,	55	–	Shifts,	53	–
Sheets, pairs of,	105½	–	Jackets,	71	–	Jackets,	49	–
Rugs,	179	–	Vests,	31	–	Petticoats,	50	–
Hammocks or Cots,	30	–	Trowsers,	70	–	Aprons,	45	–
Bed-ticks,	120	–	Caps,	60	–	Neckerchiefs,	51	–
Bedsteads,	84	–	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	12	–	Caps,	120	–
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	18	–	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	22	–

Separation is strictly enforced with all criminal prisoners in the gaol, both males and females; but, as has been observed in former reports, the buildings could not, without considerable expense, be made to meet the requirements of an effective prison system. The prison consists of four separate wings, each in charge of a turnkey, who lives in the building, and being without supervision by superior authority, it would be impossible to prevent irregularities in the different sections if the officers in charge were corrupt; at the same time I have no reason to imagine that such is the case, and I am informed by the Governor that he has full confidence in his staff.

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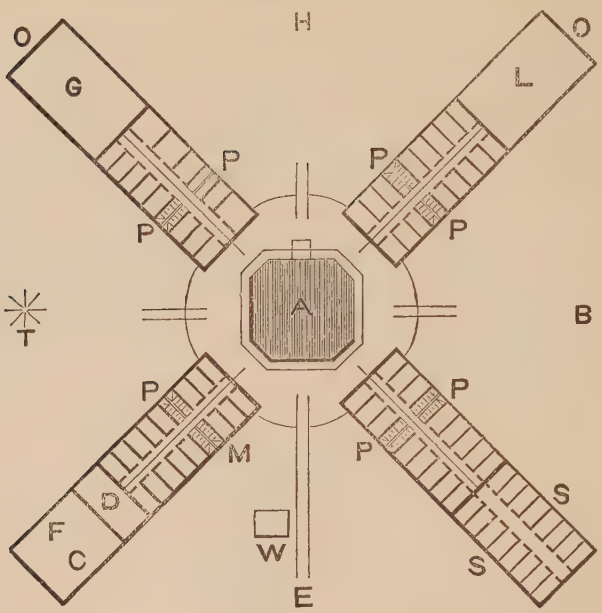
Plan.



A, Governor's house; B, Matron's house; C, carpenter's shop; D, store; E, entrance; F, forge; G, turf yard; H, hospital; I, coal yard, store, and bath; M, marshalsea; O O, solitary cells; P P P, old prisons; S, separate prison; T, tread-wheel; W, watch-house.

On both the occasions when I made my inspection during the present year I found the gaol in a creditable condition of cleanliness and order as on former occasions. The buildings are all in sound repair, free from damp, properly ventilated, and the prison clothing and bedding sufficient for present requirements. Some of the blankets are thin for winter use, but the Board of Superintendence have ordered a large supply of new blankets. The stock of sheets is ample.

The heating apparatus of the male prison was under repair at the time of my visit in November, and the fire was not lighted, but I am informed that when in order it answers the purpose intended. As the 7th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act directs that a fire should be lighted for ten hours in the day, from 1st October to 1st May, in the prison, and at such other times as the Board of Superintendence shall deem necessary, the heating apparatus of a gaol should always be overhauled before the commencement of winter in each year, in order that the provisions of the Act may be complied with. Under the 9th rule of the same section of the Act "all prisoners shall have "free access to the bath in their respective parts of the prison, at all "reasonable hours;" and in accordance with which section baths, with hot and cold water supply, have been put up in the prison, a requirement often wanting in other gaols.

The gaol is amply provided with water from a stream, which passes also to the county infirmary. It is conveyed from a distance of two miles, and a well, 34 feet deep, with a jumper hole at bottom, increasing the depth by 10 feet, gives an additional supply for the use of the gaol. The cistern over the tread-wheel is capable of containing 12,500 gallons, whence the water is distributed to the different sections of the prison.

The sewerage appears good, and discharges itself into an open drain outside the prison bounds in a field adjoining.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	2	2	Dark or Refractory Cells,	3	–

These punishments were all inflicted by the Governor, on his sole authority, but subsequently sanctioned by the Board of Superintendence.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-wheel, 4 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Shoemaking,	2	–
Tailoring,	1	–
Brushmaking,	1	–
Matmaking,	2	–
Spinning and Knitting, and Washing,	–	2
Total,	6	2

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	4	–
Industrial labour,	6	2
Sick,	2	–
Debtors (unemployed),	2	–
Prison duties,	2	–
Total in custody,	16	2

The cistern for the supply of water to this gaol, which is placed over the tread-wheel, is filled in two hours by the labor of the prisoners at the wheel. They work for a period of three hours daily, but one hour is allowed for intervals of rest.

Some industrial works are carried on, but the few inmates in custody prevent a large amount of profits being realized by their labour.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1864, . £12 15*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £12 18*s.* 7*d.* | 1866, . £11 19*s.* 1*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1866. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	153	51	62	41
Average daily number of pupils,	18·5	8·3	6·5	3·5
Number of days on which school was held,	256	256	213	213

School-hours.—Males, 1½ to 3 P.M. Females, 1½ to 3 P.M.

The schools of this gaol are in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education. Their Inspector reports, July, 1867:—"The "teacher is probationary, and his method of teaching his school fair, so "far as limited and short attendance will permit. Proficiency limited, "prisoners so very ignorant, and committals for such short periods. The "school registry is properly kept." Of course with only two females (prostitutes) in the gaol, no school can be held for that sex.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk; Females, 7 oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—Males, 14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk; Females, 12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint milk.

Juveniles.—For Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. For Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint soup or gruel; and 4 oz. bread for Supper.

N.B.—Adults receive—Males, 1 oz., and Females, ¾ oz., oatmeal in gruel, when term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., £1; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 1½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.*; coal, per ton, £1 2*s.* 6*d.*; turf, per 126 boxes, £8 10*s.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.* 4*d.*; candles, per doz. lbs., 6*s.*; soap, per cwt., £1 7*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1864, . 2·28*d.* | 1865, . 2·48*d.* | 1866, . 2·09*d.*

I found the quality of the food good on the day of my visit, and the Chaplains generally report favourably of the provisions sent for the use of the prisoners by the contractor, who, however, does not appear always to furnish his supply at a proper time, as I found entered in the "Provisions Report Book" on four days in the present year, "Provisions could not be seen." On a few occasions the milk is reported to be thin, poor, or middling. I questioned all the prisoners in custody; no complaint was made to me except by a few, who complained that the food they received was not sufficient; it is, however, according to the dietary table. One prisoner under a long sentence of fifteen months, stated that he had applied to the medical officer on the subject, and I observe in the journal of that officer a memorandum respecting this man. He states—"*The prisoner does not complain of illness or disease, but only of weakness. I do not see any reason for deviating from the prison rule.*" On this subject the 72nd section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, directs that "*The surgeon shall prescribe for all prisoners who have need thereof, and shall order such sustenance and other articles as may be necessary, which sustenance and other articles shall be provided by the Local Inspector.*" The same section directs that the surgeon *shall examine the state of health of the prisoners under his care*, and he is the only prison officer who can order such *sustenance* if required. The responsibility, therefore, rests with him to see that no injury results to the health of the prisoners from a dietary framed during the famine years, and at a period when danger existed that crime would be committed for the mere purpose of obtaining food in gaols.*

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts appear to be well and carefully kept in this gaol. All those prescribed by the orders of the Queen's Bench are in use, but some of the forms are not printed. Printed forms are supplied at a cheap rate by Mr. Thom, the Government printer, and it would save the time of the officers to use them.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1864, . £1,328 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £1,351 10*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £1,370 10*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1864 . £26 1*s.* 10½*d.* | 1865, . £29 7*s.* 4¾*d.* | 1866, . £36 15*s.* 9·93*d.*

* As this report was passing through press I perceive, by a report from the Governor of the gaol, that a large increase of diet had been ordered for this man.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1864, . £5 12*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £2 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £2 13*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1864, . £190 7*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £226 3*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £162 3*s.* 0*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
John Hay Moore, esq., Local Inspector, ...	60	0	0
Rev. John M. Hobson, Protestant Chaplain, . .	40	0	0
Rev. John J. Taylor, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	40	0	0
Thos. Pilsworth, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Resident.			
James Young, Governor, .	200	0	0
David Weir, Deputy Governor, ...	70	0	0
Thomas Cobbe, Gate Porter,	35	0	0
Abraham Case, Turnkey, .	35	0	0
Robert Bryan, *Weaver*, . .	35	0	0
William Sythes, *Matmaker*, .	35	0	0
James Heenan, *Mason*, .	32	10	0
Thomas Heenan, *Schoolmaster*, . . .	30	0	0
James M'Dowell, Watchman,	30	0	0
Thomas Higgs, ditto. .	27	10	0
Mary Anne Sythes, Matron,	21	0	0
Mary Anne Nichools, ditto, .	21	0	0
Anne Dawson, Nurse, . .	21	0	0

Vacancies.

Henry Dawson, Turnkey, superannuated 10th March, 1867.
Thomas Higgs, Turnkey, appointed 10th March, 1867.
Richard Connor, Turnkey and Schoolmaster, resigned 5th April, 1867.
Thomas Heenan, Turnkey and Schoolmaster, appointed 10th August, 1867.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	145	138
Chaplain, Established Church, .	169	143
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	154	136
Physician and Surgeon, . .	204	208
Apothecary, . . .	147	114

Hospitals.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	26	3	27	6	21	6	18	2
No. of days therein, .	839	73	510	140	252	136	307	21
Average daily number, .	2·3	0·2	1·39	0·38	0·69	0·37	1·	·068
No. of deaths, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine, . .	£3 15*s.* 4*d.*		£2 7*s.* 2*d.*		£9 17*s.* 9*d.*		—	

The hospital accommodation belonging to this gaol is ample. The wards are large and well ventilated, with water-closets attached. There are baths with hot and cold water in the hospital.

Board of Superintendence.

Viscount De Vesci.	Lewis Moore, esq.	Robert G. Cosby, esq.
George Adair, esq.	Major Carden.	Robert Staples, esq.
William W. Despard, esq.	Sir A. J. Walsh, bart.	Matt. H. Franks, esq.
R. S. Hawkesworth, esq.	Thomas Kemmis, esq.	Henry White, esq.

The Board holds its meetings on the second Wednesday of each month, when the salaries of the inferior officers and other liabilities are discharged by drafts drawn in favour of the different creditors. Small accounts are settled by the Governor, who produces receipts at next meeting of the Board. The salaries of the superior officers are paid by presentment at Assizes.

South District.

Queen's County.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the defects of these very faulty minor prisons, as the subject has been already so frequently referred to in former reports of Inspectors-General. I fully concur in the opinion expressed by my colleague in his report for 1866, that they are useless and unfit for the purpose intended, and that another effort should be made by the local authorities to have them closed.

State of Bridewells.

—	Borris-in-Ossory.		Stradbally.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	18	17	14	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	4	1	5	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	15	2	3	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	–	3	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Borris every second Saturday.		Fortnightly at Stradbally, on every second Saturday.	
Committals,	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly entered.		Correctly entered.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair, except flagging in day-room for males.		In good repair.	
Security,	Yards insecure.		The exercising yard very insecure.	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms, one with two beds; three cells, and one exercising yard, with one privy for prisoners of both sexes.		One day-room, and three cells below, and one room, with two beds, upstairs; only one yard, with one privy (double), for the prisoners of both sexes.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient for accommodation; one blanket thin.		Some blankets thin from wear; only one sheet on most of the beds; the remaining stock of sheets under repair; a few additional pairs should be provided.	
Water,	A pump on premises, in good order.		A good force pump in yard for use of the bridewell and water-closets of the court-house.	
Sewerage,	None; a cesspool.		None; a cesspool.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but damp.		Clean and orderly, but damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	Females, 4½*d.*; males, 5*d.*		6*d.* for prisoners of both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£25.		£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	1st August, 1867.		10th May, 1867.	
Remarks,	One female in custody for trial at Petty Sessions. This woman's name is nine times on the registry within the last twelve months for workhouse offences and larcenies. Local Board formed.		No prisoners in custody. Local Board formed.	

BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County.

Bridewells.

—	Abbeyleix.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	31	11
Of whom were Drunkards, .	7	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	4	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	1	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Abbeyleix on every second Saturday.	
Committals, ...	Regular.	
Registry, ...	Correctly entered, except that further examination is sometimes entered in column headed crime.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	A leakage in roof; under contract for repair. The wall of the yard in a dilapidated condition.	
Security, ...	Very insecure. The bars in the windows of the cells could be cut with a frame saw in a very short time, and the wall of the yard behind is low and shaken, with cracks, and could be crossed without difficulty.	
Accommodation, . . .	Four cells, and one day-room, with a borrowed light; for prisoners of both sexes only one privy, which is in passage to yard; only one yard for all prisoners, and it is insecure, so that there is no place for prisoners to take exercise.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient, except that there is only a supply of one pair of sheets for each bed; when any are in the wash there is not a pair for each bed.	
Water, ...	A pump on premises; used also for water-closets in court-house, and in good order.	
Sewerage, , ...	None; a cesspool at back of privy very offensive; and, as privy is under same roof as house, very unhealthy.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	Females, 4½*d.*; males, 5*d.*	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.	
Date of Statutable Inspection, .	17th October, 1867.	
Remarks, ...	No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING) GAOL, AT NENAGH.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	–	3	–	–	–
For further Examination,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	13	1	14	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	13	3	16	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	41	5	46	–	–	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	25	19	1866,	35	7
1865,	32	18	1867 (day of Inspection),	41	5

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1867 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	2	Day of Inspection,	1	–

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	11	1	Debtors,	4	–
Criminals,	254	71	Criminals,	235	60
Vagrants,	1	7	Vagrants,	1	1
Drunkards,	114	45	Drunkards,	89	27
Dangerous Lunatics,	13	11	Dangerous Lunatics,	15	10
Total,	393	135	Total,	344	98

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	2	–	6	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	4	–	1	1	1	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
Bigamy,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	130	9	42	6	49	12	14	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	52	3	38	4	11	–	2	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	16	–	17	5	–	–	–	–
Other assaults,	9	–	30	8	6	4	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	6	–	6	1	–	–	1	–
Robbery,	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	2	–	8	–	2	1	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny,	28	32	25	14	24	9	3	2
Receiving stolen goods,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	–	52	–	8	–
Other malicious offences against property,	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the Currency,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	8	–	2	–	5	–	1	–
Military offences,	2	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	4	9	5	4	3	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	4	1	4	2	–	–
Against property, with violence,	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	–	2	–	9	4	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	20	5	4	4	9	9	3	–
Leaving service,	2	–	–	–	7	1	1	–
Prostitution,	–	26	–	14	–	12	–	2
Crown witness,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Fenianism,	24	–	23	–	2	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	329	96	225	65	200	56	38	5
Vagrancy,	2	11	1	7	1	1	–	–
Drunkenness,	118	24	114	45	89	27	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., c. 27),	14	7	13	10	15	10	1	–
Debt,	14	1	11	1	4	–	1	–
Remanded for further Examination,	–	–	52	7	35	4	1	–
Total.	477	139	416	135	344	98	41	5

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

		From 1st January to 31st December, 1866. M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.* M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	304	72	279	69
	Twice ,,	22	6	15	1
	Thrice ,,	6	2	4	1
	Four times ,,	1	3	–	3
	Five times ,,	1	–	1	–
	Six times ,,	–	–	1	2
	Seven times ,,	1	3	–	–
	Eight times ,,	–	–	1	–
	Eleven times ,,	–	1	–	–
	Total,	335	87	301	76

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866. M.	F.	Date.	From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection. M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	39·9	10·4	—	41·61	9·22	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	70		21st Jan.	104		10th May.
Lowest ditto,	32		16th Oct.	23		1st Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	55		27th Jan.	88		13th May.
Ditto of females,	20		28th July.	20		19th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	25		16th Oct.	17		15th May.
Ditto of females,	4		26th Dec.	4		1st Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867 :—

7th February, 1860,	74	22nd January, 1864,	73
25th April, 1861,	92	4th November, 1865,	89
28th March, 1862,	127	21st January, 1866,	70
25th April, 1863,	85	10th May, 1867,	104

Daily average last five years (omitting fractions) :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867 (ten months).
Males,	51	34	44	39	41
Females,	22	16	14	10	9

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Convictions,	68	79	51	85	85	96	55
Acquittals,	45	76	46	13	76	80	70
Total,	113	155	97	98	161	176	125

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Committals of drunkards :—

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.
To the Gaol, .	133	16	137	26	112	17	118	24	114	45	89	27
To the Bridewells of the County,	349	54	332	51	371	43	447	50	332	51		
Total, . .	482	70	469	77	483	60	565	74	446	96		
	552		546		543		639		542			

Population—males, 53,136; females, 55,330; total, 108,466 inhabitants.

On the day which I selected for my inspection 45 males and 5 females of all classes were in custody. Thirty-five males were under sentences of imprisonment; 7 for periods varying from two years to nine months, 9 for six months, 5 for three, and 14 for one and two months each. One female, an old offender, had been sentenced for twelve, and another for three months, both for larceny of clothes; the remaining 3 females in custody were committed as prostitutes in default of bail, or to be imprisoned for one month with hard labour.

On analysing the crimes of the convicted male offenders in custody I find only 4 were against property, while 27 were of the class of white-boy offences, treason-felony, assaults, and riot. The only other offenders in custody were—one man, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for having arms in a proclaimed district, one for six months for perjury, and three convicted of illegal fishing, leaving service, and travelling without a railway ticket. Three males, however, were for trial; one for murder, one for rape, and a third for Fenianism.

The sad results of the treasonable conspiracy which prevails show themselves in the preceding tables for males, and the small amount of female crime as well as the few offences against property, evince how completely the crime in this district is due to the cause which I have named.

The following memorandum by the Governor explains how the duties of un-lock and lock-up are carried out:

At unlock the head warder delivers the keys to the warder in charge of each section of the prison; when the numbers are found correct, the keys are replaced in the safe. He then examines the buildings, the tell-tale clocks, and the boundary wall.

At 10 o'clock, A.M., he accompanies the Governor and inspects each occupied cell, doors, bolts, locks, and window bars, daily.

The Local Inspector on his visits, under the 13th rule of the 109th sec. of the Prisons Act, is invariably accompanied by the Governor or head warder.

It is the duty of the warder in charge to examine the bed, bedding, locks, bolts, and bars of the cells in his section daily, and to certify in his report for the day that he has performed this duty. At 5 o'clock, P.M., the head warder again delivers the keys to the respective warders; the prisoners fall in and pass under the general supervision of the Governor and head warder; the persons of each prisoner are searched, and they are locked into their cells by the warder of their division. The head warder then takes the keys and the dockets showing the numbers in custody; he examines the locks, and ascertains the presence of each prisoner in his cell, after which the keys are again deposited in the iron safe. The "State of Lockings-book" is subsequently signed by the warders, and the dockets transferred to the officer on evening duty, who

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

is relieved at 9, P.M., by the night-watch, to whom those dockets are handed over.

At 10 o'clock, P.M., the head warder in company with the night patrol visits each cell in which a prisoner is confined, again checks the locks of the cells and ascertains the presence of each individual; he then locks the outer gates and hands the keys to the Governor; he subsequently visits the prison at late and unexpected hours during the night. In the absence of this officer the Governor performs the duty.

The tell-tale clocks are now well protected against tampering—a precaution peculiarly necessary, an attempt having been made to open them by false keys; and only very lately the wards of a key were found in the case of one of the clocks. I may add, that in another prison the head warder told me that he found the night watchman asleep at night and the clock duly pegged for all the hours until morning.

Old offenders are often here detected by means of photography, which is successfully carried out in this prison, and a record is kept of each case; but a returned convict, in the gaol at the time of my visit, under a sentence of one month's imprisonment, could not be identified as such previously to conviction because he was sentenced by the magistrates sitting in petty sessions, at Templemore, before he had been committed to the gaol. This man, in 1855, received a sentence of four years' penal servitude for cattle stealing.

Lunatics.

The insane here are kindly treated and receive a generous diet by order of the Medical Officer. One prisoner, committed as dangerous, was in custody at the time of my visit. I found him standing in the yard of his class in an almost cataleptic state, his hat off although it was raining, and there was much difficulty in removing him into the building for shelter.

Twenty-three lunatics were committed as dangerous in 1866, and twenty-five previously to inspection in 1867; but as the Act, 1st Vic., cap. 27, under which the insane have hitherto been committed to gaols, is now repealed, it is unnecessary for me to dwell on the subject.*

* As this report was passing through press, the following circular was issued by the Chief Secretary for Ireland to Magistrates, giving directions how in future lunatics apprehended as dangerous are to be dealt with:—

CIRCULAR TO MAGISTRATES THROUGHOUT IRELAND.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
30*th December*, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,

1. I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to request your special attention to the 9th and 10th Sections of the Act passed in the last Session (30 & 31 Vic., c. 118), altering the Law relating to the custody of Dangerous Lunatics and Dangerous Idiots in Ireland, the principal provisions of which are as follow:—

2. The 9th Section abolishes, from and after the 1st January, 1868, the committal of Dangerous Lunatics or Idiots to Gaols and substitutes their removal, under a Warrant by two Justices, to the District Lunatic Asylum

3. The person brought before the two Justices must be proved, to their satisfaction, to have been "discovered and apprehended under circumstances denoting "a derangement of mind, and a purpose of committing some crime for which, if "committed, such person would be liable to be indicted."

4. The Justices are to call to their assistance the Medical Officer, or, if there be more than one, the nearest available Medical Officer, of the Dispensary District in which they shall be at the time; and if there shall not be any such Medical Officer available, then the nearest available Medical Officer of any neighbouring Dispensary District, who shall examine such person without fee or reward.

5. If the Medical Officer certifies that the person is a Dangerous Lunatic or

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One prisoner, criminally committed in custody for larceny, is subject to epileptic fits; and I have remarked that epilepsy is a disease very frequent amongst offenders of all classes.

Juveniles.

Seven male juveniles and one female under ten years of age were committed to this gaol in 1866; one of the boys and the girl were acquitted and discharged. The six remaining boys were summarily convicted before the magistrates sitting at petty sessions and sentenced—3 to imprisonment for two months, 1 for one month, and 2 for fourteen days. Since the commencement of 1867 a like number of juveniles have been committed. The girl and one of the boys, who is under ten years of age, were sentenced to be sent to a Reformatory school at the end of their imprisonment as a punishment in the gaol. The mother of the little boy is in the workhouse, and his father is a drunkard, who has been more than once in custody here.

No offender against the excise laws was committed in 1867; one (male) was in custody in 1866.

Debtors.

Four males arrested for debt were inmates of the gaol in 1867. One was in charge at the time of my visit. Eleven males and one female were committed in 1866. There is no marshalsea in this gaol for female debtors, who are placed in a section of the female prison or in the hospital.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	4	Bakery,	1	–
Yards,	10	7	Store Rooms,	12	2
Day Rooms,	7	4	Laundries,	–	2
Solitary Cells,	4	–	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Lavatories,	8	4
			Baths,	12	8
			Privies,	19	9
Single Cells of larger size,	35	15	Water-closets,	3	–
Single Cells of smaller size,	114	18	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	13	3	Reception Room,	1	–
Number of Beds in such rooms,	14	2	Pumps,	3	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	5	Wells,	2	–
Chapels,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank Mill,	1	–
Workshops,	2	–	Other machines for hard labour,	1	–
Worksheds,	4	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–
Kitchens,	4	1			

Dangerous Idiot, the Justices may, by Warrant under their hands and seals, direct that the person be taken to the District Lunatic Asylum.

6. Any relation or friend may take the Lunatic or Idiot under his own care and protection, if he shall enter into sufficient recognizance for his or her peaceable behaviour or safe custody, before two Justices of the Peace, the Chairman of Quarter Sessions of the County or a Judge of one of the superior Courts.

7. The words quoted from the Act in paragraph 3 are identical with those in the 10th section of 8 and 9 Vic., c. 107; and as instances have occurred of committals being made under that Act, where there was no evidence of a purpose of committing any indictable offence, I am to urge the importance of a strict observance of this as well as the other directions of the present Act. It is possible that the applications to Magistrates for Warrants may be numerous, but as each institution is constructed for only a limited number of patients, care should be taken that the power of committal to a District Lunatic Asylum should only be exercised in respect of persons who, in the opinion of the Magistrates, would be likely, if left at large, to commit acts of violence and crime.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

MAYO.

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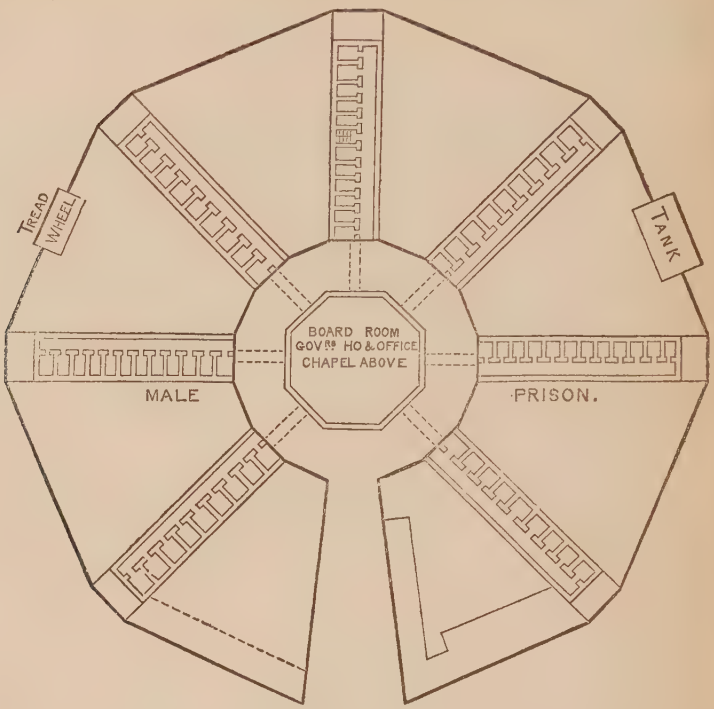
Plan of Male Prison.



The size of each cell in the blocks is far below that required for the occupation, with safety to health, of a prisoner in separation, which is stated by the Royal Sanitary Commissioners to be an area of at least 600 cubic feet of space, so that these cells unaltered can never be used for separation under the Act 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44. As, however, a new Prison Bill will be introduced in the next session of Parliament, I do not recommend any change to be made or expense incurred until the wishes of the Legislature are ascertained. The female prison is constructed on a much better principle, and it could, at a small expense, be made suitable for separation under that Act.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	167	76
Sheets, pairs of,	176	54
Rugs,	202	41
Hammocks or Cots,	28	–
Bed-ticks,	189	32
Bedsteads,	196	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	194	19
Jackets,	45	22
Vests,	78	3
Trowsers,	87	49
Caps,	71	24
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	131	62
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	96	66

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	50	44
Jackets,	60	–
Petticoats,	48	18
Aprons,	60	132
Neckerchiefs,	43	8
Caps,	80	60
Stockings, pairs of,	59	49
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	30	29

I found the gaol buildings, on my inspection, in which I was accompanied by the Local Inspector and Governor, in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness; they were all in sound repair, well-ventilated, and two sections of the male prison, numbers 3 and 5 are

properly heated. The remaining sections of the male prison are only used when the blocks of cells which are heated have not accommodation for the number of male prisoners in custody.

Gas-light is supplied to the cells of one section of the prison only, and it is extinguished at 6, P.M., after lock-up.

I found in store an ample supply of prison clothing, including shoes, made in the prison, and some good rugs, blankets, and bedding. A few of the bedticks and blankets, now in use, are old and worn; but they will be replaced by new ones after the annual taking-of-stock in December, when those which are found unfit for bedding will be condemned. At present an extra blanket is supplied to every prisoner during the winter, by order of the Surgeon. In the female prison, at the time of inspection, workmen were employed replacing the pipes for heating it, which had been injured by the frost of last winter and spring; boilers, on an improved principle, were being substituted for the old saddle boilers formerly in use. This work should have been finished at an earlier season of the year, before the statutable time for lighting fires in the prison had commenced.

The old punishment cells have been removed and the building altered into a bath-house, on one side for males the other for females; a plunge bath and shower bath with hot and cold baths have been placed in each. At the time of my visit, the five female prisoners in custody were employed in the laundry, which is stalled. The drying-room is not artificially heated, but is stated to be sufficient, as so few female prisoners are in custody. There is also a good drying yard for the clothes washed during the summer months. There is an ample supply of good water to this gaol; and the sewerage is stated to be effective.

The locks are of the best description, procured lately from the first maker in England; and the Governor takes every precaution to render the gaol, as far as in him lies, fit for the safe custody of prisoners. A few years since the prison was very insecure, and the locks of so inferior a description, that (I am informed) any person could pass out of the prison bounds at night, with the ordinary key supplied to every officer of the gaol. In this as in other points great improvements have been made, which I clearly perceive on each succeeding inspection of the gaol; yet, as I have observed in former reports, the associated system in force here is contrary to the fundamental principle of prison discipline, now established as the basis of legislation in every state in Europe, and Pérenger, in his work "De la Répression Pénale," observes—"*Not only is the association of ordinary prisoners an insurmountable obstacle towards their reformation, and causes the corruption of those subjected to its influences, but likewise political prisoners, banded together by their common misfortunes, have organized, when so in association in prison, some of the most fearful revolutions which have ever shaken society.*"

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells, . .	6	1	Dark or refractory cells, . .	13	3
Stoppage of diet, . . .	–	–	Stoppage of diet, . . .	2	–
Total, . .	6	1	Total, . .	15	3

All the above punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, who duly submits to the Board for approval at its next meeting, the punishment book in which they are recorded.

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Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Treadmill,	33*	—
Laundry,	—	3

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shoemaking,	1	Laundry,	1
Tailoring,	1	Nursing,	1
Matmaking,	1		
Stone-breaking,	1		
Brushmaking,	1		
Cooking,	1		
Total,	6	Total,	2

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	33	3
Industrial labour,	6	2
Debtors (unemployed),	1	—
Lunatics,	1	—
Total in custody,	41	5

Every artisan committed to the gaol is usefully employed at his trade. Shoemaking and tailoring are carried on. I saw some excellent mats and brushes which had been made by the prisoners. The mats sell at 6*d.* per lb., bas brushes, at 1*s.* 4*d.*, and fibre brushes, at 1*s.* 6*d.*

As provisions are now supplied by contract, neither the oven nor grinding-mill is used. The females are principally employed at washing, and some cleaning the prison.

In August, 1867, one prisoner fell off the tread-wheel and was hurt; yet the Medical Officer carefully examines all prisoners sentenced to hard labour, and gives a list to the Governor of those he considers should be exempted.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1864, . £21 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £13 19*s.* 8*d.* | 1866, . £16 8*s.* 9*d.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	129	42	121	—
Average daily number of pupils,	25·3	6·5	28	4
Number of days on which school was held,	214	256	214	168

School hours.—Males, from 4 to 5 o'clock, P.M.—Females, from 10 to 11 o'clock, A.M.

Secular instruction is here given by the Clerk, who is also school teacher. The schools are in connexion with the National Board of Education, and are visited by their Inspector. Doctor Samuel Browne, the Inspector of the district, reports, 25th October, 1867 :—

"The teacher is fairly qualified—of good character; and the course of instruction embraces the most important subjects in primary education—viz., reading, writing, arithmetic, and writing from dictation. The short time allowed to school business

* These 33 males, shown at punitive labour for two hours, are afterwards employed during the remainder of the day at industrial labour, under the six different headings as arranged.

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does not admit of a more extended course. Those who have been any considerable time in prison have made good progress. Of the whole number present about sixty per cent. are able to read fairly, and about the same per-centage are able to write fairly on paper from dictation. The proficiency in arithmetic is not so good, as it requires a longer time and a greater exertion of intellect to acquire a knowledge of arithmetic than any of the other subjects. On the whole the school is efficiently conducted."

With reference to the female school he observes—

"I found this school temporarily suspended in consequence of the small number of female prisoners at present in the gaol. It has been closed since the 17th instant, and will be re-opened when the number of prisoners increases."

The schools are occasionally visited by the Chaplains of the gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

1st Class.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.

2nd Class.—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk.

3rd Class.—Males and Females under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Prisoners sentenced to less than one month, get gruel, or vegetable soup, in lieu of milk for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 7½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4lb. loaf, 6½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 11½*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; coal, per ton, £1 4*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per ton, £2 10*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 6*d.*; candles, mould, per lb., 6½*d.*; ditto, dips, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, white, per cwt., £1 8*s.*; ditto, crown, per cwt., £1 3*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1864,	2·28*d.*	1865,	3·34*d.*	1866,	3·16*d.*

The Governor daily checks the items in Dietary Book, which he initials. The Local Inspector compares the monthly issue of provisions and the stores, with pass-books kept by contractors.

The Medical Officer frequently orders a change of diet for prisoners who require it. Lunatics are given tea, meal, and potatoes. The Chaplains report on the quality of the food provided, which is generally good. A few exceptions have been taken to the bread, which, however, when not equal to sample is always returned and a better description procured. I questioned all the inmates of the gaol on the day of my inspection, no complaint was made by any except that the quality of the food supplied was not sufficient.

Books and Accounts.

The Local Inspector keeps a journal, besides which he reports in writing to the Board monthly and oftener should any special occurrence happen.* The Chaplains and Surgeon keep journals and record their visits. The Governor also in his journal, in which he enters the routine occurrences of the day, marks in red ink, for particular observation, every matter deserving special notice. Stock is taken at the end of every month by the head warder. The various registries of discipline and finance in this gaol appear to be carefully kept, and I have every reason to believe that this department of the establishment is satisfactorily conducted.

* These reports are on loose sheets of paper and are not preserved. They should be in a book and kept amongst the records in the office.

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Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1864, . £2,418 3*s.* 1*d.* | 1865, . £2,258 8*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, . £2,302 7*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1864, . £44 15*s.* 7·5*d.* | 1865, . £36 2*s.* 8·4*d.* | 1866, . £41 17*s.* 2·68*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1864, . £23 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £1 0*s.* 6*d.* | 1866, . 17*s.* 0*d.*

Amount repaid out of Consolidated Fund for maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1864, . £172 8*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £218 4*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £209 17*s.* 10*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
Michael Head, esq., Local Inspector, . . .	100	0	0
Rev. W. B. Chester, Protestant Chaplain, . .	50	0	0
Rev. M. Cleary, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	50	0	0
George Frith, esq., M.D., Surgeon, ...	60	0	0
Thomas Spain, Apothecary,	25	0	0
Resident.			
W. S. Minchin, esq., Governor,	250	0	0
William Wills, Head Warder,	80	0	0
Henry Coe, Clerk, . .	50	0	0
Warders. John Duffy, *Tailor*, .	40	0	0
Warders. Wm. Roberts, *Painter*,	40	0	0
Warders. Edward Greene, *Miller*,	40	0	0
Warders. James Buggle, *Carpenter*,	40	0	0
Warders. Henry Young, *Mat-maker*,	40	0	0
John Boyd, Night Watch, .	40	0	0
Eva Duggan, Matron, .	48	0	0
Catherine Alcock, Assistant-Matron. . . .	24	0	0
Eliza Field, Laundress, .	24	0	0

Vacancies and Appointments.

Michael Long, Clerk and Schoolmaster, resigned. The services of Honora Purtill, Assistant-Matron, and Thomas Pike, Shoemaker, have been dispensed with. Henry Coe appointed to the office of Clerk and Schoolmaster.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, ...	154	163
Chaplain, Established Church, . .	203	177
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	142	149
Surgeon, ...	169	118
Apothecary, ...	152	140

In March, 1867, the gatekeeper warder was fined *three pounds* by Board of Superintendence, it having been ascertained that he had introduced spirits into the gaol.

Hospitals.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	8	17	4	1	1	–	2	1
No. of days therein, .	303	329	72	21	7	–	67	44
Average daily number, .	·82	·88	0·2	0·1	–	–	$\frac{67}{319}$	$\frac{44}{319}$
No. of deaths, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Cost of medicine, . .	£8 9*s.* 7*d.*		£7 2*s.* 3*d.*		£7 0*s.* 11*d.*		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to day of inspection in 1867, and at what dates :—

One, Margaret Kennedy, died 19th December, 1866.

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No prisoner was in hospital on the day of inspection; and here, as in some other county gaols in Ireland, a separate hospital appears almost unnecessary; very few prisoners are ever placed in it, and with our present superior knowledge of the means to guard against the effects of contagion the hospital wards need never be in an isolated building, but attached to the main buildings for each sex, so as to avoid the insecurity caused by the present system. One male only was in hospital "for diarrhœa" in 1866, and two males and one female previously to the 15th November, in 1867. One female was found dead in her cell in December, 1866. This was the only death in the gaol for some years. She is stated to have died of disease of the heart. There are no water-closets in the hospital. The wards, however, are suitable and properly ventilated.

Board of Superintendence.

John Bayley, esq., J.P., *Chairman.*	B. W. Holmes, esq., J.P.	J. R. Minnett, esq., J.P.
Major Dundas, J.P.	John Going, esq., J.P.	H. O. Saunders, esq., J.P.
Major W. Gason, J.P.	William Ryan, esq., J.P.	R. H. Falkiner, esq., J.P.
W. H. Carroll, esq.	Caleb Going, esq.	Sir Wm. Osborne, bart.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business on the first Saturday of the month, when all liabilities are discharged, and the salaries of inferior officers paid. The drafts are drawn in favour of each creditor. The superior officers are paid half-yearly by presentments at assizes.

Bridewells.

I have again to repeat the opinion expressed in reports of former years by my colleague and myself, that some of the bridewells in this Riding of the county are unnecessary. In this opinion we are strengthened by the resolution of the Board of Superintendence passed at spring assizes, 1865, in which they recommend the abolition of four of these minor prisons as unnecessary. The following extracts taken from my report in 1865 refer to some of the defects of the bridewells of the Riding which still exist:—

"1st—The bridewell at Templemore is wanting in almost every requirement for a prison. This bridewell cost for maintenance in 1864 £70 10*s.* It is but seven and three-quarters of a mile by rail from Thurles, where there is an excellent bridewell.

"2nd—The bridewell at Borrisokane is unfit for a place of detention for prisoners, and the accommodation for the keeper in it is wretched; there is but one room for his family, which must answer for bed-room, sitting-room, servants' room, and kitchen. The bridewell cost the county in 1864 £39 9*s.* 8*d.*, although the sum expended for the support of prisoners during the year was only £1 1*s.* 6½*d.* This bridewell is distant ten miles from the county gaol.

3rd—Roscrea bridewell is within eighteen miles and three-quarters by rail of the county gaol at Nenagh. It is ill-contructed, and would require an expenditure to make it secure. It cost the county in 1864 £60 for maintenance.

During the past year, 1866, the bridewell at Templemore cost for maintenance £60 10*s.* 3*d.*, that at Borrisokane, £46 5*s.* 7*d.*, and Roscrea bridewell, £62 16*s.* 2*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding).

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

——	Templemore.		Roscrea.		Borrisokane.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	163	20	147	55	36	13
Of whom were Drunkards,	75	7	101	17	22	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	68	10	28	10	7	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	17	5	17	4	1	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often,	Borrisoleigh, fortnightly, on Mondays; weekly, on Wednesdays; Town Commissioner, same day.		Weekly, on Mondays.		Fortnightly.	
Committals, whether regular,	Some committals for crimes other than drunkenness, &c., on remand to this bridewell.		Regular.		Regular; a female, for breaking windows in workhouse, kept on remand from 16th March to 3rd April, 1867.	
Registry,	Correctly drawn.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Building in sound repair, except the woodwork of one window and one door; some panes of glass broken by a lunatic should be repaired; painting is required, and walls of yards to be dashed.		In bad repair; plaster off walls, which have cracks; some of the woodwork unsound; all wants painting.		In fair repair.	
Security,	Sufficient.		Yards not sufficiently secure.		Not sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room, and two cells with two beds in each, and one cell with one bed; females, day-room, and two cells each with one bed.		Day-room and three cells for prisoners of each sex; the stairs very dangerous for prisoners, who sometimes fall and hurt themselves.		One yard, one day-room, and cell for each sex of prisoners—a bed in each day room. Keeper's apartments quite inadequate.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Supply sufficient, but some blankets worn and in holes.		Sufficient for accommodation.	
Water, how supplied,	By metal pump in yard, for males.		None on premises.		By good pump in yard for males.	
Sewerage,	An open cesspool outside wall has a bad smell.		None; an open cesspool in the yard.		None; a cesspool cleared through the building.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly.		Tolerably clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly, but damp in winter.	
Cost of dietary, per head, per day.	4½*d.* for males; 3½*d.* for females.		4*d.* for males; 3½*d.* for females.		3½*d.* for males; 3*d.* for females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£35.		£35.		£35; allowance for washing, stationery, &c., £2 2s.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.	
Statutable Inspection,	3rd September, 1867.		31st July, 1867.		8th June, 1867.	
Remarks,	Although I made my inspection on the evening of the fair day no prisoner was in custody. Local Board formed.		One female in custody. Local Board formed.		No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Newport.		Thurles.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	45	2	255	71
Of whom were Drunkards,	20	–	114	27
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	4	1	74	15
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	–	32	8
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often,	Fortnightly, on Tuesdays.		Weekly, on Thursdays; Commissioners sit on Wednesdays.	
Committals, whether regular,	Regular.		Some committals for crimes other than drunkenness, or on remand to this bridewell.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair.		In good repair.	
Security,	Sufficient, with care.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and four cells; females, day-room and three cells. Keepers apartment three rooms above stairs Kitchen and hall below.		Two very good day-rooms and twenty cells, two for drunkards. All windows very small. Ventilation imperfect.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Sufficient, except sheets.	
Water, how supplied,	By good pump in front yard.		Ample; a forcing pump in good order.	
Sewerage,	A good sewer.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of dietary per head per day.	4*d.* for males; 3½*d.* for females.		4½*d.* for males; 4¼*d.* for females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£35.		£50.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.		None.	
Statutable Inspection,	8th June, 1867.		4th April, 1867.	
Remarks,	Three male prisoners in custody. Local Board formed.		Local Board formed. Twelve male prisoners in custody. A gratuity of £10 was awarded to the bridewell-keeper by the Board.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING) GAOL, AT CLONMEL.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 3RD APRIL, 14TH, 15TH, AND 16TH OCTOBER, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	53	–	53	1	–	1
,, Larceny,	–	2	2	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	8	–	8	1	–	1
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	14	15	29	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	29	3	32	2	–	2
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	4	2	6	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	6	3	9	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	1	–	1
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	120	27	147	5	–	5

Juveniles in Custody on days of Inspection.

On 3rd April—one male, aged 14 years, convicted of riot at election, and sentenced to imprisonment for six weeks; two ditto, aged 15 and 16 years, for trial, charged with Fenianism.

On 14th October—two males, aged 11 and 13 years, convicted of larceny—one sentenced to an imprisonment of six months for stealing from a garden.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	60	35	1866,	106	19
1865,	53	29	1867 (day of Inspection),	120	27

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	4	3	1866,	1	–
1865,	–	–	1867 (day of Inspection),	1	–

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Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867, (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	6	–	7	–	–	–	1	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	3	–	–	1	–	1	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	100	52	94	17	13	3	9	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	14	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	3	–	7	–	–	–	1	–
Other assaults,	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	1	5	2	–	–	1	2
Robbery,	2	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	–	4	–	3	–	2	–
Larceny,	49	49	47	51	15	19	10	16
Receiving stolen goods,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	–	1	–	2	–	2	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	8	3	5	2	2	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	7	1	3	–	–	–	1	–
Forgery,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	9	–	6	2	54	3	26	3
Military offences,	3	–	3	–	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	14	6	24	10	2	–	1	–
Other offences:—								
Against the person,	1	1	–	2	1	–	–	–
Against property without violence,	18	9	3	2	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	35	95	44	60	5	17	–	4
Soliciting on the streets,	–	20	–	4	–	–	–	–
Leaving employment,	1	2	3	1	1	–	1	–
Unregistered arms,	5	3	3	–	1	–	–	–
Fishery Laws,	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Habeas Corpus,	–	–	48	–	7	–	8	–
High Treason,	–	–	–	–	52	–	52	–
Lodging House Act,	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	297	247	326	157	165	44	118	27
Vagrancy,	15	5	9	1	1	2	1	–
Drunkenness,	270	123	193	85	45	22	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	6	2	4	1	–	–	–	–
Debt,	13	2	6	–	2	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	66	29	104	34	15	3	–	–
Total,	667	408	642	278	228	71	120	27

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	2	2	1867 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	–
1865,	2	3	Day of Inspection,	1	–
1866,	6	2			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	–	Debtors,	2	–
Criminals,	382	191	Criminals,	180	47
Vagrants,	9	1	Vagrants,	1	2
Drunkards,	193	85	Drunkards,	45	22
Dangerous Lunatics,	4	1	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	594	278	Total,	228	71

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.		M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	452	110	Committed	Once within the year,	216	39
	Twice ,,	47	20		Twice ,,	5	7
	Thrice ,,	9	9		Thrice ,,	–	2
	Four times ,,	2	4		Four times ,,	–	3
	Five times ,,	–	6		Five times ,,	–	–
	Six times ,,	–	1		Six times ,,	–	–
	Seven times ,,	1	–		Seven times ,,	–	–
	Eight times ,,	–	2		Eight times ,,	–	–
	Nine times ,,	–	1		Nine times ,,	–	–
	Ten times ,,	–	2		Ten times ,,	–	–
	Fourteen times ,,				Fourteen times ,,		
	Total,	511	155		Total,	221	51

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	70·54	23·97	—	60·02	25·05	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	128		18th March.	166		16th March.
Lowest ditto,	64		19th Sept.	57		29th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time	107		28th March.	141		16th March.
Ditto of females,	38		17th Oct.	32		11th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time	39		2nd Oct.	32		18th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	13		21st June.	22		1st March.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867:—

2nd June, 1860,	138	7th February, 1864,	118
30th December, 1861,	144	8th November, 1865,	101
6th February, 1862,	159	18th March, 1866,	128
4th July, 1863,	127	16th March, 1867,	166

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County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Convictions, . .	76	105	86	113	72	85	78
Acquittals, . .	16	32	32	38	39	21	31
Total, . .	92	137	118	151	111	106	109

Daily average numbers in custody:—

	1863.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867 (up to 3rd April.)
Males, . .	85	69	56	49	70	60
Females, . .	32	36	26	24	23	25
Total, . .	117	105	82	73	93	85

Committals of drunkards:—

	1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol, . .	240	54	199	54	195	48	377	111	270	123	193	85
To the Bridewells of the County, .	601	129	754	76	589	90	668	97	864	99	669	122
	841	183	953	130	784	138	1,045	208	1,134	222	862	207
Total number of individuals committed,	1,021		1,083		922		1,253		1,356		1,069	

The averages of males which in 1864 and 1865 had diminished, again increased during the past and present years, caused by the number of members in this district of the insane and mischievous conspiracy which has agitated the country. The averages of females have varied only in a slight degree during that period. On my different visits in the months of April, September, and October of the present year, but few debtors were in custody, but amongst the criminal prisoners in April, 61 committed for treasonable practices were in charge, several of whom were afterwards convicted of High Treason. Besides these 61 prisoners, 41 males and 18 females were under sentences passed at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, and 22 (15 males and 7 females) summarily convicted before Magistrates at Petty Sessions, being altogether 83 offenders under punishment. The following were the periods of the sentences of the prisoners in custody in April:—

	M.	F.
Sentenced to imprisonment for two years, ...	6	3
" " eighteen months, ...	1	—
" " twelve months, ...	6	5
" " six months, ...	5	4
" " shorter periods, ...	40	13

The following were the sentences of those in charge in October:—

	M.	F.
Sentenced to imprisonment for two years, ...	7	3
" " twelve months, ...	13	5
" " six and under twelve months,	7	4
" " shorter periods, ...	13	9

Six males were sentenced to penal servitude in 1865, and 9 in 1866; 1 male was executed for murder in 1866.

The large number of drunkards (male and female) committed within this riding, is, I understand, attributable to the many military depots within the district.

Of the 146 prisoners in charge criminally committed, on the day of my visit in April, 1867, 35 (17 males and 18 females) had been committed for offences against property; the vast majority, however, were

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for riot, disorder, and assaults, in addition to those taken in open rebellion at Ballyhurst.

The females principally belonged to the class of prostitutes, guilty of assaults, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct, so frequent in towns occupied by military garrisons. One woman, M. O'B., sentenced to five years' penal servitude at the Spring Assizes just previous to my visit, had during the last four years spent about two years and a half in the gaol, constantly recommitted for periods varying from forty-eight hours to six months.*

Juveniles.

Twenty-three male and 3 female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1866. On all my visits I found male juveniles in custody; 1 in October, sentenced to imprisonment for six months, for stealing apples from a garden, was, when I made my inspection, under punishment for disorderly conduct.

Lunatics.

Few insane persons are committed to this gaol as dangerous, as there is sufficient accommodation in the two asylums at Clonmel for all lunatics belonging to the district; only 5 were so committed in 1866; nevertheless I found 1 female belonging to this class in custody, when I visited in October, showing the necessity for the recent legislation on the subject. In 1866, 2 male prisoners, criminally committed, became insane while under sentence of imprisonment in this gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	24	–	Worksheds,	27	–
Yards,	13	1	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	5	–	Store Rooms,	2	–
Single Cells, not less in size than 9ft. long, 6ft. wide, 8ft. high — 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundries,	1	1
			Drying Rooms,	2	2
			Lavatories,	4	–
Single Cells of larger size,	39	–	Baths,	2	1
Cells to contain three persons,	57	–	Privies,	14	1
Sleeping Rooms,	6	4	Fumigating Room,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	25	35	Reception Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	10	4	Pumps and Wells,	10	1
Chapel,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Room,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	3	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.	*Male Clothing.*	In use.	In store.	*Female Clothing.*	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	147	112	Shirts,	116	73	Shifts,	25	45
Sheets, pairs of,	147	117	Jackets,	58	102	Jackets,	25	17
Rugs,	147	67	Vests,	58	76	Gowns,	25	17
Hammocks or Cots,	40	80	Trowsers,	58	63	Petticoats,	25	72
Bed-ticks,	147	152	Caps,	58	62	Aprons,	25	17
Bedsteads,	107	321	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	58	54	Neckerchiefs,	25	21
						Caps,	25	57
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	25	47

* The following are the periods of the sentences on this woman in addition to the time she spent in the gaol on remand or for trial:—

	Months.	Days.
In 1863. For assault,	6	0
In 1864. Six convictions for assaults, attempt at suicide, and drunkenness,	9	9
In 1865. Four convictions for assaults and drunkenness,	4	11
In 1866. Two convictions for assaults, &c.,	10	0
	23	20

In 1867, she was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for attempting to set fire to the gaol.

The following is the ground plan of the new male prison :—

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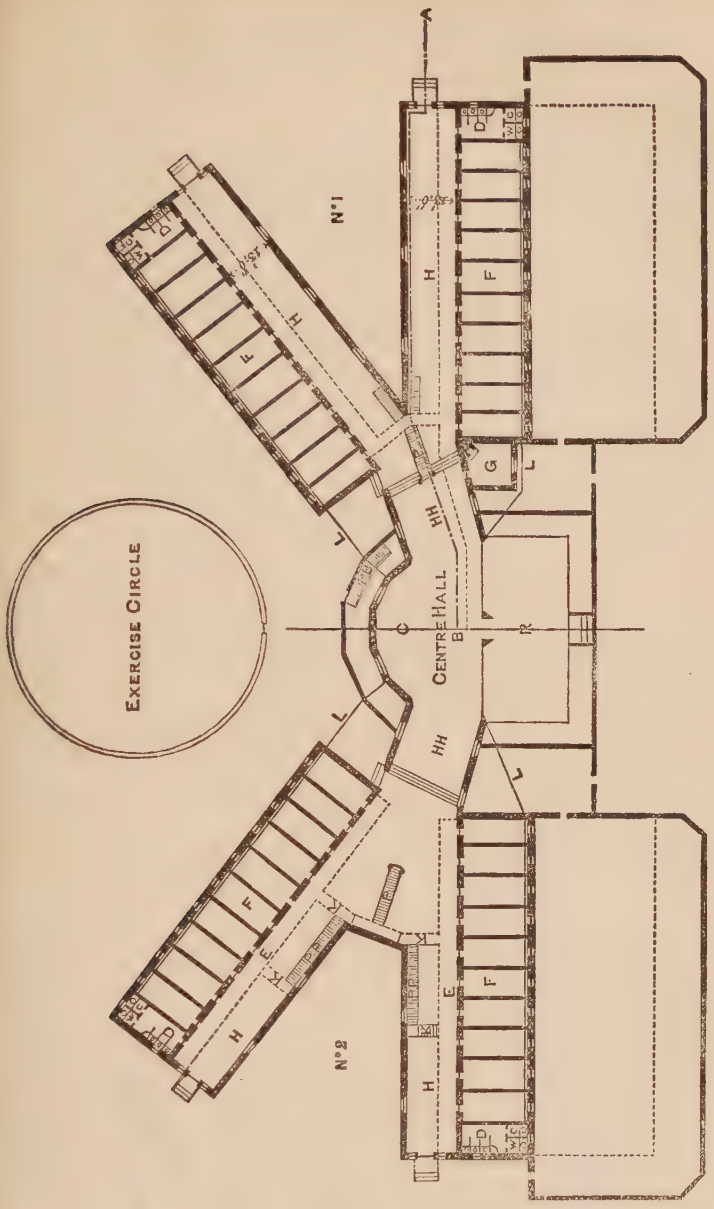

B, central hall; C, heating apparatus and coal stores under this point; D, lavatories; E, galleries; F, separate cells; G, office; H, corridors open to roof; K, stairs and bridge; L, heating pipes; R, Governor's house.

In the course of an inquiry by the Board of Superintendence into the circumstances of an escape of a prisoner committed for complicity in the treasonable conspiracy of Fenianism from the old prison belonging to this gaol in 1867, it became necessary that a ground plan of the entire premises should be prepared in order to show the position

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of the new and the old buildings, and the various weak points of the gaol. I have consulted with the Local Inspector and the Governor how the defects which came to light during that investigation can be best remedied with economy and efficiency, and I append to this report a copy of the plan then made, as it will explain the arrangements which we recommend for adoption.

From the large number of prisoners in custody after the outbreak in March, 1867, it became necessary for me to visit this gaol in the beginning of April, when I gave the necessary certificate as to the fitness of the cells in the new prisons (129 for males and 59 for females) for occupation by prisoners. I found the cells then dry, well ventilated, and of a size sufficient for health, the bells and appliances for communication with the officers in order, and I have since tested the heating apparatus, which works well. At the time of my visit, the Board had under consideration the arrangements for artificially lighting the cells, and since then they have adopted the suggestions of the Medical Officer (Dr. Hemphill), which are found to answer the purpose intended. According to the arrangement which he has suggested, the combustion of the gas instead of deteriorating the air in the cells rather improves the draught, and consequently the ventilation. As this method of lighting the cells may be adopted elsewhere, I annex the following extract taken from Dr. Hemphill's report on the subject:—

"Clonmel Gaol, May 3rd, 1867.

"The having gas jets in the interior of the cells without any protection from the prisoner, and without any contrivance for carrying away the products of combustion, I consider highly objectionable for the following reasons:—

"1stly. The exposed pipe affords very great facility to a condemned prisoner to commit suicide by hanging, if so disposed.

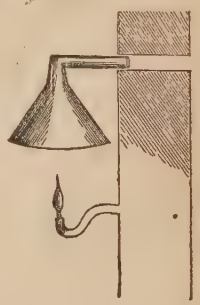
"2ndly. The prisoner has the power of consuming a very large quantity of gas, by simply removing the burner and replacing it, without fear of detection.

"3rdly. It gives him the means of setting fire to the furniture or woodwork of his cell.

"4thly. He can put out the gas in the neighbouring cells by blowing into the pipe; this may be attended with danger to life, if the inmate of the cell happens to be asleep, and the gas-cock be accidentally left open.

"5thly. A large quantity of the atmospheric air of the cell, probably more than 100 feet, will be deprived of its oxygen, and consequently unfitted for human respiration, besides giving off products of combustion calculated to impair the remaining air of the cell.

"No comparison can be instituted between the cell of a prisoner and a private apartment lighted by gas, the constant opening of doors, and large proportionate size of the latter, and the frequent exit of its inmates to a purer atmosphere outside, prevents to a large extent the injurious influence to which a prisoner is necessarily subjected.



"If in the original laying of the gas pipes, the plan of having a tunnel through the wall, and the gas jet fixed outside the cell with a tin reflector behind it, had been adopted, it would have obviated all the preceding objections, and could have been accomplished for less money than the present gas fitting cost, but as, on account of the unusual thickness of the walls, it could not now be done without considerable expense, we have had one of the cells altered on a plan which, if it does not obviate all the previous objections, will remove those that affect the health of the prisoner. This plan, as shown in the diagram annexed, consists in passing a tube about two inches in diameter through the wall of the cell, about twelve inches above the gas flame, and placing a galvanized iron funnel, whitened on the inside, to act as a reflector, six inches above the light, and communicating by means of a bent arm with the ventilating tube in the wall. This funnel will carry all the heated vitiated air into the large space outside the cell, and will at all times act as an efficient ventilator.

"W. D. Hemphill, M.D., F.R.C.S.I."

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I found this prison on all the occasions when I visited it very clean, orderly, and sufficiently supplied with bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing. The sewerage is stated to be good, and the supply of water, which is abundant, is obtained from a spring well on the premises, from which it is pumped by the power of the tread-wheel into a large tank placed on the roof of the old house of correction, whence it is distributed to all parts of the establishment. The new laundry for males is nearly completed, except that the contractor has yet to put up the fixtures for the drying closet, but the washing troughs, which are furnished with rollers for wringing the clothes after having been scoured, are in daily use. In this laundry the washing of sheets and clothing for the barracks is carried on, and it is a source of considerable profit, amounting last year to £101. Another laundry for women lies at the back of the female prison, in which prisoners of that sex wash for the public at remunerative prices. The laundry building is 124 feet long and 20 in breadth, but the drying-room is merely a room with a stove in the centre.

My colleague, in his report in 1866, has called attention to various points in which the new prisons are insecure; at the time of my visit in October of the present year, these were being strengthened, but the main security of a prison depends on the vigilance of the officers, and there are few gaols out of which a prisoner of activity and intelligence cannot effect his escape if the staff neglect their duty.

There are three main principles which should never be lost sight of by persons having the custody of male prisoners—1st, no officer should live or take his meals in the corridors or halls in which are the cells or prisoners; 2nd, a turnkey should always remain on duty in the prison as a policeman on his beat during the night as well as the day; and 3rdly, a bell should communicate from the central hall with the apartments of the Governor.

The outside boundary wall of this gaol is most insecure, sheds being built against it on the outside in Mr. Tobin's yard, Mr. Grubb's timber yard, the yard of Mrs. Herne's hotel, and in other places trees grow close to that boundary wall in gardens of the town, and walls separating those gardens abut against it.

The old solitary cells which were in a ruinous condition, and likewise some old walls which incumbered the grounds have now been removed. A coal store has been made in one of the yards belonging to the old prison, a laundry in another, and a cinder depot in a third.

I would call attention to the fact that male prisoners are permitted to bring coals weekly into the female prison. This is objectionable. I pointed out in 1865 how the defect could be remedied. Under no circumstances should males be allowed into the female prison. If barrowing of coals into it is necessary, the work should be done by the female prisoners. The following is an extract from my report in 1865, on this subject:—"A window should be opened into the boiler-room, which is now quite dark, and a small coal store should be formed adjoining, with a shoot for coals leading into it from the outside, so that coals need not be brought through the central hall into the interior of the prison.

I regret to observe that some expense has been incurred in the erection of a tank and in fixing other appliances connected with the tread-wheel in the centre of the old prison. It is most undesirable that prisoners should be removed from the eye of superior officers; and under the present arrangement prisoners subjected to hard labour must be brought through the labyrinth of the old prison buildings every time they go to

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work. The same objection holds to the cook-house, which is far away from the new prison in which the prisoners are now confined.

I do not advocate unnecessary expense to be incurred after the large outlay that has been made, but the boiler or steaming apparatus of the prison kitchen might be transferred without cost, by prison labour, to one of the buildings near the new prison so as to obviate the last-mentioned objection. I have made some suggestions to the Local Inspector, to be submitted to the Board which, if adopted, will remedy various other defects which I have pointed out.

Photography is in use in this gaol, and the Governor himself takes photographs of such criminals as he suspects to be old offenders.

Unlock is held at six, A.M., in summer, and at seven, A.M., in winter; and lock-up at six, P.M., at all seasons of the year. Hitherto the Governor merely opened the doors of the corridors in the morning, and the class officers unlocked the cells without the supervision of a superior officer; an improved arrangement will, however, be made in future, which must tend to the security of the prison; but I would observe that the sheds and houses, as well as trees and walls which abut the boundary wall of this gaol makes it peculiarly unsafe, a very long ladder merely fastened with a chain and padlock lies along the outside of the boundary wall in a lane open to the public, and large windows reaching to the ground at either end of the new gaol, makes the inspection hall as a lantern, and in case of an attack at night, an armed man from without could shoot every officer on duty in the prison without the possibility of retaliation. Another matter to which I would wish to call attention is that the two gate lodges and entrances from the street, are a great source of insecurity to the prison, by the division of responsibility which is caused by the arrangement.

I feel it to be my duty to call attention to a very objectionable practice which has been permitted here. I allude to the members of families of officers being allowed to reside in the centre of the prison. Abuses have already arisen from this cause, and I would urge the Board to put an end to so very faulty an arrangement. None of the families of officers, except of the Governor and gate porter, should reside within the enclosure, and even they should never be permitted to wander about the grounds.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	57	10	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	3	1

One woman was eight times punished in 1866.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour

Tread-mill, 34 Males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shoemaking, . . .	3	Washing, ...	12
Carpentering, . . .	1	Needlework, . . .	9
Tailoring, ...	4		
Scouring, ...	10		
Total, . . .	18	Total, . . .	21

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Summary.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punitive Labour, . .	34	–	Discharged (before labour hours),	5	–
Industrial Labour, . .	18	21	Debtors (unemployed), .	1	–
Sick, . . .	5	–			
Unemployed, . . .	57	6	Total in custody, . .	120	27

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1864, . £146 19*s.* 0½*d.* | 1865, . £158 3*s.* 8*d.* | 1866, . £162 9*s.* 5½*d.*

Notwithstanding the extensive alterations in the buildings, which must have interfered with the profitable employment of the prisoners, there were but three gaols in Ireland during the last three years whose profits returned as realised by the labour of the inmates, amounted to an equal or greater sum than in this gaol.

Return of Works for Year ending the 31*st December*, 1866.

Trade.	Stock, December 31, 1865.			Expenditure.			Sales.			Stock, December 31, 1866.			Profit.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Shoemakers, .	17	1	3½	34	14	2	43	12	0	19	0	6	10	17	0½
Weavers, . .	6	2	0	—			3	7	6	3	8	0	0	13	6
Tailors, . .	34	1	11	13	12	3	35	11	0	17	0	0	4	16	10
Firewood (cutting),	12	8	7	0	13	9	9	5	0	4	13	7	0	16	3
Scouring (by men),	3	17	1½	100	12	3	202	15	3½	3	4	5	101	10	4
Plain work, . .	9	11	7½	48	14	1½	37	13	4	10	17	3½	10	4	10½
Washing, . .	7	19	2½	49	13	6	82	16	6	7	9	8½	32	13	6
Carpenters, . .	13	0	9	—			—			13	0	9	—		
Tinmen, . .	1	12	9	—			2	0	9	0	9	1½	0	17	1½
Stonebreakers,* .	0	15	7	—			—			0	15	7	—		
	106	10	10	248	0	0½	437	1	4½	79	18	11½	162	19	5½

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	42	–	6	–
Average daily number of pupils, . . .	5·9	–	2·7	–
Number of days on which school was held, .	190	–	7	–

School-hours—Males, 10 to 12, A.M.

This department is not satisfactory. The Inspector of National Schools remarks :—"26 June, 1867. There is no regular course of instruction in the schools. There is no time-table ; no order observed in the instruction. The actual business of instruction appears to be conducted by a man who is undergoing imprisonment for larceny. I consider the instruction given at present is scarcely of any value." A competent teacher should be placed over the school. Teaching is an art which like every other business or profession cannot be learned without a proper training. As the prison schools are in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, there would be no diffi-

* Stonebreaking has not been found remunerative.

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culty in obtaining a competent teacher by application to the Secretary of the Board.*

It has been suggested to erect stalls in the central hall for the pupils, this might be done according to the plan proposed, but they should be close to the wall, so as not to intercept the view.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Third Class—5 oz. of meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of bread and ¾ pint of new milk. Third Class—8 oz. of bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Supper.—Third Class—4 oz. of bread.

Gruel in lieu of milk twice a week.

Extras to Lunatics.—Males—7 oz. of bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—6 oz. of bread and 1 pint of new milk. Meat three times a week to male and female lunatics.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 7½*d.*; brown, per 4lb. loaf, 6½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; coal, per ton, 18*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1864, . 2·75*d.* | 1865, . 2·57*d.* | 1866, . 2·91*d.*

I found the quality of the provisions supplied to the prisoners, on the days when I visited the gaol, sufficiently good, and the Chaplains who report in the tabular form directed for their use, state that the supply furnished by the contractor is always satisfactory. Some complaints were made to me by the prisoners on the day of my visit, that the quantity of food given was not sufficient, but it was according to the preceding scale of dietary. Prisoners in the cells of the new prison also complained that the whitewash of the walls had affected their eyes, and the medical officer has had the walls coloured a pearl colour, which is found to be an improvement.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1864, . £2,667 10*s.* 4½*d.* | 1865, . £2,381 4*s.* 10*d.* | 1866, . £2,920 8*s.* 7½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1864, . £30 16*s.* 7½*d.* | 1865, . £30 18*s.* 11·83*d.* | 1866, . £30 11*s.* 9*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1864, . £6 6*s.* | 1865, . £18 5*s.* | 1866, . £5 6*s.*

* As this report was passing through press, a communication was received from the Local Inspector that turnkey Edmond Power, who formerly held the situation of schoolmaster in the gaol, and who is stated to be properly qualified, has been re-appointed by the Board to the office.

Sums repaid by Consolidated Fund for maintenance of certain classes of prisoners in the years—

1864, . £337 10s. 5d. | 1865, . £319 1s. 3d. | 1866, . £346 1s. 3d.

The books and registries in this prison, have always been found on the visits of the Inspectors-General, for many years, as far as could be judged, to be well and neatly kept. They appeared to me to be so when I inspected them, but I regret to add that since that inspection, I have ascertained that the gate-books in the two lodges are not correct records of the persons who go in and out of the gaol. Such falsification of books or omissions cannot be detected by mere inspection.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
Percy Gough, esq., Local Inspector, . .	150	0	0
Rev. F. T. Brady, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	50	0	0
Rev. John Power, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	50	0	0
William J. Sheill, Surgeon,*	74	0	0
Resident.			
Robert Grubb, Governor, .	250	0	0
J. M'Caffery, Head Warder,	90	0	0
J. Quinn, Turnkey, . .	60	0	0
E. Power, Clerk, . .	60	0	0
Turnkeys. R. Walsh, . . .	40	0	0
N. Russell, *Shoemaker*, .	40	0	0
J. Kingsley, *Shoemaker*,†	40	0	0
M. Meehan, . . .	40	0	0
J. Ardagh,‡ . . .	40	0	0
G. M'Carthy, Schoolmaster,† . .	40	0	0
H. Colborne, . . .	40	0	0
G. Eyre, . . .	40	0	0
T. Summers, Hospital, .	40	0	0
Susan Woods, Matron, .	45	0	0
Matilda Conway, . .	25	0	0
Johanna Morrissey, . .	25	0	0
Catherine Bergin, Hospital,	25	0	0

† Since removed.

‡ Fined £3 and reprimanded.

Vacancies.

The Rev. John Power appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain, vice the Rev. Michael Burke, deceased.

* Soon after my first inspection in April W. H. Hemphill, esq., was appointed surgeon, in place of Dr. W. Sheill, resigned.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan. 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	160	48
Chaplain, Established Church, .	167	40
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	178	158
Surgeon, ...	319	90

Hospitals.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867 (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	86	35	76	46	86	42	26	8
No. of days therein, .	618	303	722	353	784	423	237	62
Average daily number, .	1·69	·83	1·97	·96	2·14	1·15	2·55	·66
No. of deaths, . . .	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of Medicine, . .	£13 17s. 5d.		£11 9s. 3d.		£17 3s. 9d.		–	

There are good and commodious hospital buildings separate for each sex attached to this prison, with baths but not water-closets. The buildings are quite sufficient for the purposes of the prison, but I would call attention to the remarks in my report for 1865, on the

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subject of water-closets, which should be attached to the wards of every hospital.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

As this report was passing through press, my attention was called to an inquest on a man who on the 27th October, 1867, was run over by a cart when in a state of drunkenness, he was, after lock-up, committed to this gaol for twelve hours, on the charge of drunkenness, and although so ill that it was considered necessary to remove him to hospital, the Medical Officer was not sent for, and, when the man on the visit of the hospital warder to him on the following morning, asked to see the Chaplain, the Governor was not at once informed, and he did not become aware of the fact until five o'clock, when the Medical Officer and Chaplain were at once called in.

In December, 1867, a female under sentence of imprisonment for larceny died in the gaol of fever.

Board of Superintendence.

John Bagwell, esq., M.P.	Samuel H. G. Adams, esq.	Col. E. Bagwell Purefoy.
Stephen C. Moore, esq.	Richard U. Bayley, esq.	Thomas Lalor, esq.
William Quinn, esq.	Joseph Kenny, esq.	John Riall, esq.
Samuel Riall, esq.	Edward Phelan, esq.	Captain Villiers Morton.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when the turnkeys are paid, and accounts settled by cheque, in favour of each individual creditor. The extern officers and the Governor receive their salaries half-yearly at Assizes.

General Observations.

In consequence of the escape from this gaol of a prisoner, "Osborn, *alias* O'Brien," charged with complicity in the treasonable conspiracy which now prevails, it became necessary for the Executive to bring into action the provisions of the 22nd section of the Act 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68; and I was instructed to be present at the inquiry held by the Board of Superintendence into the circumstances of that escape, which inquiry resulted in the removal of two turnkeys from the service of the Board, besides, the Governor and the head warder were severally fined in one quarter's salary each, and were both severely reprimanded.

That investigation brought to light a most culpable laxity in the discipline of the gaol, which is now proved to have existed for many years; and notwithstanding that the different members of the Board of Superintendence, and both the present and the late Local Inspector have been always most attentive in their attendance, this very lax discipline was never detected by them, and each succeeding Inspector-General of the district has found the gaol, on his biennial inspection, apparently managed in a satisfactory manner so far as the circumstances of the gaol would permit. I feel it also due to the local prison authorities to state that when in April last it became necessary for me to visit Clonmel, to certify that the cells in the new prison were fit for occupation, I found a very large number of persons (about sixty) committed for taking part in the insurrection which had just terminated, apparently, under a fair system of discipline, notwithstanding that the gaol was still occupied by a number of tradesmen belonging to the contractor, in completing the extensive alterations in the prison buildings which were in progress. The Fenian prisoners then in custody, including the leaders of the insurrection, at that time complained to me

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that they were confined in their cells for twenty-two hours daily, and were only permitted to exercise for two hours in the ring—a precaution intended, as I understood, to prevent the possibility of their communicating with the strangers, workmen and mechanics employed on the premises. The staff appeared to me to be then doing their duty; and if the prisoner Osborn, after having been committed for trial, had been similarly treated, he never could have obtained, unless through the complicity of the officers, the articles by which he effected his escape.

It was divulged in the course of the inquiry that not only were the cells of the prisoners not properly searched, but also that a Fenian prisoner, a painter, in custody under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, was, employed at his trade, without supervision, in places where he had opportunities of communicating with the tradesmen and labourers employed on the works, who were admitted without search daily on the premises, and he was permitted to pass unsearched to his meals and at other times, into the class in which Osborn and the other Fenian prisoners were placed during the day.

Again, it appears that convicted prisoners—carpenters—when employed in the workshop, have during the last eight years or longer been allowed to hold the key of the tool chest even during the night; and both the gate porters admitted, during the inquiry by the Board, that turnkeys have been in the habit of passing through the entrance gates into the town without permission, or having their names entered in the book at the gate. The prison rules are obsolete and very imperfect, never having been revised since sanctioned by the Court of Queen's Bench in 1838. New rules will now be framed, and a proper discipline will, it is hoped, be established; above all, the Governor and head warder must in future exercise sufficient supervision over their subordinates, and enforce the due performance by them of the duties allotted to each. The Board of Superintendence have now, at my suggestion, granted permission to both these officers to go to Dublin in order to study a proper system of prison management, and the duties and responsibilities which attach to their respective offices.

The prisoners should, as far as possible, be excluded from the old prison, and this could be carried out without incurring expense.

Under such an arrangement the turnkeys will remain always under the eye of their officers, and cannot absent themselves from their duties without detection.

Bridewells.

The bridewells in this riding have, with the exception of that at Newbermingham, been carefully attended to; but I regret to add, with regard to the keeper of the bridewell in the town of Tipperary, who antecedently, and for many years had borne a high character for efficiency, and whom I found at the period of my inspection in April last carefully attending to his duties, and maintaining the safe custody of the Fenian prisoners engaged in the then recent outbreak, that circumstances transpired (while this report was passing through the press) of such a nature as to render it imperatively necessary to withdraw him from his important post, and he was permitted to send in his resignation.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Caher.		Cashel.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	204	74	350	83
Of whom were Drunkards,	90	16	208	26
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	48	10	86	10
Of whom were Drunkards,	23	–	51	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Caher, fortnightly, on Thursdays; New Inn every fourth Tuesday; and Ardfinan every second Friday.		Cashel every Wednesday; Golden every second Friday; Dunavin every second Friday.	
Committals,	Regular; a female committed from New Inn for throwing a stone, in custody from 11th May to 4th June, 1867.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair, except some sashes unsound, and painting required.		Has lately been put into good repair, but cells very damp, except three lately flagged, and female cells boarded.	
Security,	Sufficient.		Sufficient, with care; a door has been opened into female yard, but barred on outside; window lately barred.	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms, with a stove between them; seven cells, with two beds in each; two small cells; two exercising yards, but no privy in that for females.		Two day-rooms and six sleeping cells with two beds in each for males, day-room and three cells with two beds in each for females; exercising yards very large.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Sufficient, but some of the blankets thin and worn.	
Water, how supplied,	None on premises; it is supplied from river.		Pump out of order, and water of well bad; water is supplied from the city reservoir.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		A cesspool.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly, but damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½*d.* for both sexes.		Males 6*d.*; females, 5½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£40.		£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Court-keeper, salary £8.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	28th August, 1867.		4th April, 1867.	
Remarks,	Two prisoners in custody, female for drunkenness, male for fighting—committed from petty sessions. Local Board formed.		Three male prisoners in custody. Local Board formed.	

BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Clogheen.		Carrick-on-Suir.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	74	14	182	54
Of whom were Drunkards,	58	4	32	6
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	12	–	38	13
Of whom were Drunkards,	8	–	10	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Clogheen, fortnightly, on Thursdays, and Ballyporeen every second Tuesday.		Petty Sessions fortnightly, on Thursdays; Borough on Mondays.	
Committals,	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry.	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept, except that keeper enters the word examination sometimes in column headed crime, so that the offence does not always appear on the face of registry.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair.		In fair repair, except entrance gate, and marks of damp in male day-room.	
Security,	Sufficient, with care.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms and four cells.		Day-room and two cells for males, below (one used as a store) cells above; females, day-room and three cells, two of which are above.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	None on premises; supplied by contract.		A good pump in each yard.	
Sewerage,	No sewerage; cesspool can only be cleaned through building.		Sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but damp in moist weather.		Clean and orderly	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½*d.* for both sexes.		Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£40.		£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary £8.		None.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	28th August, 1867.		2nd April, 1867.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		Two females and one male prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Bridewells.

BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Newbermingham.		Tipperary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	40	18	401	114
Of whom were Drunkards,	28	–	253	70
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	11	1	108	23
Of whom were Drunkards,	6	–	41	9
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Petty Sessions at Ballynulty and Mullinahone, alternate Fridays.		Tipperary, weekly, on Thursdays, and at Cappawhite, Bansha, and Galbally every alternate week.	
Committals,	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly drawn.		Correctly drawn.	
Repairs and Order,	Roof requires repair; some of the woodwork unsound, and outer doors unsafe.		In good repair.	
Security,	Insecure.		Secure; has outside boundary wall.	
Accommodation,	Day-room and four cells for males; day-room and two cells for females; exercising yards very small.		Day-room and eight cells for each sex, besides cell for drunkards.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient and good, except one bedtick.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	None on premises; water supplied by contract at a penny a bucket.		A good pump on premises.	
Sewerage,	Sufficient.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	Males, 6*d.*; females, 5*d.*		5½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40.		£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Holds a quarter of an acre of land.		Court-keeper; salary £8.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	4th April, 1867.		28th August, 1867.	
Remarks,	No prisoners in custody. This bridewell is a considerable distance from the nearest police barrack, and from the petty sessions court of the district.		One male and two female prisoners in custody. One, a little girl, for larceny. Local Board formed.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

County and City of Waterford Gaol, at Waterford.—Statutable Inspection, 26th August, 1867.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.					No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	County.		City.		Total.	County.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
For Contempt of Court,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.								
Under Lord Lieutenant's Warrant,	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–
For Felony,	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ further Examination,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.								
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.								
Of Felony or Larceny:—								
To Imprisonment,	2	2	2	4	10	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	12	–	7	–	19	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.								
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	4	2	4	12	–	1	1
In default of Bail,	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	–	1	2	2	5	–	–	–
Drunkards,	2	–	2	4	8	–	–	–
Total,	30	8	18	17	73	–	–	2

Juvenile in Custody on day of Inspection.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, } Workhouse offender, Convicted Summarily, 1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	50	25	1866,	46	27
1865,	39	36	1867 (day of Inspection),	48	25

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1867 (up to and including day of Inspection),	3	4
1865,	5	4			
1866,	12	6	Day of Inspection,	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Common assaults,	63	45	53	13	49	21	1	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	26	17	28	9	12	3	4	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty,	6	1	3	1	2	1	2	–
Other assaults,	–	–	8	1	8	1	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	5	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Robbery,	6	4	1	–	2	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny,	44	65	16	22	25	30	8	14
Receiving stolen goods,	5	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	5	6	–	–	2	1	–	1
Forgery,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	5	1	2	1	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	–	–	–	24	–	12	–
Military offences,	13	–	7	–	4	–	–	–
Naval offences,	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	2	1	7	–	1	–	–
Revenue offences,	3	–	–	1	1	1	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	5	5	–	–	3	1	2	2
Against property with violence,	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence.	12	1	–	3	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	57	61	71	33	16	27	2	3
Playing ball on the Lord's day,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the person,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Playing at cat,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, and for seditious language,	–	–	20	–	40	–	9	–
Total criminal class,	291	214	219	94	197	87	41	20
Vagrancy,	2	11	–	1	4	2	–	–
Drunkenness,	257	140	195	171	106	92	4	4
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	8	10	13	4	3	1	–	–
Debt,	8	–	11	–	7	1	2	1
Remanded for further examination,	6	2	38	25	27	16	1	–
Total,	572	377	476	295	344	199	48	25

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Committals (exclusive of Fenian prisoners in 1866).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	11	–	Debtors,	7	1
Criminals,	251	119	Criminals,	224	103
Vagrants,	–	1	Vagrants,	4	2
Drunkards,	195	171	Drunkards,	106	92
Dangerous Lunatics,	13	4	Dangerous Lunatics,	3	1
Total,	470	295	Total,	344	199

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866. Committed	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.* Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	301	166	Once within the year,	218	76
Twice ,,	44	19	Twice ,,	18	10
Thrice ,,	10	15	Thrice ,,	10	5
Four times ,,	4	4	Four times ,,	6	3
Five times ,,	2	3	Five times ,,	3	4
Six times ,,	–	4	Six times ,,	–	2
Seven times ,,	2	2	Seven times ,,	2	5
Eight times ,,	–	1	Eight times ,,	–	1
Nine times ,,	–	1	Nine times ,,	–	–
Ten times ,,	–	2	Ten times ,,	–	–
Total,	459	295	Total,	257	106

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	38·2	18·9	—	50·3	16·8	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	84		28th Aug.	108		5th June.
Lowest do.,	42		18th Jan.	37		2nd Mar.
Highest number of males at any one time,	55		19th Mar.	89		5th June.
Ditto, of females,	33		28th Aug.	30		8th Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	29		21st Sept.	30		2nd Jan.
Ditto, of females,	11		15th Jan.	6		22nd Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1867:—

15th February, 1860,	34	13th September, 1864,	98
26th July, 1861,	91	6th February, 1865,	102
23rd December, 1862,	66	28th August, 1866,	82
23rd September, 1863,	72	5th June, 1867,	108

Population;—

County, 53,592 males, 57,524 females, } Total, 134,336 inhabitants.
City, 10,701 ,, 12,119 ,, }

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last seven years:—

		1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Convictions,	County,	40	31	45	57	46	42	27
	City,	25	22	22	20	24	14	26
Acquittals,	County,	4	6	7	12	20	24	50
	City,	21	6	12	10	14	14	11
Total,		90	65	86	99	104	94	114

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Committals of drunkards from districts of county and city of Waterford:—

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
From City District,	108	196	97	105	255	138	246	129	178	265	166	152
From County District—												
To Gaol, . .	12	1	9	3	23	13	11	11	17	6	11	2
To the Bridewells of the County,	42	3	57	5	97	6	77	9	72	11	49	4
Total from the County District,	54	4	66	8	120	19	88	20	89	17	60	6

I found in custody on the day which I selected for my inspection, besides lunatics, debtors, and drunkards, 41 males and 20 females, belonging to both jurisdictions of county and county of city of Waterford. Nine were in charge under warrant of the Lord Lieutenant. Seventeen males and 8 females belonged to the county, and 16 males and 12 females to the city district.

When we classify the offences for which the convicted prisoners were in custody, we find only 4 males and 5 females charged with those against property from the jurisdiction of the county, and 4 males and 6 females from the city district.

The great majority of the remaining male prisoners, inmates of the gaol at the time of inspection, from both jurisdictions, had been convicted of riot and assaults on the police, for the most part resulting from a contested election lately held, and the Fenian conspiracy which prevails. I found 12 males belonging to the county so convicted, and 9 from the city. One man was under a sentence of three months' imprisonment for refusing to support his wife, and two for drunkenness; one was a criminal lunatic.

The following are the sentences of six months and upwards on offenders in the gaol on the day of inspection:—

	M.	F.
Imprisonment for two years, . . .	–	1
,, for eighteen months, . .	3	1
,, for one year, . . .	6	–
,, for eight months, . .	1	–
,, for six months, . .	7	3
	17	5
Sentences for shorter periods than six months,	9	11
Total of prisoners in custody under sentence,	26	16

The two females under long sentences are old offenders, fowl stealers—one already five times convicted of that offence. They belong to a class of persons who very generally return on discharge to their former line of life.

The following are the sentences of penal servitude and imprisonment for six months and upwards inflicted on offenders from both county and city of Waterford during 1866:—

	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sentences of penal servitude, . . .			3	3
Imprisonment for eighteen months, . .	–	1	17	10
,, for twelve months, . .	5	–		
,, for six months, . .	12	9		
Total number sentenced to long terms during the year,			20	13

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

In June 1867, in consequence of overcrowding from the number of Fenian prisoners in custody, it became necessary to place three male prisoners in some cells, and to remove others to the hospital. The number of cells available for males in separation is only 69 and four on ground floor.

It is to be regretted that photography, which is found elsewhere so useful an adjunct in the detection of crime, has not been adopted here. In a seaport town, to which so many strangers resort, it would be found a valuable means for the identification of old offenders and relapsed convicts who come from other districts to this locality for the purposes of plunder.

Lunatics.

Thirteen males and 4 females were committed as dangerous lunatics to this gaol in 1866, and 3 males and 4 females during the nine months preceding my inspection in 1867. No insane prisoner of this class was in the gaol at the time of my visit, but one criminal lunatic was in custody; and I find that a short time previously, in June, 1867, a prisoner, W. C., under sentence for assault, suddenly, without it having been noticed that he was out of his mind, made several attempts to escape. He partly forced the iron plate off the bolt of the lock of his cell without, however, then getting out, but afterwards, when at exercise, eluding the vigilance of the turnkey in charge, he crossed one of the division walls of the gaol, and climbed by the projecting quoins of the building to the roof of the hospital, but he was ultimately secured. He was then found to be seized with acute mania, and was removed, on medical certificates, on the 3rd July, to the Central Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum. This man was on the 1st April, 1867, tried before the Chairman of the county for an assault on his sister, having cut her with a razor, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months. When convicted he had a stone concealed in the arm of his coat, which he flung at the Chairman when passing sentence, but it did not take effect. I find also in the journal of the Medical Officer with regard to another prisoner—"*24th August —visited J. M., a patient in hospital, who became suddenly insane this morning, smashing the windows and committing other acts of violence. He had principally complained of pain in his side and debility.*"

Again I find in the Governor's journal—"*27th May*, 1867—*B. violent, put into strait jacket. He became insane here; was removed to hospital; was a drunkard, but not insane before. B. was taken up for indecent conduct.*"

And in the journal of the Medical Officer—"*25th June—P. D. attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself by his suspenders to the gas pipe in his cell. Fortunately the suspenders broke. The noise of his fall was heard by one of the turnkeys, who found him insensible, and a wound on the back of his head from the fall. He was removed to hospital. When in Dungarvan he attempted to cut his throat with a razor.*" This man does not appear to have been insane. He is an old offender, committed for larceny.

Debtors.

Eleven males were in custody here for debt in 1866, and 7 males and 1 female in 1867. I found 2 males and 1 female in occupation of the prison marshalsea. One male, W. T., a pauper debtor, was arrested, 16th May last, for contempt of court, and he tells me he has no prospect of being discharged from custody, consequently he will continue a burden on the rates, each prisoner costing the district an average yearly sum for maintenance and charges of £34 1*s.* 9*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Juveniles.

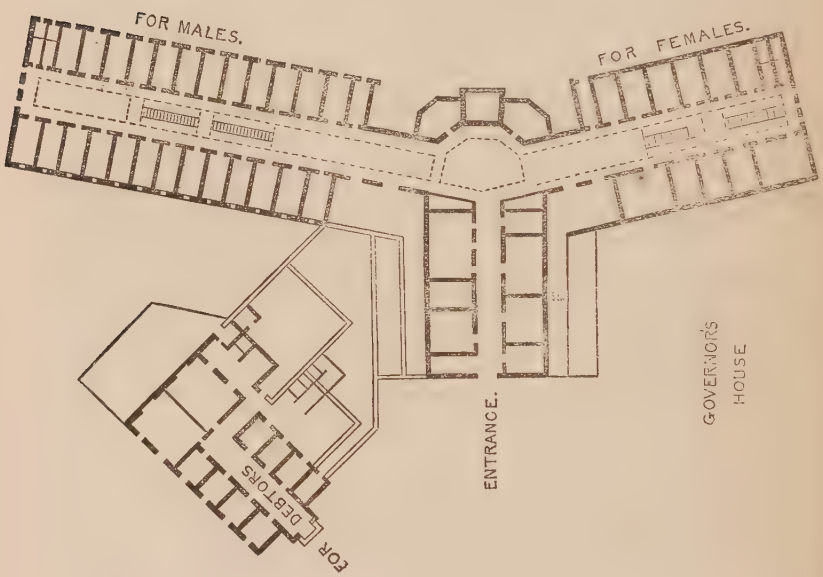
In 1866, 17 juveniles (13 males and 4 females) were committed to this gaol, of whom 2 were not convicted. All the remainder were summarily sentenced by magistrates sitting at petty sessions. Two were under 10 years of age. One male was committed as a dangerous lunatic. One received a sentence of imprisonment for 6 months, 1 for 2 months, and 2 for 1 month, the rest for periods varying from 14 days to 48 hours. In 1867, 24 were committed from both jurisdictions, some for riot, assaults, and Fenianism. One received a sentence of 3 months' imprisonment for riot, 5 for 1 month, and 6 for 14 days. One, a workhouse offender, was in custody at the time of my visit.

Juveniles ordered to be detained in Reformatories :—

1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5	1	1	–	4	1	–	–

One male and 1 female were committed to this gaol for offences against the revenue laws in 1867, and 1 female in 1866.

Plan of Gaol.



Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	2	2
Yards,	6	3
Solitary Cells,	1	1
Single Cells, not less in size than nine feet long by six feet wide, and eight feet high = 432 cubic feet,	73	30
Hospital Rooms,	2	2
Chapel,	1	–
Workshops,	2	2
Worksheds,	6	–

	M.	F.
Kitchen,	1	–
Store Rooms,	2	1
Laundries,	1	1
Drying Rooms,	1	1
Lavatories,	3	3
Baths,	1	1
Water-closets,	9	9
Pumps,	3	–
Tread-wheel,	1	–
Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

All the single cells measure 13 feet long and 7 feet wide; height, 9 feet 2 inches.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	91	232	Shirts,	39	63	Shifts,	25	37
Sheets, pairs of,	87	215	Jackets,	39	11	Gowns,	25	27
Rugs,	73	47	Vests,	39	31	Petticoats,	25	46
Hammocks or Cots,	103	–	Trowsers,	39	9	Aprons,	25	23
Bed-ticks,	73	75	Caps,	39	12	Caps,	25	61
Bedsteads,	14	47	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	39	54	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	25	43

Notwithstanding that my inspection happened immediately after the unexpected death of the late Governor, I found the gaol in a most creditable condition, the buildings very clean and orderly, and discipline appears to be well maintained. With the exception of some marks of damp from the roof over the central hall, which was under repair, the buildings were in a sound condition and well kept. The ventilation is now good. The square cut stone quoins which projected beyond the face of the building and by which a prisoner climbed to the roof a short time before my visit were being champered down and the spaces smoothed with Roman cement. The stock of blankets, sheets, rugs, and bedding is ample, but some of the blankets in use are thin. The prison clothing likewise is sufficient for the requirements of the gaol, with some in store.

There is an abundant supply of water for the purposes of the gaol. The sewerage is considered good, and it is regularly trapped throughout the premises. Improved locks have now been procured. Some privies and an ash-pit on the male side which were objected to in former reports have been removed. The ground in front of the hospital has been sloped down, as suggested by my colleague. A cross wall separating the quarters for the different sexes has been built, and the communication between the male and female sections of the prison has now been properly protected by the door which separates the two divisions having locks on each side, one of which is a night lock, and the keys of both are kept in the custody of the Governor at night.

Cellular separation is carried out here with all classes of criminal prisoners, except the epileptics, the attendants on the insane, the cooks, and prisoners in hospital.

The sittings in school are not partitioned. I have already observed in a former report that a row of very shallow stalls, placed so as not to impede the view, under the windows in the central hall, for prisoners at school instruction, would be an improvement.

Gas has now been introduced into all the cells of the criminal prison, and it is kept lighting for two hours after lock-up in the winter months.

Unlock is held at 6, A.M., from 1st March to 1st September, and at 6.30, A.M., during the remainder of the year. The cells of the prisoners are locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer, and 5.30 in winter. The Governor and the Chief Warder attend the lock-up. Two turnkeys remain in the central hall until 10, P.M.; and it is their duty to ascertain that the prisoners are all in their cells. At 10, P.M., the Governor and the Chief Warder finally inspect and see that all is secure. They affix the night locks on the doors leading to the exterior of the prison, and the stock locks are double shot. All the keys are then secured by the Governor in an iron safe in his bedroom.

One watchman patrols round the outside of the prison, and an alarm-

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

bell communicates with the apartments of the Governor and the Head Warder. The markings of the tell-tale clock are regularly entered in the "Morning State Book" of the gaol.

No prison officer patrols the interior of the prison at night after 10, P.M., notwithstanding the provisions of the 4th sec. of the Act 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 44, which directs that "*no cell shall be used for separate confinement unless furnished with the means of enabling the prisoners to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison.*" Five turnkeys not on duty sleep in rooms off the inspection hall, which I consider objectionable. A prison officer should always remain in the separate prison night and day, as a policeman on duty, but the turnkeys should not reside in that part of the gaol where the prisoners are placed, and the guard-room in which the officers sleep as well as their dining hall should not be accessible from the hall of the prison.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	11	3	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	5	–

One punishment in 1867 was by a magistrate; the remainder were awarded by the Governor, or in his absence, by the Chief Warder. All were duly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-mill, . . . 13 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Tailoring,	2	–
Weaving,	2	–
Winding,	2	–
Shoemaking,	3	–
Picking oakum,	6	10
Washing,	3	6
Sewing,	–	2
Total,	18	18

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	13	–
Industrial labour,	18	18
Sick,	1	1
Unemployed,	9	2
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	2	1
Lunatics (criminal),	1	–
Cooking,	2	–
Prison duties,	1	3
Total in custody,	48	25

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1864, . £42 5*s.* 11*d.* | 1865, . £108 19*s.* 7*d.* | 1866, . £133 9*s.* 10*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Much useful and remunerative employment is carried on here; both men and women wash in the laundries, which, although under one roof, are of course quite separate. A contract has been entered into with the military authorities for the barrack washing. Males sentenced to hard labour work at the tread-wheel and afterwards at industrial works. Frieze and linen fabrics, sheeting and shirting, are manufactured, and the prison clothing is made up by artisans confined in the prison. Three shoemakers were at work on the day of my visit.

The females sew, wash, and pick oakum.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	44	26	35	25
Average daily number of pupils,	11·1	5·8	9·8	4·5
Number of days on which school was held,	222	260	120	164

School-hours.—Males, 4 to 6. Females, 4 to 6.

The teacher is not trained but is competent, and the schools are in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education. The following is the report of their Inspector forwarded to the Prisons Office:—

"Inspected 25th September, 1867. Present—7 males, 5 females. Male teacher, probationer; female, of 3rd class. The course of instruction consists of reading, writing, and dictation—in my opinion sufficiently extensive for the class of persons to whom it is given. The classes are taught with moderate success.

(Signed), "P. O'CONNELL, District Inspector."

The form of registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is in use.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice, made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Females—5 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice, made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Third Class Prisoners.—Breakfast—4 oz. Indian meal, 1 oz. of rice, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint of gruel. Supper—4 oz. of bread.

Prisoners of both sexes committed for periods of one month and under get gruel instead of milk for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 6¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 13*s.*; rice, per cwt., 17*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 5*s.* 6*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864, . . 2·05*d.* | 1865, . . 2·4*d.* | 1866, . . 2·5*d.*

I examined the bread and stirabout supplied to the prisoners on the day of inspection, which were of good quality; but it being the day on which gruel is given, no milk was in store. I find that the Chaplains almost always report favourably of the provisions furnished by the contractors. The gruel is, I am informed, only occasionally examined by them, as they generally visit the prison before it is made for dinner. It consists of one ounce and half of oatmeal boiled in water for each prisoner.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

The various books, journals, and registries directed to be kept by the Court of Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use. All the superior officers have journals, which are kept very fully, and occurrences requiring special observation are carefully noted.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £1,950 9*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . £2,030 15*s.* 10*d.* | 1866, . £1,977 3*s.* 2*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £23 15*s.* 8*d.* | 1865, . £28 12*s.* 6*d.* | 1866, . £34 1*s.* 9*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £4 18*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £3 4*s.* 6*d.* | 1866, . £2 13*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners:—

1864, . £294 7*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . £254 0*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £199 9*s.* 1*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel Emanuel Roberts, Local Inspector, . .	100	0	0
Very Rev. E. N. Hoare, Protestant Chaplain, . .	50	0	0
Very Rev. Martin Flynn, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
William Carroll, esq., M.D., Physician, . .	80	0	0
Jas. G. Palmer, esq., Apothecary, ...	—		
William Nicholson, Night Watchman, . . .	26	0	0
Resident.			
——— Governor, .	—		

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Pierce Butler, Chief Warder and Clerk, . . .		70	0	0
Turnkeys.	Walter Foley, *Weaver*, .	35	0	0
	Michael Murphy, *Tailor*,	30	0	0
	James Kirby, *Shoemaker*,	30	0	0
	Richard Wenmouth, .	30	0	0
	William Perry, . .	30	0	0
	Andrew Kelter, .	30	0	0
	Thos. Walsh, *Schoolmaster*,	30	0	0
Margaret O'Neill, Matron, .		45	0	0
Mary Walsh, Assist.-Matron and Schoolmistress, .		25	0	0
Mary Fitzgerald, Nursetender,		25	0	0
Margaret Burke, *Laundress*,		20	0	0

Vacancies.

James Ivers, night watchman, resigned; William Perry appointed in his stead. Patrick Walsh, gate turnkey, superannuated. William Perry, promoted, and Thomas Keane appointed watchman in his stead. Robert Howard, turnkey, superannuated; Andrew Kelter appointed in his stead. Patrick Gooley, schoolmaster turnkey, resigned; Thomas Walsh appointed in his stead. Thomas Keane, night watchman, dismissed; William Nicholson appointed in his stead (which last appointment was made as a temporary measure pending the meeting of the Board of Superintendence.)

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	210	147
Chaplain, Established Church, .	155	97
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	201	158
Physician, ...	277	160

It was with sincere regret that on my visit to this gaol in August, 1867, I found that the late Governor, Captain W. C. Triphook, R.N., had died suddenly during the night. He was a gentleman of the strictest

integrity, an anxious and painstaking public officer, whose loss is sincerely deplored by my colleague and myself. Mr. Joseph Lapham has been elected on probation by the Board of Superintendence to fill his place as Governor of the gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Hospitals.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	70	49	70	53	57	38	32	11
No. of days therein,	666	642	820	671	608	98	506	173
Average daily number,	1·8	1·7	2	1·9	1·8	·27	1·86	·47
Number of deaths,	2	–	–	2	1	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£17 7*s.* 5*d.*		£17 1*s.* 9*d.*		£18 10*s.* 10*d.*		£11 5*s.* 7*d.*	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to day of inspection in 1867, and at what dates :—

One, on a male prisoner, on the 16th of May, 1866.

There is an excellent hospital building attached to this prison, but unnecessarily large. It is provided with every requirement for the sick, and has water-closets and bath. The Medical Officer is most attentive to his duties, and he enters his observations on different cases requiring to be noted in his journal. The criminal lunatic and 1 female were the only inmates of the hospital on the day of my visit.

A turnkey sleeps in the hospital for males and the nurse in that for females.

Board of Superintendence.

Colonel Wm. Villiers Stuart, J.P.	Richard Wall Morris, esq., J.P.	Edmond Power, esq., J.P.
Sir Robert J. Paul, bart., J.P.	F. G. Bloomfield, esq., J.P.	Pierse M. Barron, esq., J.P.
Robt. Thos. Carew, esq., J.P.	Wm. Johnson, esq., J.P.	Mathew Slaney, esq. J.P.
	Edward Roberts, esq.	Joseph S. Richardson, esq.
		Thomas Murphy, esq.

The Board meets regularly on the first Saturday of every month, when the salaries of subordinate officers are paid, liabilities discharged, and other business transacted. All amounts for payment are included in one cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who accounts at the next meeting of the Board. The superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

County and City of Waterford.

Bridewells.

	Dungarvan.		Lismore.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	162	59	71	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	38	7	34	4
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	85	23	20	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	5	1	10	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Dungarvan Petty Sessions are held weekly on Saturdays; Ardmore, every second Tuesday; Clashmore, every second Tuesday; Kilmacthomas, every second Thursday; Stradbally, every second Friday; Ballymore, every second Tuesday in each month. Transmittals fortnightly.		Lismore Petty Sessions fortnightly, on Saturdays; the Town Commissioners sit succeeding Saturdays; Tallow, every second Tuesday; Cappoquin, every second Tuesday; Transmittals weekly; some prisoners sent to Dungarvan District Bridewell.	
Committals,	Regular.		Some of the Tallow committals irregular.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair.		Now in fair repair; the building not so damp as formerly; several improvements have been lately made; the walls have been plastered; the sewer in female exercising yard closed, and yards levelled.	
Security,	Sufficient.		Lately much improved, and new locks have been provided; a down pipe from roof in female yard would facilitate escape, unless chevaux-de-Frise are placed on it.	
Accommodation,	Males, seventeen cells and two day-rooms; females, seven cells and one day-room.		One large cell for males with three beds, and one for females with two beds; one cell for drunkards; two day-rooms. Some of the windows in the day-rooms have no glass.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water,	None on premises: it is supplied by contract, brought by cart daily; pump water in this part of the town is brackish.		Supplied by pipe from town reservoir.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept.		Clean and orderly, but still rather damp; the bridewell under court-house.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	Males, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; females, $4d.$		Males, $3\frac{1}{14}d.$; females, $3\frac{3}{8}d.$	
Salary of Keeper,	£40; his wife as matron, £15; both with rations.		£20; his wife as matron, £5; both have rations.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary £8 per annum.		Petty Sessions Clerk, Weighmaster, Court-house-keeper.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	27th August, 1867.		28th August, 1867.	
Remarks,	Five males in custody, one a deserter, another ill in bed, but attended by the medical officer of the district. Local Board formed. This is a certified bridewell.		No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed. The Inspectors-General consider that this bridewell is not required.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Wexford Gaol, at Wexford.—Statutable Inspection, 22nd August, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	11	11	22	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	3	6	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	35	1	36	1	–	1
Total in custody,	64	21	85	1	1	2

Juveniles in Custody.

One female, summarily convicted for larceny, to be sent to a Reformatory at the end of her imprisonment, as a punishment.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	75	24	1866,	84	13
1865,	67	17	1867 (day of Inspection),	64	21

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	3	1866,	–	–
1865,	1	–	1867 (day of Inspection),	1	1

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	6	3	1867 (up to and including day of Inspection),	4	2
1865,	7	1	Day of Inspection,	–	1
1866,	6	–			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	32	8	41	5	19	5	5	1
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	6	–	11	–	2	–	–	–
Robbery,	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	2	1	1	–	–	–	1
Larceny,	23	28	28	24	30	28	10	12
Receiving stolen goods,	6	6	4	3	2	2	2	2
Embezzlement,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	4	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	12	21	5	2	6	5	1	1
Revenue offences,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property, without violence,	9	9	5	1	3	5	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	8	7	6	–	4	–	–	–
Seducing soldiers,	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Leaving service, threatening language, exposing person, and other offences,	9	3	9	1	11	4	–	1
Total criminal class,	122	88	123	44	88	52	25	20
Vagrancy,	1	3	3	3	2	1	–	–
Drunkenness,	36	12	24	12	21	–	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	19	11	15	7	6	2	35	1
Debt,	24	–	14	–	9	–	3	–
Remanded for further examination,	27	9	31	7	17	2	–	–
Total,	229	123	210	73	143	57	64	21

Committals.

From 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1866.	M.	F.
Debtors,	14	–
Criminals,	154	51
Vagrants,	3	3
Drunkards,	24	12
Dangerous Lunatics,	15	7
Total,	210	73

From 1st *January*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	9	–
Criminals,	105	54
Vagrants,	2	1
Drunkards,	21	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	6	2
Total,	143	57

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County of Wexford Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.		*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	180	65	Committed	Once within the year,	119	53
	Twice „	6	2		Twice „	6	2
	Thrice „	–	–		Thrice „	1	–
	Four times „	1	1		Four times „	–	–
	Total,	187	68		Total,	126	55

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	81·3	16·7	—	73·6	18·3	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	108		27th Feb.	107		13th March.
Lowest ditto,	85		20th Dec.	73		28th July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	92		15th Aug.	87		5th March.
Ditto of females,	25		27th Feb.	24		26th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	70		20th Dec.	57		28th July.
Ditto of females.	12		12th Oct.	14		12th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867 :—

November 6th, 1860,	106	August 3rd, 1864,	107
June 27th, 1861,	107	June 11th, 1865,	109
March 1st, 1862,	106	February 27th, 1866,	108
July 17th, 1863,	101	March 13th, 1867,	107

Population—68,774 males, 74,820 females; total, 143,590.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Convictions,	87	72	96	50	84	37	–
Acquittals,	69	46	59	23	27	17	–
Total,	156	118	155	73	111	54	–

Committals of drunkards—

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867, to 22 Aug.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	46	14	36	12	24	12	21	–
To the bridewells of the county,	33	9	44	10	46	5	–	–
Total,	79	23	80	22	70	17	–	–

On the day which I selected for my inspection of this gaol, besides lunatics and debtors, 26 male and 20 female prisoners were in charge under criminal committals—of these seventeen had been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for periods of one year and upwards, that is, five (2 males and 3 females) for two years; six (4 males and 2 females) for eighteen and one (male) for fifteen months, besides five (1 male and 4 females) for one year each. The great

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majority of these long sentences were inflicted for offences against property, and by reference to the preceding table of offences it will be seen that this class of offences constitutes the prevailing crime in the district.

Of the 46 prisoners under criminal committals 1 male was for drunkenness, and 1 female for loitering for prostitution, 2 females for "concealing birth" and "abandoning children," and 2 males for seducing soldiers from their allegiance. One male had been committed for sending a threatening letter, and 8 prisoners for assaults—2 in the workhouse. All the other offenders in custody were for crimes against property, the majority, professional thieves, sentenced to long terms, who on the completion of their imprisonment will, it is believed, return to their former mode of life. One of the 2 prisoners in charge for offences in the workhouse is a female, sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment for assaulting the matron; the other a man subject to fits, and unable to earn his bread by labour, who has been several times recommitted to this gaol for workhouse offences.

I found in this gaol, on the day of my visit, a dumb man who was also an inmate when I made my last inspection, in 1865. In my report for that year on this gaol, I observed that this prisoner, who is a powerful youth, of deficient intellect (then committed for assaulting the police), is frequently in custody here. On one occasion he escaped over the walls of the bridewell at New Ross, and since his committal to this gaol he assaulted one of the officers on duty, who, but for the interference of another prisoner, would have been seriously injured by him. This man, although criminally committed, is a fitter subject for an asylum than for a prison; because he cannot, when in gaol, be made amenable to discipline, and, when at large, he is (I am informed) from his ungovernable temper and savage disposition, a cause of terror to the district to which he belongs—the more dangerous from the low class of intellect which he possesses, making him altogether reckless of consequences, being united to a powerful frame. He is now under a sentence of ten months' imprisonment for an assault. He has up to this time suffered imprisonments amounting to upwards of three years, in this gaol, always for assaults; and although now sentenced to hard labour he cannot be trusted with a hammer to break stones, as in a sudden fit of passion he might attack his fellow-prisoner, or the officer in charge. This prisoner is incapable of earning his own support, he will always live at the public cost, and it is for the interest of the community that he be permanently placed where he cannot do harm.

As has already been remarked 17 prisoners in custody at the time of my visit were under long sentences, many of whom have been frequent inmates of this and other gaols; and I am informed that the number of professional thieves, especially females, has increased in the district. Two females were waiting for trial on the day of my inspection, both for larceny;—one, a returned convict, who had been sentenced to 6 years' penal servitude in 1860, and was only discharged from the convict depôt within the last twelve months; another for trial at Quarter Sessions, is stated to keep a brothel of the worst description. The necessity of removing from their haunts professional thieves, who train others to crime and are receivers of the stolen property, is shown by the fact stated to me by the prison authorities that since her committal here (about six weeks) street robberies by prostitutes have ceased in the town. She has 13 convictions recorded against her. Another woman who is now under sentence of 18 months' imprisonment for larceny from the person, has been 6 times sentenced in this district for a like offence, and her sister

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8 times. The daughter of a third prisoner (in custody and under sentence of 12 months for larceny) was discharged from this gaol, having completed an imprisonment for larceny on the very day that her mother was convicted, and her child is now in a reformatory. I dwell on these cases because I wish to show that the present system of imprisonment in county gaols is not favourable for the repression of crimes of this class against property, and I believe that all such would be more effectually dealt with if the offenders, when convicted, were, as in Scotland, removed to a central prison, where all would be submitted to an equal punishment in proportion to their sentences; and old offenders, no matter from what district of the country, would at once be recognised and sentenced to long terms of penal servitude.

Juveniles.

One girl, thirteen years of age, was in custody on the day of inspection; she had been convicted with her father of larceny, and at the end of her punishment in the gaol will be sent to a reformatory, to remove her from the pernicious influence of his example. Nine juveniles, including one for drunkenness, were committed in 1867 previously to my visit, 4 of whom had parents known as criminals to the authorities of the gaol; the mothers of 3 had been inmates of the workhouse; 1 boy of ten years of age, and 3 girls were sent to reformatories during the year. Six juveniles (1 boy and 5 girls) were committed in 1866; all were summarily convicted at petty sessions.

Debtors.

Fourteen males were committed for debt to this gaol in 1866, and 9 in 1867; 3 were in custody at the time of my visit, one of whom, a pauper debtor, arrested for a debt of £7, upwards of three months previously to my inspection, is stated to be without means to lodge his schedule for discharge, and it is feared that he will remain a long time in custody, a burden on the rates—amounting, as by reference to the report of the Inspectors-General for 1866, will be seen, for each prisoner for maintenance, to an average sum of £26 3*s.* 5*d.* annually.

Lunatics.

Twelve lunatics, committed as dangerous, were in the gaol at the time of my visit, 2 lunatics had died previously to inspection; 1, a prisoner who had become insane subsequently to his conviction and sentence to 12 months' imprisonment for larceny. Six insane prisoners died in 1866, 1 a female, by suicide, who hung herself from the stairs of the room in which she was placed for the night. The deplorable results consequent on the committal of the insane and idiots to gaols and bridewells having, however, now been fully recognised by the Legislature, in passing the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118, it is unnecessary for me to dwell further on the subject.

In this prison individual separation is strictly enforced with all classes of criminal prisoners, except those in charge of lunatics, prisoners in hospital, the cooks and such others as are engaged in prison duties.

The prisoners are kept separate at school and in the laundry, which is stalled.

Lock-up is held in summer at 6 P.M., and in winter at dusk; unlock at 6 A.M. in summer, and at 7 A.M. in winter; gas is extinguished in the

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cells at 8 P.M.; a warder then remains on duty in the prison until 10 P.M. when the Governor, or in his absence, the Deputy Governor, goes his rounds, and tests the padlocks and fastenings of the cells, when he ascertains, by personal inspection, through the traps of the doors, that each prisoner is in his cell. Afterwards the watchman having checked the numbers in custody, certifies to the fact in a book kept for the purpose, which he signs on taking charge of the prison for the night. The outer stock-locks are then secured by the Governor, who always keeps the keys of the master-locks in his own possession, unless when his deputy has charge of the gaol. Seven turnkeys, in rotation, perform night duty. The keys, including those of the hospital, are kept by the Governor in an iron safe during the night; an alarm-bell has been attached to the hospital to be used should a necessity arise to call the night watchman or the Governor after lock-up. The security of this gaol is yet imperfect, notwithstanding that an improvement has been effected in this particular since the last inspection of the gaol by my colleague, in September last. A wall, at the entrance of the gaol, which afforded facilities for escape, has been removed, and another has been raised to the height of the outer wall. Extra bars have also been put to the windows of the cells; yet, considering the daring class of prisoners, and the number of sailors who are occasionally confined here, I beg to call the attention of the board to weak points which still exist requiring protection, more especially some down pipes and eave shoots, which my colleague referred to in his report for 1866.

Two additional tell-tale clocks have been lately procured, and placed on the walk round the boundary wall of the gaol, to test the vigilance of the night patrol. Since those clocks have been placed, several of the turnkeys have objected to the additional duty which the marking of these clocks imposed; and, in consequence of their insubordination one was dismissed, another permitted to resign, a third was admonished, and the salary of the fourth was reduced by £5 per annum. The tell-tale clocks are now so fixed as to guard against tampering, and with glass plates in front properly secured. The safe custody of prisoners in every gaol at night mainly depends on the trustworthiness and attention of the officer who holds the watch, and neglect in this particular should never be overlooked.

Gas has been introduced into this gaol, and all the separate cells in the male and female prison in use are lighted by it. Additional lights on the outside have lately been added; and a contract has, I am informed, been entered into by the board with a Dublin firm to erect a gasometer on the gaol premises for the manufacture of gas for the use of the prison, by which it is believed that a saving of expense will be effected.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	290	54½
Sheets, pairs of,	166½	111½
Rugs,	10	6
Hammocks or Cots,	39	4
Bed-ticks,	186	72
Bedsteads,	157	–

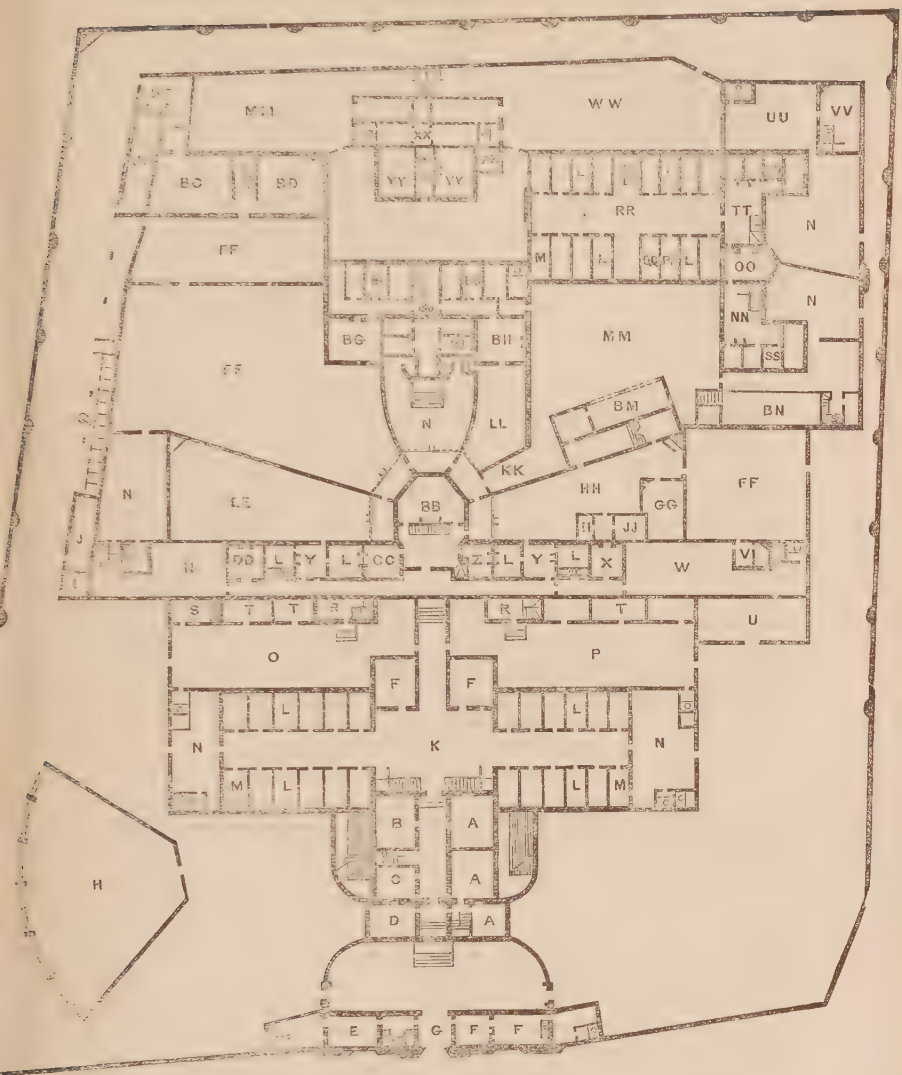
Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	100	288
Jackets,	80	81
Vests,	80	97
Trowsers,	80	74
Caps,	80	124
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	80	148
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	88	61

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	40	78
Jackets,	40	61
Petticoats,	40	22
Aprons,	40	66
Neckerchiefs,	40	50
Caps,	40	34
Stockings, pairs of,	40	59
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	23	20

Plan of Gaol.



A, Governor's house; B, clerk's office; C, Governor's office; D, board-room; E, for visitors; F, warders' rooms; G, entrance to gaol; H, prisoners' exercising ground; I, stable; J, coal store; K, central hall of separate prison for males; L, separate prison for males; M, lavatories and water-closets; N, yards; O, yard for pauper debtors; P, yard for master debtors; Q, sheds for stone-breaking; R, entrance to marshalsea; S, bath; T, stores; U, straw store; V, photographic house; W, mistress debtors' exercising ground; X, mistress debtors; Y and Z, old prison cells; BC, wool carding room; BD, BG, BL, lunatic wards; BE, crank; BI, BJ, solitary cells; BF, tuck mill; BK, reception cells; BM, boiler-house; BN, wash-house; BB, store; CC, apartment for Deputy-Governor; DD, apartment for turnkey; EE, FF, exercising yards for lunatics; GG, kitchen; HH, cook-house yard; II, milk store; JJ, bread store; KK, entrance to female prison; LL, reception yard; MM, hospital yard; NN, SS, reception ward; OO, female warders' room; QQ, matron's apartments; RR, separate prison for females; TT, female school; UU, female laundry; VV, yard for laundry; WW, hospital yard; XX, YY, hospital; ZZ, dead-house.

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Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	14	6	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	4	1	Store Rooms,	4	3
Solitary Cells,	6	3	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	75	59	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	8	4
			Baths,	1	1
Single Cells of larger size,	3	–	Privies,	22	5
Cells to contain three persons,	2	3	Water-closets,	9	4
Sleeping Rooms,	9	1	Fumigating Room,	1	–
No. of Beds in such rooms,	39	6	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps,	10	5
Chapels,	2	–	Crank-mill,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Tell-tale Clock,	3	–
Workshops, cells,	14	–	Washing Machine,	–	1
Worksheds,	12	–			

The gaol was, when I made my inspection, in a satisfactory condition of cleanliness and order; the buildings in sound repair, and properly ventilated. The prison grounds remarkably well kept and tastefully planted with flowers, a custom which has, I consider, a humanizing effect on the inmates. There is an abundant supply of water in every yard of the prison, but the sewerage is most faulty. This serious defect has been already fully pointed out in former reports of Inspectors-General, especially that for 1865, to which I beg to refer. The system of drainage by cesspools is so objectionable that I would again call attention to the subject, and the many deaths of lunatics in 1866 would seem to point to a defect in the sanitary condition of the gaol. The natural fall for the sewerage of the prison to the sea, is, I am informed, obstructed from the enclosing of the slob lands; but, should the Corporation of Wexford establish a general system of drainage for the town, the prison sewers might be conducted into it with advantage.

The water-closets are well constructed, but connected with the cesspools. This very faulty arrangement becomes more dangerous in an establishment where the water for prison use is derived from wells on the premises. The Royal Sanitary Commissioners, in their report on sewerage, observe—"Cesspools in connexion with water-closets fill to overflowing with putrid water, which infiltrates through the whole subsoil in their vicinity, and endangers the purity of the wells. Indeed the cesspool system of drainage is based on the assumption that the fluid shall be disposed of by polluting the subsoil, the worst possible expedient for health." They add—"The entire method of drainage by cesspools is so objectionable that it ought never to be permitted near inhabited dwellings." As for the water obtained from wells under such circumstances, they observe,—"All nuisances within the area afford soluble organic matter and salts, which are carried with the water to the lowest level, which is the well." And as organic matter once excreted from the body cannot be re-introduced into it without danger to health and life, the constitution is deteriorated, and dysentery, diarrhœa, and general debility, are the results. The Commissioners further state "that the impurities are not generally cognizable by taste or smell." I have dwelt on this subject, because the evils from imperfect drainage and impure water are, I believe, not generally understood.

The prison clothing in this gaol is of good quality, and the supply sufficient, besides a large stock in store, which is always kept up. The blankets, sheets, and bedding are likewise sufficient; yet I found no sheets on some of the beds of lunatics; these patients are often dirty, and it is difficult to keep their bedding clean; but the Prisons Act

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makes no exception, and it is imperative that every prisoner in custody should have two sheets on his bed.

The heating apparatus of the male separate prison has been found faulty, but at the time of my visit arrangements were in progress to have the defect remedied; some other improvements were likewise in contemplation,

A photographic apparatus, provided in this gaol, for the identification of old offenders and returned convicts, has been found useful for the purpose intended.

There are some faults of arrangement which I pointed out, and useless buildings might be got rid of with advantage.

The cells are properly fitted up and suitable, but those in the male prison are, as I remarked in a former report, flagged with granite, and difficult to heat. In that report I pointed out the reasons why boards should be substituted. This could be done at a small cost, as the boards might be thin, dowelled together, and placed over the flags.

The punishment cells are not heated, and are too cold for prisoners during the winter season.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells and Stoppage of Diet,	9	5	Dark or Refractory Cells and Stoppage of Diet,	8	12

All the punishments inflicted during the present year, with one exception, were ordered by the Governor on his sole responsibility, and sanctioned by the Board at its next meeting, the record being duly signed by the Chairman. One woman was punished four times, and another twice during the year.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Stone-breaking,	5	Mangling,	1
Pumping water,	1	Washing,	2
Total,	6	Total,	3

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Carpentering,	1	Sewing,	3
Clog-making,	2	Knitting,	5
Mat-making,	2	Cleaning,	1
Cutting thrums,	2		
Tailoring,	2		
Painting,	1		
Cooking,	2		
Total,	12	Total,	9

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	6	3
Industrial labour,*	12*	9
Sick,	1	1
Unemployed,	3	2
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	3	–
Lunatics,	37	1
Caring sick and lunatics,	1	2
Nursing,	–	3
Total in custody,	64	21

* Ten of those men were also at punitive labour for one hour and a-half.

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Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1864, . £16 0s. 11½d. | 1865, . £24 16s. 11d. | 1866, . £24 7s. 1d.

Industrial employment is here carried on as far as circumstances will permit. The entire of the woodwork of the gaol has been painted by prisoners since the commencement of 1867. Some good mats have been made; and such of the prisoners as are skilled workmen have been employed at their trades, viz.: smithswork, tailoring, carpentry, clog and shoemaking, teasing oakum has likewise been found profitable: 4*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. is paid by shipowners for the latter work. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work at stone breaking for six hours in summer, and four in winter daily. Contractors pay 10*d.* a ton for the stones so broken. The laundry in this gaol is sufficient, and the drying loft is in order; a washing machine has been procured for the use of the prisoners; but as it is difficult to find suitable employment for female prisoners, and as they would be benefited by instruction in washing, I prefer that the washing be done by hand, the prisoners would then learn a trade by which they could support themselves after discharge if honestly inclined. Many women taught in Belfast gaol have become skilled laundresses, and are now earning an honest livelihood.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	17	16	14	12
Average daily number of pupils, . .	5·6	3·6	6·5	4·3
Number of days on which school was held, .	299	286	184	178

School-hours.—Males, 1 to 2·30; Females, 11 to 12·30.

Both sexes are instructed by the male teacher, a matron being present during school for females; juveniles and such others as show a desire to learn are permitted to attend. The books and registries are properly kept in the school.

Contracts.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 8¼*d.*; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 1½*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.* 3*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.* 10*d.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1864, . 3·42*d.* | 1865, . 3·35*d.* | 1866, . 3·74*d.*

I questioned all the inmates of the gaol on the day of my visit, some complained of the small amount of food which they receive, but it is according to the dietary table, and I referred them to the Medical Officer; no other complaint was made except by one woman, who stated that trafficking in food was carried on in the gaol; I could find no corroboration of her statement.

Books and Accounts.

The various registries of discipline, finance, and the other books of the gaol appear to be kept with care and attention; all the superior officers have journals, which are more carefully noted than I find in many other prisons. The Medical Officer and the Governor duly enter the occurrences within their departments. The Local Inspector also places on record in his journal the state of discipline, the condition of the buildings, and the circumstances of the bridewells under his charge. Neglect by Local Inspectors and Governors of their statutable duties in this particular often renders it impossible for the Inspector-General to form a correct idea of the circumstances of a gaol on his biennial inspection, or to judge of the state of discipline, not having a full record of the daily occurrences in the establishment.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £2,317 2*s.* 2½*d.* | 1865, . £2,222 19*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £2,637 18*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £24 0*s.* 4·73*d.* | 1865, . £22 15*s.* 9·96*d.* | 1866, . £26 3*s.* 5·42*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £2 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £0 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £0 17*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1864, . £180 0*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . £160 0*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £176 9*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

	£
Samuel Johnson, esq., J.P., Local Inspector,	100
Rev. J. Peed, Protestant Chaplain,	50
Rev. J. Roche, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50
H. H. Boxwell, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	—
Mr. John H. Hadden, Apothecary,	30

Resident.

Mr. Joseph Gladwin, Governor,	200
Mr. P. Duggan, Deputy-Governor,	60
Patrick Burgess, Schoolmaster,	30

		£	*s.*
Turnkeys.	Luke Walsh, *Shoemaker*,	45	0
	Nathaniel Crampton, *Weaver*,	35	0
	James Turner,	35	0
	Edward Cox, *Tailor*,	35	0
	James Kelly,	32	10
	John Clooney,	32	10
	James Clancey,	30	0
	Edward Power,	30	0
	Philip Kearns, resigned,	30	0
	Patk. Keegan, on probation,	25	0
Mrs. Gladwin, Matron,		45	0
Lydia Roberts, Assistant Matron,		20	0
Anastatia Clooney, do. do.		15	0
Mary Murphy, Hospital Nurse,		17	10

Vacancies.

Mr. John B. North, Deputy-Governor, resigned; Mr. Philip Duggan, appointed instead. James Humphreys and Michael M'Grath appointed additional turnkeys. Philip Kearns appointed vice James Humphreys dismissed. Patrick Keegan appointed on probation vice Michael M'Grath, died.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	168	113
Chaplain, Established Church,	159	98
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	192	139
Surgeon,	174	87
Apothecary,	347	223

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Since my inspection the following report by the Local Inspector has been transmitted to the Prisons Office:—"*I regret to state that amongst the subordinate officers, or rather some of them, a spirit of resistance was manifested that obliged the Board to deal vigorously with the offenders; a better state of things seems now to exist, and discipline seems quite restored.*"

Hospitals.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	25	10	19	9	36	4	20	–
No. of days therein, . .	9	–	313	76	960	56	280	187
Average daily number, .	3·4	1·	3·8	1·2	2·6	·2	1·2	·8
No. of deaths, . . .	1	2	4	–	6	1	2	–
Cost of medicine, . .	£19 7*s.* 4*d.*		£1 3*s.* 1*d.*		£8 2*s.* 7*d.*		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to day of inspection in 1867:—

Six in 1866:—29th June, 21st August, 3rd September, 18th September, 24th September, and 12th November. Two in 1867:—22nd March and 12th April.

There are excellent and well ventilated hospital wards attached to this gaol with water-closet and lavatory off each. The wards for both sexes are in the same building, those for males below and for females above, with a common staircase used by all prisoners; the only separation of the sexes being different wards and exercising yards for each sex. Heretofore a female nurse had sole charge of the male and female wards which she had to attend at all hours without a male officer being at night in the hospital. In March, 1867, the Local Inspector called the attention of the Board to this matter, and previously to my visit, in August, a room was fitted up for a male turnkey in the part of the hospital allotted to males, and a door with two locks, the keys of each to be held at night by different officers, was put up on the stairs separating the two classes.

In the journal of the Local Inspector a grave neglect is recorded; a female prisoner was discovered in her cell on the morning of the 18th July, 1867, at 6 30 A.M. to be perfectly paralyzed, apparently having become so during the night. The case was not reported to the Deputy Governor (the Governor being absent on leave) until 10 A.M.; and he did not, in consequence, send for the Medical Officer until after that hour, when it was found the latter had left his house to attend to his duties for the day, hence the patient was not seen by him for thirteen hours after the attack was first perceived by the first and second assistant matrons, whose duty it would have been to have reported the matter to the Deputy Governor without delay. The patient was, however, seen by the Apothecary at 11 30 A.M.

Board of Superintendence.

Charles A. Walker, esq., J.P., D.L.	Major John Harvey, J.P.	Captain Beatty.
George Le Hunte, esq., J.P.	Francis J. Connell, esq., J.P.	Z. B. Cornock, esq.
Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Esmonde, bart., J.P.	Lt.-Col. Harry Alcock, J.P.	John Green, esq. J.P.
	Patrick Breen, esq., J.P.	Joseph Harvey, esq.
		Captain N. Huson.

The Board meets very regularly on the second Wednesday of each month, and oftener if required, when petty accounts (under £10) are

South District.

County of Wexford Gaol.

ttled, and the subordinate officers are paid their salaries, a draft being awn in favour of the Local Inspector for the entire amount, he oduces the vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. The salaries superior officers and contractors for large sums are paid quarterly separate cheques drawn in favour of each creditor.

General Observations.

The circumstances of an attempt at escape by a prisoner, Richard rlong, from this gaol in September, 1866, having been referred to the Report of the Inspectors-General for that year, I append the llowing letter on the subject from the Chairman of the Board of perintendence to the Lord Lieutenant, with his Excellency's reply ereto :—

"Board-room, Wexford Gaol,
"22nd December, 1866.

IR,

"Referring to your letter of the 19th ultimo, addressed to Mr. Breen, as airman of the Board of Superintendence of the Wexford Gaol, on the subject of report made to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, as to the facts and cumstances connected with the attempted escape of Richard Furlong, a prisoner nfined therein, it has given great pleasure to the Board to find that the action ken by them in the matter should have met His Excellency's approval. The port was forwarded to the Castle on the 19th of September last, and awaiting a tification of His Excellency's opinion thereon, no measures were taken to enforce fines, nor was any intimation given to the parties in default of the amounts posed.

"In the interval between that date and the receipt of your letter of the 19th of vember last, Mr. John Burchell North, the Deputy-Governor, resigned from ill-alth; and on the 16th of November he left this gaol. As may be inferred from amount of fine (£10) imposed on him, when viewed with reference to the pro-tion his salary bore to that of the Governor, the Board considered that he was person most to be blamed for the partial success of the attempt; at the same ne they were convinced that it arose from an error in judgment alone. With this ception, his conduct at all times was exemplary, and the Board received his signation with great regret.

'The fine not having been enforced against Mr. North, it is now the wish of s Board to remit the two remaining fines, viz., the fine of £15 against the vernor, Mr. Gladwin, and the fine of £1 against Turnkey Cox. Of the former cer, Mr. Gladwin, whose father and grandfather held, with advantage to the blic, and with credit and honour to themselves, the appointment which he now ds, the Board entertain a high opinion in every respect; and considering that when occurrence took place he was, although within the walls of the gaol, actually sick leave, and further considering that the searching investigation made by Board has already been, and will it is expected continue to be, productive of reased vigilance and circumspection, the Board trust that His Excellency will pleased to approve of the remission of the two remaining fines.

"(Signed on behalf of the Board,)

"George Le Hunte, Chairman."

"Dublin Castle,
"2nd January, 1867.

IR,

"I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your mmunication of the 22nd ultimo, and to acquaint you for the information of the ard of Superintendence of the County of Wexford Gaol, that His Excellency pleased to approve of the remission of the fines of £15 imposed upon Mr. dwin, the Governor of the Gaol, and of £1 upon Turnkey Cox, as recommended the Board of Superintendence.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"Thomas Larcom

"George Le Hunte, Esq.,
hairman, Board of Superintendence,
"Wexford Gaol."

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Again I find, on examining *The Visitors to Prisoners Record Book*, that some of the convicted prisoners are permitted to see their friends much more frequently than in other gaols. H., a man sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for seducing soldiers from their allegiance, appears to have his friends constantly visiting him; another man, S., sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment for assaults, was permitted to receive eight visits from friends within one month.

On looking over the journal kept by the Local Inspector, I observe some remarks to which I would wish to call attention.

"I wish to bring under notice of the Board the following with a view to better security:—

"1st. The present arrangement at breakfast-time, when the turnkeys withdraw for an hour to their rooms, is, that the Schoolmaster takes charge of the hall, during which time he collects the tins after the prisoners' breakfast. He also opens the cells when prisoners desire to go to the water-closet, the period of the day rendering this latter a frequent occurrence. This officer is aged and infirm, and wholly unfit to deal with a turbulent prisoner, or frustrate any design if surprise were contemplated."

"*New Ross* Bridewell consists of six cells for males, and two for females, all upon the ground-floor, in a continuous line. The building is parallel to the session-house, and 36 yards distant from it. The keepers' apartments are in the session-house, and therefore the prisoners are wholly separated from aid and supervision during the night. Of the six male cells, two are small, viz., 8 feet in length, and in breadth 6 feet at the broadest end, and but 3 feet at the other. One of the two female cells is unfit for use, being hopelessly damp. It is built against a high bank, a garden adjoining being above the level of the roof. The windows of three male cells look into the female exercising yard, within a few feet of the ground. Escape would be easy from both male and female exercising-yards. The wall between is but 5 feet, and at foot of each is a wall that serves as a stepping-stone to the outer wall, the former being 5 feet 9 inches, and the latter but 4½ feet higher. In female-yard a corner privy offers a tempting help to the top of the outer wall, and a 4-foot wall to dirt-hole adjoins the privy, serving as a step to its roof.

"*The Gorey Bridewell* forms a portion of the Session-house, in which latter the keeper lives. It has no yard whatever for males to exercise, and a very insufficient one for females. The latter is 27½ feet long by but 9 feet broad, less the space occupied by a privy in the angle, which forms a dangerous help for escape to the roof, with the aid of a window near at hand. The cells, in place of being arched over head, appear to have no better security than the ordinary lath and plaster ceiling. Two windows of male cells look into the female yard, and said windows, being each immediately in the angle, are within reach for prisoners to confer from one cell to the other.

"The male cells and the female day-room open into a passage, without any separation in said passage.

"One of the two female sleeping-cells is lit only by a borrowed light, the window being placed in a covered passage. Five doors in passage (two outer ones included) are fastened only with a lock, no bar or bolt. The door-casings appear but indifferently secured.

"*The Enniscorthy Bridewell* forms part of the session-house, in which latter the keeper lives. The male exercise-yard is sufficient, but the female is not so. The latter is but 30 feet by 9 feet, less space occupied by a privy in the corner. Four cell-windows, and one window on the stairs, look into the street, but at a considerable height from the ground outside. Five windows have ropes suspended for opening and closing. I think quadrant bars might with advantage be substituted

"August 10th, 1867.

"I am informed that a female prisoner, committed at Clonevan on the 8th inst. (for examination at Oulart on the 20th inst.), was not delivered at the gaol till 3 *o'clock, a.m.*, on the 9th inst. She was thus, if her statement be correct, some ten or eleven hours in transitu—a young female with baby in arms in charge of males throughout the greater part of the night; and further, the prison disturbed at a most objectionable hour, the distance from Clonevan being but sixteen miles Irish."

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford.

Bridewells.

—	Enniscorthy.		Gorey.		New Ross.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	86	34	79	5	74	16
Of whom were Drunkards,	12	–	18	–	16	5
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	22	10	12	8	15	12
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	–	1	–	4	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Weekly, on Mondays: transmittals sometimes irregular. Ferns, every alternate Tuesday; Newtownbarry, every second Saturday; and Clouroche, the first Monday in each month.		On alternate Fridays; transmittals regular.		New Ross, fortnightly, on Fridays. Arthurstown, the first Thursday in each month; transmittals regular.	
Committals,	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Now in good repair.		Building in sufficient repair; but marks of damp in cells, and whitewashing required.		Building in sufficient repair, except that some slates are off roof and much of the dashing has fallen from the walls of the yards.	
Security,	Construction faulty, but security much improved. The window through which a prisoner had escaped has been removed to another place.		The cells are not arched, and I understand from the Local Inspector, that they have no better security overhead than the ordinary lath and plaster ceiling. Exercising yards, especially that for males, most insecure; construction faulty; doors require to be strengthened.		This bridewell is faulty in construction and insecure. The outer doors and one cell door has lately been strengthened; as the building in which the prisoners are confined is upwards of 100 feet from that where the keeper's house is, there can be no supervision; nor could the keeper be aware, if an attempt were made to break the prison.	
Accommodation,	Males; day-room and six cells; females, day room and two cells (one large). Exercising yard for females too small.		Males; day-room and six cells; females, day room and four cells; one yard very small and insecure.		Males; day-room and six cells; females, day room and two cells, but one (the larger) so very damp that it cannot be used.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	None; water cut off by tunnel, cut for railway. It is proposed to bring a head of water from the upper part of the town. Force-pump in order, but dry; rain-water preserved for washing.		A good pump on premises; besides the rain water is saved for washing.		A good pump in yard for males.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.		None.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, and well kept, dry and well-ventilated.		Clean and well kept, but male cells show damp.		Clean and well-kept; but the larger cells for females very damp; a bank of clay against the outer wall.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5*d.* for prisoners of both sexes.		5*d.* for prisoners of both sexes.		5½*d.* for males; 5*d.* for females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30; Matron £5.		£30; Matron £5.		£30; Matron, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary £8, and, as an army pensioner, he is employed to aid the Staff Officer of the district as Local Superintendent.		Court-keeper; salary £8.		Court-keeper, salary £8.	
Statutable Inspection,	22nd August, 1867.		21st August, 1867.		24th August, 1867.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW GAOL, AT WICKLOW.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 2ND DECEMBER, 1867.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
For further Examination,	2	1	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	8	1	9	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	4	2	6	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	23	5	28	–	–	–

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	Convicted at Assizes—Felon,	1 male.
	Convicted summarily,	1 ,,

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	35	12	1866,	24	11
1865,	41	5	1867 (day of Inspection),	23	5

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	1	1867 (up to and including day of Inspection),	3	1
1865,	–	–			
1866,	1	–			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	2	Debtors,	11	–
Criminals,	212	67	Criminals,	178	56
Vagrants,	11	–	Vagrants,	4	2
Drunkards,	84	12	Drunkards,	113	5
Dangerous Lunatics,	7	6	Dangerous Lunatics,	5	6
Total,	320	87	Total,	311	69

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867 (Including day of Inspection).		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	8	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	1	–	2	–	1	–
Infanticide,	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	2	2	–	2	1	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	8	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	38	13	56	8	44	8	1	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	8	–	12	–	5	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	30	1	15	4	10	1	–	–
Other assaults,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	4	–	2	1	8	1	3	–
Robbery,	10	2	8	10	9	4	1	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	–	4	–	3	–	1	–
Larceny,	19	8	21	8	19	14	4	1
Receiving stolen goods,	6	1	1	–	4	2	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	3	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	4	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	5	–	6	1	3	2	–	–
Forgery,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	42	–	5	–	7	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	18	5	13	5	13	5	2	–
Revenue offences,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences —								
Against property, with violence,	5	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	3	1	3	5	1	5	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	26	15	21	13	21	8	1	1
Treasonable conspiracy,	–	–	9	–	9	–	–	–
Breach of contract,	3	–	4	–	1	1	–	–
Breach of "Peace Preservation Act" (Ireland),	–	–	6	–	3	–	–	–
Contempt of Court,	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Desecration of Sabbath,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Breach of Excise Laws,	7	1	2	1	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	263	54	213	62	170	55	14	2
Vagrancy,	6	4	11	–	4	2	–	–
Drunkenness,	177	10	84	12	113	5	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27)	8	6	7	6	5	6	4	2
Debt,	11	–	6	2	11	–	3	–
Remanded for further examination,	–	–	7	5	8	1	2	1
Total,	465	75	328	87	311	69	23	5

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.*	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
	Once within the year,	230	48	Once within the year,	199	54
	Twice ,,	28	6	Twice ,,	20	2
	Thrice ,,	8	5	Thrice ,,	9	1
	Four times ,,	1	–	Four times ,,	2	2
	Five times ,,	–	2	Five times ,,	4	–
	Six times ,,	–	–	Six times ,,	1	–
	Total,	267	61	Total,	235	59

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	37·89	9·12	—	23·5	8·7	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	64		15th March.	47		14th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	28		22nd Nov.	24		22nd July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	58		15th March.	34		14th Jan.
Ditto of females,	14		8th March.	16		7th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	22		31st Oct.	16		20th July.
Ditto of females,	5		6th March.	5		1st Dec.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867 :—

27th June, 1860,	50	7th April, 1864,	63
27th October, 1861,	53	3rd November, 1865,	55
13th October, 1862,	52	15th March, 1866,	64
20th September, 1863,	51	14th January, 1867,	47

Daily average numbers in custody, excluding fractions, for the last eight years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1860,	18	19	1864,	31	11
1861,	19	15	1865,	33	7
1862,	28	13	1866,	37	9
1863,	26	10	1867 (11 months),	23	8

Population in 1861, 43,774 males, 42,319 females; total, 86,093 inhabitants. Area, 500,178 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, during last eight years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Convictions,	27	63	49	50	25	38	29	43
Acquittals,	21	10	27	26	33	18	34	21
Total,	48	73	76	76	58	56	63	64

Committals of drunkards :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol,	109	1	155	1	177	10	84	12	113	5
To the Bridewells of the County,	13	–	28	–	35	–	31	–	18	–
	122	1	183	1	212	10	115	12	131	5
Total,	123		184		222		127		136	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

On the day of my inspection, besides lunatics and debtors, 16 males and 3 females, criminally committed, were in custody; 1 (male) under a sentence of twelve and 2 of nine months, 1 male and 1 female of six months, 2 (males) of three months, the rest for short periods, varying from seven days to two months. One man, a quack doctor, charged by a coroner's jury with causing death by the administration of an arsenical ointment, was for trial; as also some workhouse offenders, and a vagrant. But on looking over the calendar of convicted prisoners, I found that they consisted altogether of professional thieves, for the most part strangers to the district, and workhouse offenders; 1 of the former, C.B., belongs to a class not uncommon in this country—deeply marked with scrofula, ill nurtured, and hence to a certain degree weak of intellect, although no jury would pronounce him insane; he is physically incapable to support himself by honest labour, and when not in the workhouse or the prison he is constantly engaged in thefts and larcenies; he has already spent four years in penal servitude, having been convicted in the county Cavan. Towards the beginning of the year 1866, he wandered into the neighbourhood of Baltinglass, where he has twice been committed to the District Bridewell of that town for larcenies. He has since been committed for two months to this gaol, and at the end of that period he was, on the 1st of August, 1866, discharged from custody. On the same night he committed a burglary in a house at Greystones, where he was arrested, and was sentenced by the magistrates at Bray Petty Sessions to six months' imprisonment; when that sentence expired he was again discharged, and was soon after again reconvicted of another larceny, for which he was sentenced to his present imprisonment of twelve months. As he is now only twenty-one years of age, he will be for many years a constant expense to this county, unless he happens to wander into another district, there to begin a fresh career of plunder as in this. I have entered into the details which have come to my knowledge with regard to this man, because I wish to impress on the authorities the utter hopelessness for reformation of such offenders by imprisonments in county gaols and the necessity of long sentences of penal servitude for all such. I would add that this man is the most troublesome prisoner in the gaol, and in August last was sentenced to one month's solitary confinement on bread and water, for a dangerous attempt, when engaged at shot-drill, on the Governor, by flinging a nine-pound shot at him, which fortunately missed, but striking the wall opposite broke the stone. This is the second occasion, within a few years, that the Governor of a gaol has had a narrow escape from injury by a prisoner engaged at shot-drill. When I spoke to this man he cried like a child; he is incapable of self-control, and will always be dangerous, whether in or out of gaol. Another prisoner in custody with his wife, for trial for disorderly conduct in the Rathdrum Union Workhouse, belongs very much to the class of which C. B. is the type; when a juvenile he was committed here in May, 1857, and has now for ten years been constantly recommitted for larcenies, receiving stolen goods, disorderly conduct, and insubordination in the workhouse. This man has also been in other gaols. The Governor found him at one time in Wexford gaol; his wife, who is likewise for trial, belongs equally to the same class.

I found in custody a boy, E. L., who states that he is sixteen years of age, but certainly he does not appear to be so old. He was under a sentence of three months' imprisonment for larceny of clothes from a dwelling-house; he is a stranger and an orphan, without friends, and is highly intelligent. He belongs, according to his own

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

statement, to Belfast, but his antecedents have not been traced. It is much to be regretted that this boy has not been sentenced to a reformatory at the end of his punishment, as he appears to be a fit subject for such an institution, and there is now danger that he may join the criminal classes after his discharge, in a strange district, and without friends. Under the 7th sec. of the Reformatory Schools Act, 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 103, magistrates need not take the unconfirmed statement of the young criminal as to his age. According to the words of that section, "*Whenever any person shall be convicted of any offence—punishable by law, except vagrancy, before any Judge of Assize, or Court of Quarter Sessions, or before any Justice or Justices at Petty Sessions, under 6th sec. of Summary Jurisdiction Act, 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 92, whose age does not in the opinion of such Judge or Court exceed the age of sixteen years, then it shall be lawful for the Judge, or Court, or Justice at Petty Sessions before whom such offender shall be so convicted, in addition to the sentence then and there passed as a punishment for his or her offence, to direct such offender to be sent at the expiration of such sentence to some one of the aforesaid reformatory schools, the directors or managers of which shall be willing to receive such offender, to be there detained for a period not less than one year, and not exceeding five years.*" Pursuant to this section the age of the young person is to be decided by the opinion of the convicting Judge or Justices. Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions may sentence to a reformatory school any young person for any offence punishable by law except vagrancy. Magistrates at Petty Sessions are limited in their powers under the Act to such offences as are punishable under the 6th section of the Act 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 92, viz., "simple larceny." I have called attention to these sections of the Acts because I find on my inspections that Justices sometimes are not aware of the statutable powers which they possess under the Act 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 103.

Only two cases of assault were in custody, both by paupers, one in the Baltinglass, the other in the Shillelagh workhouse. Besides the woman for trial for insubordination in the workhouse, 2 other females were in custody at the time of my visit, both old offenders, and 1 a returned convict, now sentenced to an imprisonment of six months here, after which she will most probably return to her former mode of life again, to be recommitted, to be once more an expense to the county.

Juveniles.

I found 3 juveniles in charge, one, E. L., the boy already referred to, who is under a sentence of imprisonment with hard labour for three months in this gaol; another, J. C., who also represents himself as being sixteen years of age, has likewise been sentenced to imprisonment for three calendar months, for stealing from a dwelling-house; a third boy, eleven years of age, an orphan, and intelligent, from Shillelagh district, was under a sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment, afterwards to be sent for five years to a reformatory; 12 juveniles (10 boys and 2 girls) were committed to this gaol during the eleven months of 1867, prior to my visit; 4 (1 girl and 3 boys) had lost both parents, and 2 others their mothers only. The two brothers of one little boy under ten years of age committed here in 1867, have also been inmates of this gaol, convicted of larceny.

Nineteen boys and 2 girls were committed here in 1866; 1 was twice committed, 2 were under ten years of age, 1 was sent to a reformatory school after the period of his punishment in the gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Lunatics.

I found in charge 4 males and 2 females committed as dangerous. One female has been an inmate of the gaol since the 12th January, 1857, 1 of the males since May, 1862, another since May, 1864. The Inspectors-General have already, in former reports, referred to the injurious effects to lunatics from committals to this gaol (see page 401, Appendix 1865); and as the Legislature have now repealed the Act under which the insane have heretofore been committed as dangerous, it is hoped that the Governors of the asylum of the district will make arrangements for the removal of those now in custody.

On the 14th April, 1867, the turnkey who had charge of the insane in this gaol was preparing to shave himself in their day-room, and leaving his razor loose, one of the lunatics under his care obtained possession of it, with which he cut his throat. The Medical Officer after much care and attention succeeded in saving the man's life. The turnkey was, very properly, fined by the Board of Superintendence £2 for his neglect, and he was subsequently dismissed. In October, 1867, a prisoner committed for examination to this gaol "*as of unsound mind and likely to do injury to himself if left at large,*" was found by the Medical Officer of the gaol to be labouring under fever of a malignant type; he was removed to hospital, and it was stated to me that the only insanity of which the prisoner was afflicted was delirium, the effects of the fever under which he laboured. One lunatic, committed to this gaol as dangerous, died in April, 1866, of epilepsy.

Debtors.

Six male and 2 female debtors were committed to this gaol in 1866, 3 of whom were paupers supported at the cost of the rates; 1 male and 1 female remained in custody at the close of the year. I found 3 males (paupers) in custody, 1 a man so totally destitute of means that he cannot obtain funds to file his schedule, and will thus remain an inmate at a considerable cost to the rates. Each prisoner in the gaols cost an average sum of £36 18*s.* 1*d.*, for maintenance and charges.

No offender against the revenue laws was committed in 1867, 2 (males) were in custody for a similar offence in 1866.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	2	Store Rooms,	4	1
Yards,	5	3	Laundry,	–	1
Day Rooms,	5	2	Drying Room,	–	1
Solitary Cell,	1	–	Lavatories,	2	3
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	56	23	Baths,	2	1
			Privies,	8	2
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Water-closets,	4	4
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	2	1	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Pumps,	2	2
Chapels,	1	1	Wells,	2	–
School Rooms,	1	2	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshop,	1	–	Mangle,	–	1
Kitchen,	1	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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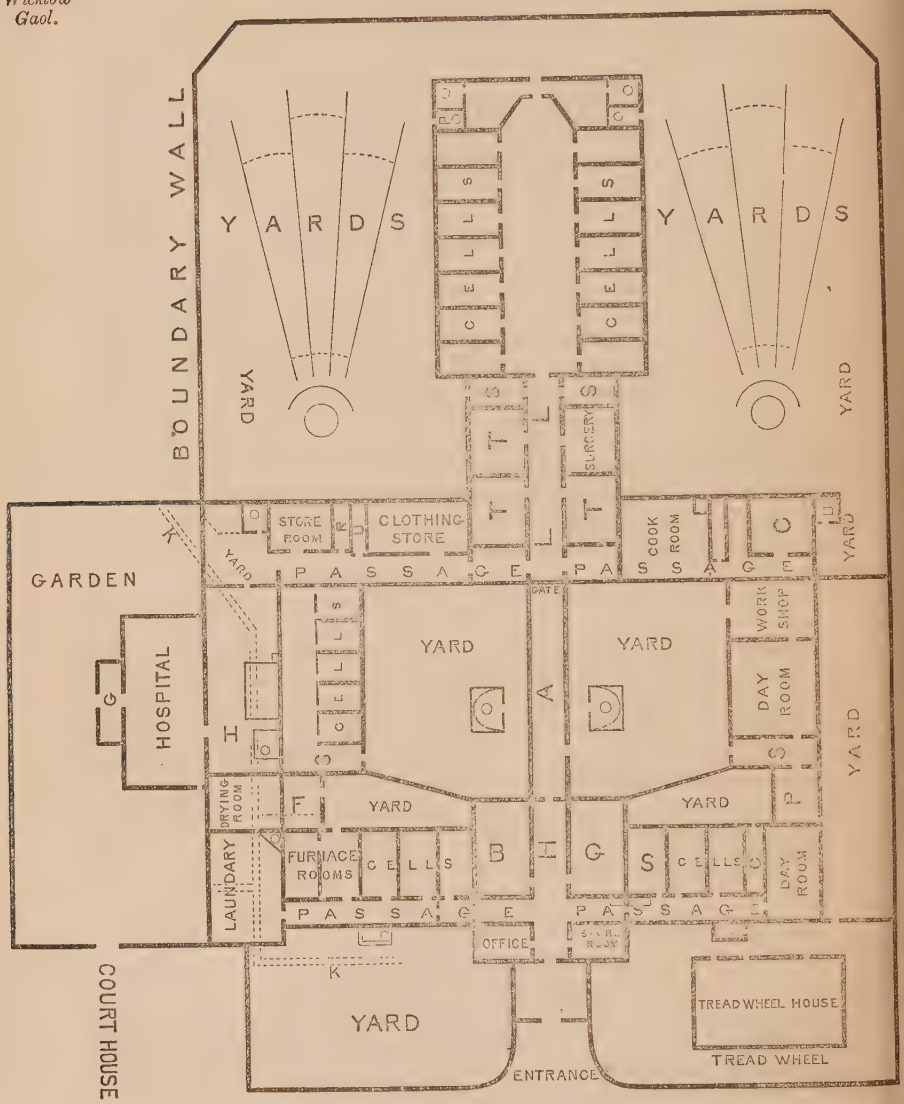
Plan.



B, Board-room; C, Coal store; F, Furnace for heating female prison; G, Governor's apartments; H, Hospital yard; K, Main sewer passing through it; P, Potato store; S, Stairs; T, Officers' apartments; O, Offset next hospital wards for water-closets.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	86	13
Sheets, pairs of,	86	8
Rugs,	86	15
Bed-ticks,	86	30
Bedsteads,	86	2

Male Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	40	72
Jackets,	20	70
Vests,	20	70
Trowsers,	38	66
Caps,	20	60
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	6	–
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	20	30

Female Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	10	60
Jackets,	5	30
Petticoats,	10	60
Aprons,	10	60
Neckerchiefs,	10	60
Caps,	10	60
Stockings, pairs of,	5	22
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	5	20

I found the prison buildings of this gaol on my inspection in sound repair, very clean and well kept. They are properly ventilated, the male prison especially by openings in the roof, which are found to answer the purpose intended. The security of this gaol has been improved since my last inspection, by bars having been placed on the windows of the court house, and an iron door to the straw-house underneath, but any active person could still climb the spouts which convey the rain-water from the court-house roof. The hospital garden, however, into which they lead is seldom used, and a warder always remains in charge when a prisoner takes exercise in it. I pointed out to the Governor and Local Inspector, two windows in the gaol which should be protected by bars, one especially from the cook-house, in which a prisoner (the cook), remains every evening until 6 P.M., and during the short days of winter he could escape unnoticed through it, by fastening a string to the flue under the window, and so drop into the yard.

I wish to call attention to a defect to which I referred in my report for 1865: the water-closets in the male prison are not trapped, and in moist and warm weather an effluvium from them escapes to poison the atmosphere, and endanger health by the production of zymotic diseases amongst the inmates. Prisoners in a separate prison spend the greater part of the twenty-four hours of the day in their cells, and it is most desirable that the air be pure. The Royal Sanitary Commissioners in their report to Parliament observe, with reference to the inhaling of such an effluvia:—"*It is a law of our organization that organic matters excreted from the body cannot be reintroduced into it without danger to health and life; the lungs are the medium through which ærial poisons of this nature reach the blood. The putrescent organic matter attaches itself to furniture, walls,*" *&c.;* and they add, "*the blood becomes gradually diseased, of which blanching and loss of vigour are the first effects indicating a steady deterioration of the constitution; great susceptibility to colds—consumption, as well as diarrhœa, dysentery, fever, and other zymotic diseases are the result.*" I find that other sewers in the gaol are trapped, and these also which are within the building should be protected by this inexpensive arrangement. Water-closets have lately been put up in the hospital and some of the yards. The prison clothing in this gaol is of a good description, and quite sufficient for the requirements; besides there is a supply in store; the bedding, blankets, and rugs are also sufficient; but sheets are required, and some of the blankets in use are worn, they will be replaced by new ones from store. Gas has been introduced through the passages and into the day-rooms, but only two cells are lighted by it. The laundry is stalled; there is a good mangle in it; and the drying-room is effective. The heating apparatus in both male and female prisons works satisfactorily.

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There is an adequate supply of water to the gaol, but the power of the tread-wheel is not applied to any useful purpose, and the water is pumped up for prison use by a hand-pump. The well-hole is marked A on the ground plan of the gaol.

The prison is unlocked at 6, A.M., in summer, and at daybreak on the mornings of the short days of winter. The lockings-up is held at 6, P.M., at all seasons of the year; it is attended by the Governor or his assistant. The night watch is placed at 9.15, P.M., and it is his duty to satisfy himself that all the prisoners are in their cells. The Governor superintends this inspection, and he ascertains that the cells are properly secured. Between 10 and 11, P.M., a superior officer makes his final rounds. The turnkeys in rotation hold the watch, which is measured by only one tell-tale clock; but a second will be procured, to be put up in the separate male prison. The markings of the tell-tale clock are entered in the "State of Lockings Book," in red ink. The keys of the prison are held at night by the Governor in an iron safe, in his bedroom.

A railing in front of the gaol is much required, as at the monthly fairs much inconvenience is felt from pigs and cattle being placed up to the gaol gate.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement,	–	–	Solitary Confinement,	–	–
Whipping,	2	–	Whipping,	–	–
Total,	2	–	Total,	–	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1867, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	14	6	Dark or Refractory Cells,	4	2

With one exception in each of the above years all the above punishments were by the Governor. The man who attempted to injure the Governor by throwing the nine-pound shot at him, was sentenced by magistrates, members of the Board of Superintendence, to thirty days solitary confinement on bread and water, but at the end of ten days he was removed by order of the Medical Officer.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Shot-drill and tread-wheel, ... , 5 males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shoemaking and tailoring,	3	Prison duty,	1
Prison duty,	4	Washing and sewing,	2
Cooking,	1		
Attending lunatics,	1		
Whitewashing,	1		
Total,	10	Total.	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	5	–
Industrial labour,	10	3
Sick,	1	–
Unemployed,	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	2	–
Lunatics,	4	2
Total in custody,	23	5

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The preceding table fairly represents the daily occupations of the inmates. Industrial employment is confined to the manufacture of articles for prison use—shoes, clothes, tin ware, &c. The females spin wool, sew, and wash for all the prisoners; no articles being made for sale, no profits accrue from the labour of the prisoners."

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	200	61	144	56
Average daily number of pupils, . .	26·8	6·5	13·3	6·2
Number of days on which school was held, .	300	295	290	260

School-hours.—Males, from 1 to 3 o'clock; Females, from 12½ to 2½ o'clock.

When the lunatics are removed from this gaol, one of the day-rooms they occupy will make a sufficiently good school-room, by enlarging the windows and improving the ventilation. The chapel, in which school is now held, is particularly unsuited for the purpose; and besides, the 7th sec. of the Act 7 Geo. 4, cap. 74, enacts "*The chapel shall be strictly set apart for religious worship, and for the occasional religious and moral instruction of the prisoners, and shall never be appropriated to or employed for any other purpose whatsoever.*" I consulted one of the Chaplains who was in the prison at the time of inspection, and he quite approved of the proposed school-room; and it is illegal that any but religious and moral instruction be given in the chapel. The form of registry recommended by the Inspector-General, is in use.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 4 oz. of bread, or 4 lbs. of potatoes, and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 2 oz. of bread, or 3½ lbs. of potatoes, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Class 3—Males and Females.—Breakfast, 5 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. of bread, or 3 lbs. of potatoes, and ¾ pint of new milk. Supper, 4 oz. of bread, or 1 lb. of potatoes.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 1½*d.* under Dublin price; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, ½*d.* under the price of white; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.* 4*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 10*s.*

I inquired from all the prisoners in custody and found no cause of complaint. The Chaplains report in the tabular form recommended for their use, and almost always favourably of the quality of the provisions supplied: they were of good quality on the day of my visit; no gruel has been given to any prisoner in this gaol since 18th November, 1866, when it was ordered by the Medical Officer to be disused, in consequence of cholera, which had broken out in the town.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864, . 3·66*d.* | 1865, . 3·23*d.* | 1866, . 3·27*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The Local-Inspector and Governor, have journals in which the various occurrences in the gaol are fully entered. The chaplains also

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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have journals, in which they enter the duties they perform. There is no journal for the Medical Officer, but he enters observations in his prescription book. The various registries of statistics and finance are here carefully kept, and they appear very satisfactory. The Governor makes up an abstract of daily consumption, monthly, which he signs, and it is found a valuable check on the issue. The General Visiters' Book has not hitherto been adopted, but it has now been ordered, and will be in future kept.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £1,384 2*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . £1,453 2*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £1,806 10*s.* 11*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £31 9*s.* 1·8*d.* | 1865, . £34 11*s.* 11·5*d.* | 1866, . £36 18*s.* 1*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1864, . £6 6*s.* | 1865, . £4 6*s.* | 1866, . £1 2*s.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1864, . £105 10*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £81 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £136 8*s.* 2*d.*

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	159	132
Protestant Chaplain, . . .	268	251
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	217	204
Surgeon, ...	228	199

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
John W. Fetherston H., esq., Local Inspector, . . .	99	4	0
Rev. Henry Rooke, Protestant Chaplain, ...	46	18	5¾
Rev. Patrick O'Doherty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	18	5¾
Andrew Nolan, esq., Surgeon,		*	
Resident.			
Edward Storey, Governor, .	150	0	0
Wm. Quin, Gate-keeper, assists in keeping the books,	40	0	0

		£	s.	d.
Turnkeys.	Robert Graham, Storekeeper, School Teacher, and *Shoemaker*, . .	35	0	0
	John Manly, *Painter*, .	35	0	0
	William Roberts, *Nailer*,	30	0	0
	Richard Skerrett, School Teacher, . . .	30	0	0
	Michael Doyle, *Tailor*, .	30	0	0
Mrs. Mary Storey, Matron,		40	0	0
Mrs. Eliz. Roberts, Dep. do.,		25	0	0
Agnes Taylor, Hospital Nurse, employed at 10*s.* per week when required.				

Vacancies.

James Hatton, turnkey, resigned; Michael Doyle appointed in his place.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

None on full allowance. The governor and matrons are allowed coals and candles throughout the year. Each turnkey is allowed coal during the winter months, a suit of uniform clothing annually, and a great coat every third year.

* Now paid by presentment, for attending gaol and county infirmary.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Hospitals.

	1864		1865.		1866.		1867. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	–	2	1	1	4	3	2	1
No. of days therein, . .	–	62	4	14	46	88	45	44
Average daily number, .	–	·17	·01	·04	·12	·24	·12	·12
No. of deaths, . . .	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Cost of medicine, . .	—		£3, 3*s.* 1*d.*		£10 19*s.* 9*d.*		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to day of inspection in 1867, and at what dates:—

One in the year 1866 —on the 18th day of April; and one in the expired portion of the year 1867, on the 3rd day of April.

Good water-closets have been put up in the hospital, one on the ground floor for males, a second off a ward for females; no hospital nurse resides in the prison, but should any of the inmates of the gaol require removal to hospital, a qualified nurse, who resides in the town, is employed for the occasion, at a salary of 10*s.* per week. This system is found to be economical and effective. I annex the report of the Medical Officer on the sanitary condition of the gaol:—

"December 7, 1867.

"GENTLEMEN,

"As the admission of lunatics to gaols is about to cease, I beg to report that there are now 6 cases in this gaol to which I wish to call your attention, with a view to their removal before the Act comes into operation—of these, 3, 1 female and 2 males, may be considered curable, and likely to derive benefit from treatment in the district asylum; of the other 3, 1 a female, who has been nearly all her life in the gaol, the other 2 are males, 1 an epileptic, and the other a deaf and dumb idiot, both incurable; and from their filthy habits and frequent epileptic fits, take up so much of the time and attention of the turnkeys as seriously to interfere with the discipline of the gaol. I have brought their cases before the Inspectors of Lunatics, but have been unable to procure their removal; and as I am sure many such cases are to be found in other gaols, I would beg to suggest that some additional place for their reception should be provided in connexion with the district asylum. I am glad to report a healthy state of the gaol during the year, one death only (one aged lunatic) having occurred.

"AND. NOLAN, Surgeon to Gaol.

"Inspector-General of Prisons, &c."

Board of Superintendence.

Sir George Hodson, bart., D.L.	Rev. John Drought.	Robert F. Ellis, esq., J.P.
Charles Tottenham, esq., J.P.	James W. De Butts, esq.	Robert D. Barry, esq.
Major-Gen. Cunninghame, D.L.	William Magee, esq., J.P.	Francis W. Green, esq.
	Wm. Jones Westby, D.L.	Edward A. Dennis, esq., J.P.
	William Grogan, esq., J.P.	

The Board meets regularly on the second Monday of each month, when small accounts are settled, and the salaries of the inferior officers paid; the large contractors and the superior officers have their claims discharged by presentment, half-yearly, at Assizes.

Bridewells.

There are two bridewells in this county, one a district bridewell at Baltinglass, situated in the centre of the street of the town, and in part under the courthouse. It has been considerably improved during the present year. The other bridewell is at Tinnahely, and is very defective in many points of view. Tinnahely is within easy access by rail of the county gaol at Wicklow; it is, moreover, impossible to procure a properly qualified grand jury within the jurisdiction to find bills in criminal cases.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Baltinglass District Bridewell.		Tinnahely.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	66	5	23	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	28	–	3	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	14	2	7	–
Of whom were Drunkards,	6	–	7	–
Petty Sessions,	Blessington and Baltinglass, fortnightly, on alternate Fridays; Dunlavin, fortnightly, on Wednesdays; Hacketstown, monthly.		Fortnightly; Tinnahely, on Wednesdays; Carnew, on Thursdays; and Coolkevin, on Mondays.	
Committals,	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs,	This bridewell at the time of my visit was being put into general repair, which was much required as the roof was bad; windows of cells small and unglazed; floors damp; door into yard out of repair.		Building in sound repair, except that some slight repair is required for roof; walks untidy; should be gravelled.	
Accommodation,	Construction very faulty, especially that of the female prison; males, six cells and two day-rooms; females, four cells and two day-rooms, but one, which looks into the street, cannot be used; two rooms intended for an infirmary not used; an alteration has been suggested in the female prison.		Two day-rooms and four cells for prisoners.	
Security,	Sufficient, with care.		The yards very insecure.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient; but some blankets thin, and but one sheet on some beds.		Sufficient, but only one sheet on some of the beds.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Cells clean and orderly, but dark and damp, and ill ventilated; the bridewell under repair.		The building clean and orderly.	
Sewerage,	A new and effective system of sewerage by large pipes was being laid down at the time of my visit.		Fair.	
Water,	Two pumps; one a force pump.		A pump in yard, but dry.	
Cost of Dietary per day,	4¼*d.* for both sexes.		Males, 5*d.*; females, 4*d.*	
Salaries,	Keeper, £50; Matron, £20; Turnkey, £25; with 3*s.* 6*d.* per week for rations.		Keeper, £25; matron, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.		Court-keeper; salary, £8.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	21st August, 1867.		21st August, 1867.	
Remarks,	One male prisoner in custody for trial at October Sessions. A lunatic, P. P., committed here from workhouse, 28th June; remained in custody until 16th July; was so violent that the Keeper was forced to employ extra attendants. The cost for attendance on two lunatics was £2 6*s.*		One lunatic in custody since 15th August; committed from workhouse.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM.—VISITED THE 9TH OF SEPTEMBER, THE 22ND OF OCTOBER, AND THE 8TH OF NOVEMBER, 1867.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Deserters,	4	–	4	1	–	1
For further Examination,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Under Suspension of Habeas Corpus,	45	–	45	1	–	1
TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	9	–	9	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	25	–	25	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	9	–	9	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	7	–	7	1	–	1
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	5	–	5	5	–	5
Total,	119	1	120	8	–	8

Juveniles in Custody on day of Inspection.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Convicted Summarily,	2 males.
	Committed for Trial—Felons,	2 ,,
	Committed once,	3 ,,
	Committed twice,	1 ,,

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	59	30	1866,	55	14
1865,	76	39	1867, (day of inspection),	119	1

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	2	–	1866,	–	–
1865,	1	–	1867, (day of inspection)	–	–

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867. (Up to and including day of Inspection).		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Bigamy,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Assaults,	56	16	60	16	38	8	3	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	63	17	50	22	23	4	3	–
Other assaults,	5	–	3	–	14	1	2	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	6	–	4	–	9	–	2	–
Robbery,	20	6	2	–	–	1	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	–	1	–	4	–	2	–
Larceny,	59	35	44	51	61	32	10	–
Receiving stolen goods,	4	3	2	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	1	–	3	1	2	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	8	1	9	3	3	–	2	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	5	–	15	6	9	3	1	–
Offences against the currency,	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	7	–	9	–	16	–	4	–
Naval offences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Revenue Offences,	2	–	2	–	3	1	–	–
High Treason,	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Treason-felony,	21	–	12	–	19	–	5	–
Under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	13	–	201	–	53	–	45	–
Whiteboy Offences,	–	–	–	–	158	–	20	–
Indecent exposure of person,	6	3	3	2	2	2	–	–
Offences in Reformatory schools,	–	5	–	3	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	17	2	1	–	9	–	–	–
Against property with violence,	18	4	5	1	2	2	–	–
Against property without violence,	38	33	57	20	19	15	4	–
Affecting the public peace,	66	205	50	151	41	80	2	–
Total criminal class,	439	332	541	280	492	139	106	–
Vagrancy,	38	58	36	20	14	13	–	–
Drunkenness,	103	147	77	121	38	74	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	16	9	12	13	13	11	5	–
Debt,	44	7	25	8	19	3	4	1
Remanded for further examination,	92	22	113	29	173	11	4	–
Total,	732	575	804	471	749	265	119	1

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Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	–	–	1866,	–	1
1865,	2	2	1867, (day of inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1864,	9	3	1867 (up to and including day of inspection),	2	4†
1865,	7	3	Day of inspection,	1	
1866,	4	7*			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	25	8	Debtors,	19	3
Criminals,	477	309	Criminals,	612	164
Vagrants,	36	20	Vagrants,	14	13
Drunkards,	77	121	Drunkards,	38	74
Dangerous Lunatics,	12	13	Dangerous Lunatics,	13	11
Fenians, under Habeas Corpus Suspension,	177	–	Fenians, under Habeas Corpus Suspension,	53	–
Total,	804	471	Total,	749	265

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors and Prisoners committed under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act).

Committed	M.	F.	Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	487	211	Once within the year,	598	140
Twice ,,	41	26	Twice ,,	28	17
Thrice ,,	9	13	Thrice ,,	6	5
Four times ,,	–	6	Four times ,,	–	2
Five times ,,	–	2	Five times ,,	1	5
Six times ,,	1	2	Six times ,,	–	1
Seven times ,,	–	–	Seven times ,,	–	–
Eight times ,,	–	4	Eight times ,,	–	2
Nine times ,,	–	2	Nine times ,,	–	2
Ten times ,,	–	–	Ten times ,,	–	–
Eleven times ,,	–	1	Eleven times ,,	–	–
Twelve times ,,	–	1	Twelve times ,,	–	–
Thirteen times ,,	–	1	Thirteen times ,,	–	–
Fourteen times ,,	–	1	Fourteen times ,,	–	–
Fifteen times ,,	–	1	Fifteen times ,,	–	–
Total,	538	271	Total,	633	174

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.			From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	77·4	19·2	—	118·4	19·8	—
Highest number at any one time,	138		27th Feb.	229		3rd April.
Lowest ditto,	47		31st Jan.	65		23rd Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	138		27th Feb.	229		3rd April.
Ditto, of females,	29		10th Oct.	23		3rd Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	26		27th Nov.	46		23rd Feb.
Ditto, of females,	14		8th August.	16		10th Feb.

* Seven individuals, but representing 20 committals during the year.
† Four individuals, but representing 10 committals during the year.

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Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867 :—

28th June, 1860, . . .	89	15th June, 1864, . . .	97
18th June, 1861, . . .	110	22nd September, 1865, .	118
9th October, 1862, . .	119	27th February, 1866, . .	138
27th October, 1863, . .	114	3rd April, 1867, . . .	229

This prison, placed in the suburbs of the metropolis, and in the vicinity of the Royal Hospital, Richmond, and Island Bridge Barracks, and carefully strengthened, as it has been during the last two years, in point of material security, has been selected to be a depôt for the confinement of prisoners connected with treasonable confederacies, and consequently its whole character has undergone such a change, as to except it from the normal formulas of gaol statistics, the average proportion of such prisoners to ordinary prisoners having been during the current year as 84 to 34. The female prisoners belonging to the jurisdiction have also been withdrawn (in order to place a larger amount of accommodation for the above purpose at the disposal of the Executive), and transferred to the City Female Penitentiary at Grangegorman. Under these circumstances I abstain from the usual detailed analysis of the criminal element, and limit myself to a general statement that there is nothing either in the nature or the amount of it, which demands special comment, the proclivity of the males being, as before, to offences involving various gradations of personal violence, and disorder, larcenies, and other infractions of the law of property to a minor extent, rather than to skilled crimes of greater magnitude.

There were in custody on the day, which I have selected for the records of my inspection, 4 juveniles, 74 males and 9 females falling within this category, having been committed in 1866 and 1867, of whom 14 and 3 respectively were directed to be sent to reformatories.

There were 5 lunatics termed "dangerous" in charge, who were placed in the male hospital, and treated with as much care, as is compatible with the absence of restorative means, and appliances; but, happily, the influx of this most unfit class of inmates will cease on the 1st of January, 1868, the Legislature in the last session of Parliament having provided, by the 9th section of the 30th and 31st Vic., cap. 118, against the further continuance of the monstrous injustice, which has hitherto consigned the insane, and therefore the irresponsible, to prison; but it is to be hoped that measures may be taken, when the Act comes into force, for immediately relieving the gaols of those, who may be in custody at that period, at least of the idiotic and the incurable, by transferring them to properly prepared wards in the workhouses, or other receptacles of an inexpensive character, under the supervision of trained attendants, incapable as they would be of deriving any benefit from the more costly treatment of mental disease, which is established in the asylums. I trust also that the growing tendency of public opinion in favour of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud, will lead to legislation in behalf of a similar withdrawal of another class equally unsuitable to criminal institutions. Lastly, there were no returned convicts ascertained to be such, but one was suspected to belong to this denomination, whose antecedents will probably be successfully traced, through the medium of photography, a valuable auxiliary to justice, which is actively maintained here.

I found the building clean and orderly throughout, and now free from damp; a leak in the roof of the passage leading into the prison having been staunched by the substitution of a new cistern for the former one, which was not water-tight.

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Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	5	Store Rooms,	7	3
Yards,	5	5	Laundry,	–	1
Day Room,	1	–	Drying Rooms,	–	2
Solitary Cells,	4	3	Lavatories,	3	4
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	96	43	Baths,	7	5
			Waterclosets,	16	9
Sleeping Rooms,	6	2	Fumigating Room,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	1	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	5	2	Pump,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Well,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank Mills (Pumps),	1	–
Workshop,	1	–	Mat Tables,	4	–
Kitchen,	1	–	Mangle,	–	1
			Tell-tale Clocks,	3	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	150	6	Shirts,	200	30	Shifts,	50	12
Sheets, pairs of,	160	7	Jackets,	90	40	Jackets,	66	50
Rugs,	170	–	Vests,	90	40	Petticoats,	70	62
Hammocks or Cots,	121	–	Trowsers,	88	50	Aprons,	52	50
Bed-ticks,	36	6	Caps,	80	–	Caps,	31	40
Bedsteads,	23	–	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	60	30	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	16	28

The supply of water for drinking, which has been tested by analysis to be of the purest quality, is derived from a well, and that for cooking, ablution, and all other purposes, is obtained from the Liffey, above Island Bridge. It will be desirable, in order to prevent the possibility of any injurious effects to be produced by the presence of noxious matter, to subject to filtration, that which is drawn from the river. The sewerage is very effective, effluvia traps having been provided, and the water-closets having been rendered self-acting.

The general ventilation is satisfactory, but some improvement is requisite in this particular at the stalls of the crank-pump, which are close and oppressive in warm weather. The out-draught of air in the male punishment cells, which was stated to be imperfect in the last report of the Inspector-General, is now regular and equable.

The stock of prison clothing and shoes was ample, as well as of bedding, blankets, and sheets; but some of the prisoners complained of the condition of the mattresses placed in the cots as being too thin, and requiring to be opened and teazed. I accordingly called the attention of the authorities to this defect, which had not been made known to them previously by the prisoners.

Others complained also that books had been withheld from them—a deprivation which, as the Governor stated in explanation, had taken place in consequence of treasonable language having been written in the books allowed for circulation throughout the cells. As there appeared to be some difficulty in fastening such misconduct on any individual, I suggested that a list of the books should be kept, and an entry made of the date at which each book is issued to the occupant of a particular cell, and this suggestion having been adopted, the prisoners are now supplied with books from the Prison Library, and are allowed in addition to supply themselves, subject to examination by the Governor, and no recurrence has taken place of the misuse referred to. They are also furnished with tablets of gutta percha in the form of slates.

No structural alterations have taken place since the last inspection.

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but the security of the prison has been increased in the subjoined particulars, viz. :—

A fourth tell tale clock has been *procured;* all of them being protected against tampering by Chubb's patent padlocks ; the cell-locks have been so adapted, as to unlock only by means of master-keys, of which there are but two, kept respectively in the possession of the Governor and of the Deputy Governor ; and for a large number of the cells (in addition to the check-locks), bolts and padlocks, the keys of which are exclusively in the hands of the Governor, have been provided. The defects in the marshalseas for both denominations of debtors of both sexes, which have been noticed in former reports, remain unremedied, but, as probably the laws affecting this class of prisoners will be shortly repealed or modified, I refrain from urging any outlay in these departments.

Two of the punishment-cells for the males have been boarded, but two others are still floored with flags, which in cold weather render confinement in them rather too severe. These latter, however, are not occupied at night, the prisoners being removed to their ordinary cells. There are, moreover, some weak points, which require to be strengthened. A wall connecting the rere of the hospital with the main boundary wall, and dividing the intervening space between the two latter from the criminal exercising yard, affords facilities of escape, and I submit that it would be desirable to remove it, and to substitute a spiked iron railing, which would moreover allow a free circulation of air around the hospital. Heels or spur-stones to be deeply set in the ground are also required to receive the bolts of the iron-sheeted gates at the southern face of the wall, and at that which adjoins the Court-house. Arrangements are further about to be made for fixing the tables and seats in the cells, in order to prevent the inmates from using them as a means of tampering with the windows.

The system of individual cellular separation is enforced among all the criminal prisoners, subject to the following exceptions—namely, the sick in hospital, the lunatics, the attendants on both of these classes, those engaged in cooking, and all classes while at Divine Service and exercise : strict supervision by the officers being, however, observed during the two latter, in order to prevent intercommunication. Some of the political prisoners complained of the short period allowed to exercise—viz., *two hours daily;* but it is strictly in accordance with the 9th rule annexed to the 109th section of the Prison Act, the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, which prescribes "*that all prisoners shall be admitted at proper times in succession to air themselves in the yard or yards for at least two hours in every day, except prisoners under sentence of death, and such persons as shall be riotous or disorderly, or where there shall be sufficient causes to apprehend that an escape may be attempted.*" Any modification, consequently, of this regulation would depend on the intervention of the Medical Officer, if he should consider it indispensable on special grounds to be stated in his journal that a greater amount of exercise should be accorded in particular cases.

The form of discipline observed at lock-up and at unlock is satisfactory, as well as in other precautionary measures for ensuring safe custody—viz., in the ascertainment that each prisoner is present in his cell during the night; in the due examination of the locks, bolts, and bars; in the night rounds and patrol (which latter is tested by four detector-clocks properly fastened); in the unexpected circuits at uncertain hours of the superior officers ; in the charge of the keys, and in the mode of repairing the locks. Further gaslight, which from the 1st of October to the 1st April is supplied for two hours after lock-up in the cells occupied by ordinary prisoners, is kept burning until daylight in those assigned to

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the political prisoners. A military guard also is stationed in the adjoining court-house in the gaol, and sentries are regularly posted both outside and within the walls, one being placed in the central hall.

Some cases of prison breach in other gaols, however, having latterly taken place by means and appliances, which could only have been procured by the prisoners, who escaped, through the connivance or by reason of gross laxity and neglect on the part of the officers, the Inspectors-General have felt bound to further call the attention of the local authorities to the paramount necessity of observing rigid discipline and vigilance in the following particulars in all prisons:—

1st—In the search of the persons of visiters to prisoners on their admission.

2nd—In taking measures that at the interviews between prisoners and their visiters no contact shall take place, or opportunities be afforded for the conveyance of means of escape by the latter to the former.

3rd—In searching the persons of prisoners from time to time when they are about to be locked into their cells.

4th—In taking precaution that no means of escape or implements available for prison breach, which are kept in the store-rooms or other depots, shall ever be accessible at any time to the prisoners except under the supervision of an officer.

5th—In minutely searching the bedding in every cell, and in examining the bars, and every other fastening both of the windows and doors.

6th—In taking special care that prisoners, when removed from their cells for the purpose of hard labour, industrial employment, prison duties, schooling, exercise, attendance at chapel, or for any other purpose, shall not be allowed to return, or to have access to such cells, except in the charge, and under the supervision of an officer.

Great care should also be taken to search prisoners on their discharge, in order to prevent the transmission of any unauthorized communication to persons outside.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement,	–	–	Solitary confinement,	–	–
Whipping,	2	–	Whipping,	–	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	15	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	14	–

The record of punishments, which since the 1st of January were awarded by the authority of the Governor, except in one case, in which magisterial intervention was required, is duly submitted to the Board of Superintendence at each meeting, and is signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Crank pumps, three hours daily,	12	–

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Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Tailoring,	2	–
Shoemaking,	2	–
Tinwork,	1	–
Plumber,	1	–
Matmakers,	4	–
Bookbinding,	1	–
Picking oakum,	27	–
Total,	38	–

Summary.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punitive labour,	12	–	Lunatics,	5	–
Industrial labour,	38	–	Cooking,	2	–
Sick,	3	–	Wardsmen,	5	–
Unemployed,	47	–	Tending lunatics,	2	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	–			
Debtors (unemployed),	4	1	Total in custody,	119	1

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1864, . £26 10*s.* 9½*d.* | 1865, . £37 14*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £13 8*s.* 3*d.*

Punitive or hard labour among the males is maintained by the crank-pump, which is worked upon a very effective and secure principle; but industrial labour has fallen into abeyance, as far as the production and preparation of articles for extern sale are concerned, since the transfer hither of a large number of political prisoners from other jurisdictions.

All items, however, of clothing and shoes for intern use are made up within the walls, three of the turnkeys being handicraftsmen—viz., a weaver, a tailor, and a shoemaker.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.		From 1st Jan., 1867. to day of Inspection,	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	7	16	–	3
Average daily number of pupils,	5	3·5	–	1·4
Number of days on which school was held,	60	90	–	50

School-hours.—Males, from 11, A.M., to 12, noon; Females, from 12 noon, to 2 P.M.

From the reason above assigned the pressure of duty upon the officers has been such as to cause the temporary discontinuance of the school, which is in connexion with the National Board of Education.

The form of registry prescribed by the latter, as well as that recommended by the Inspectors-General, being better adapted to the low state of proficiency of the majority of prisoners, is observed here when the school is in action.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males—Breakfast—* 4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, with ½ pint newmilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females—Breakfast—3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal made into stirabout with ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Prisoners under fifteen years of age 2½ oz. oatmeal and 2½ oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, with ½ pint new milk for breakfast; 8 oz. brown bread for dinner, and ¾ pint milk; 4 oz. brown bread for supper.

Contracts—Bread, white, per 1lb. loaf, 2*d.*; brown do., per 1b., 1¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 18*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 7½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 1*s.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coal, per ton, 18*s.* 10*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.* 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 2*s.*

* Oatmeal has lately been substituted for the stirabout in lieu of oatmeal and Indian meal.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :— DUBLIN DISTRICT.

1864, . . 2·7	1865, . . 2·8	1866, . . 3·15

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Upon my questioning the prisoners singly in reference to the diet, a few—all of whom, however, belonged to the class of Fenian prisoners, and therefore received the supplemental diet detailed in the subjoined letter addressed to the Inspectors-General by the Medical Officer—complained of the *quantity;* other prisoners complained of the *quality* of the bread, especially that made of wholemeal, but having tasted it, as well as every other sample of food, I found that no ground existed for such complaint. I further examined the "Inspection of Provisions Book," which is carefully kept by the Chaplains in the approved tabular form of comment upon each article of daily consumption, and I ascertained that the report of these officers, who were very regular in their inspection, was, on the whole, very favourable. Some exceptions, nevertheless, had been taken from time to time, although rarely, to the milk, and to the bread, chiefly with reference to the deficiency of due weight in the loaves—a deficiency noted in former reports. With regard to the first, the local authorities are empowered to purchase milk whenever that supplied is condemned, or to substitute some other nutritive liquid at the expense of the contractor, who is further subject to a penalty; and they possess a similar power with regard to the second, but without a similar penalty, which ought henceforth to be attached to such defaults. Many of the prisoners complained of being deprived of the use of tobacco; but, as it is one of the articles forbidden in a county prison, any relaxation of the rule prohibiting it could only be granted by the Medical Officer on some special sanitary requirements, to be recorded by him in his journal or in the extra diet-book.

"Kilmainham Gaol, 28th December, 1867.

"GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiries I am enabled to report favourably of the sanitary state of this prison, the health of the prisoners, with few exceptions, being very satisfactory. One death occurred during the year, a deserter from the 89th Regiment, who died suddenly from disease of the heart.

"On the 6th March, the day following the outbreak at Tallaght, a large number of prisoners were committed here, charged with political offences. Among the number were four cases of gunshot wounds; in three of those the ball passed through the thigh; in one the bone of the leg was splintered, the ball passing through the fleshy part of the leg, close to the leading artery. All those patients were, I am glad to say, perfectly cured, and discharged from hospital before the 15th May.

"On the 27th March a prisoner was transferred from Dundalk Prison, suffering from a gunshot wound of the wrist, and a deep bayonet wound of the left side, near the hip, which he received at the Drogheda outbreak on the 5th March. This prisoner was retransferred to Dundalk on the 20th June for trial, being then much improved in his general health, but the wounds not quite healed.

"Two prisoners of the Jackmel packet were transferred from Sligo Prison, with gunshot wounds; one of them has since been discharged from prison; the other remains still in hospital, in very delicate health, and unable to walk without the aid of crutches, although the wound is healed.

"With reference to the quantity of food supplied to the untried political prisoners, the following dietary table, with the exceptions of those who maintain themselves, will show their daily allowance.

"*Breakfast.*—Eight ounces of oatmeal, made into stirabout, and half a pint of pure new milk.

"*Dinner.*—Fourteen ounces of wholemeal bread and one pint of pure new milk, and on two days in the week, in addition, each prisoner has ¾ lb. of the best beef, without bone, made into soup, and 4 lb. of potatoes.

"*Supper.*—Seven ounces of wholemeal bread and half a pint of pure new milk.

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"I may add, that in all cases when a prisoner makes a well-founded complaint to me, that either the stirabout or the wholemeal bread disagrees with him, I invariably direct it to be changed until further orders; and in cases where I consider a stimulant necessary, I order a small quantity of ale or porter.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM THORNHILL, M.B.

"The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle."

Books and Accounts.

The Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor are provided with journals, which are duly examined by the Board. The registries and several forms embracing all matters of prison administration as to custody, discipline, consumption, and expenditure, which have been prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are kept with accuracy.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £2,791 11*s.* 9*d.* | 1865, . £3,037 13*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £2,572 4*s.* 7*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1864, . £29 18*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, . £33 6*s.* 6·2*d.* | 1866, . £30 19*s.* 9·7*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £7 11*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £5 10*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £10 5*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners, for the last three years:—

1864, . £1 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £0 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £0 17*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners:—

1864, . £268 14*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, . £229 0*s.* 11*d.* | 1866, . £173 10*s.* 6*d.*

The entire cost of the maintenance of the political prisoners has been paid by the Government.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Capt. Langrishe, Local Insp.,	130	0	0
Rev. Robert Flemyng, Protestant Chaplain, . .	55	7	8
Rev. S. G. Morrison, Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	55	7	8
Rev. Edw. Kennedy, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	55	7	8
William Thornhill, M.D., Surgeon, ...	100	0	0
Resident.			
Henry Price, Governor,	300	0	0
Thomas Flewett, Head Warder and Clerk, . . .	100	0	0
James Gordon, 1st Class Warder, Storekeeper, and *Shoemaker*, . . .	56	0	0
James Reynolds, Gate Warder, *Tailor*, and Schoolmaster, .	45	0	0
William Bigger, *Weaver*, .	30	0	0
Warders. John Brien, . . .	35	0	0
Warders. Samuel Wallace, . .	35	0	0
Warders. James Kenny, . .	30	0	0
Warders. Thomas Lucas, . .	35	0	0
Warders. James Martin, . .	30	0	0
Warders. George Evans, . .	30	0	0
Warders. Andrew Armstrong, .	30	0	0
Mary Jane Dyer, Matron, .	40	0	0
Jane Burland, Assistant Matron, ...	30	0	0
Esther Tormey, *Laundress*, .	20	0	0
Honoria Kelly, Hospital Matron, ...	20	0	0

No change has taken place in the staff since the last inspection. The extern officers and the Governor receive their salaries quarterly, and the subordinate interns monthly. The latter are also supplied

with food rations, and the warders are furnished with uniforms and firearms. The conduct of the staff was reported to me as highly satisfactory.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	273	155
Protestant Chaplain, . .	158	111
Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	157	110
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	162	133
Surgeon, ...	185	143

Hospitals.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, .	46	32	52	35	36	29	32	18
No. of days therein,	2,789	3,025	2,748	2,367	1,104	1,643	1,122	462
Average daily number, .	7·6	8·2	7·5	6·4	3	4·5	4·4	6·7
Number of deaths,	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Cost of medicine and medical appliances,	£32 13*s.* 1*d.*		£30 15*s.* 6*d.*		£30 9*s.* 6*d.*		—	

Female prisoners were confined here only 68 days during the year.

The hospital for the females, in consequence of the withdrawal of prisoners of that sex from the gaols, has been assigned to the military guard: that for the males is almost exclusively occupied by the insane. In point of internal accommodation and ventilation, the latter is adequate to the requirements, being fitted up with baths and water-closets; but the convalescent or exercising yard attached to it is rather circumscribed in area.

The report of the Medical Officer which I have appended above to the paragraph headed "Dietary," &c., furnishes a favourable report of the sanitary condition of the prisoners.

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to day of inspection in 1867:—

1866, Nil. 1867, One, on the body of Samuel Prince, 16th April, 1867.

Board of Superintendence.

Ion T. Hamilton, esq., M.P.	Charles C. Vesey, esq.	Thomas Drury, esq.
Alex. Kirkpatrick, esq.	Charles Cobbe, esq.	Phineas Riall, esq.
Malachi S. Hussey, esq.	Richard Manders, esq.	Hon. Jenico W. J. Preston,
Henry Jas. M'Farlane, esq.	O'Neal Segrave, esq.	C. O'Connell Fitzsimons, esq.

The Board assembles monthly with regularity, and at each meeting the salaries of the subordinate officers, as stated above, and incidental claims, and small accounts, are discharged, the form of payments being by an aggregate cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who subsequently produces the requisite receipts from the several creditors.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

RICHMOND BRIDEWELL (CITY PRISON FOR MALES), AT DUBLIN.—VISITED ON THE 7TH AND 19TH OF MARCH, THE 27TH OF JUNE, THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, AND THE 5TH AND 12TH OF DECEMBER, 1867.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	–	3	–	–	–
„ Misdemeanors,	6	–	6	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
For further Examination,	14	–	14	1	–	1
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	37	–	37	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	30	–	30	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	2	–	2	2	–	2
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	15	–	15	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	22	–	22	1	–	1
Offences under Larceny Act,	25	–	25	4	–	4
In default of Bail,	7	–	7	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	8	–	8	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	31	–	31	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Drunkards,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	38	–	38	38	–	38
Total,	244	–	244	48	–	48

Juveniles in Custody on day of Inspection.

Above ten and not exceeding sixteen years.

Convicted Summarily—Other Offenders,	14 males.
Committed for Trial—Misdemeanant,	1 „
For further Examination,	4 „
Total,	19 „
Included in the preceding—Workhouse Offender,	1 „
Committed once,	16 „
Committed twice,	2 „
Committed thrice,	1 „
Total,	19 „

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1864, . 225 | 1865, . 221 | 1866, . 223 | 1867, . 244

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1864, . – | 1865, . – | 1866, . – | 1867, . 2

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :

1864, . 3 | 1865, . – | 1866, . 1 | 1867, . –

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867 :—

1864, ...	33	1866, ...	31
1865, ...	29	Day of Inspection, . .	4

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, *and* 1867 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*) ; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1865.		1866.		1867.		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, . . .	21	–	46	–	23	–	4	–
Manslaughter, ...	6	–	4	–	4	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	–
Bigamy, ...	3	–	–	–	4	–	3	–
Common assaults, . . .	342	–	280	–	298	–	10	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	17	–	28	–	67	–	8	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, ...	260	–	225	–	224	–	25	–
Other assaults, ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	11	–	14	–	35	–	3	–
Robbery, ...	4	–	–	–	13	–	2	–
Taking and holding forcible possession, ...	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, ...	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny, ...	277	–	278	–	165	–	68	–
Receiving stolen goods, . .	4	–	5	–	8	–	–	–
Embezzlement, ...	4	–	5	–	10	–	2	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	5	–	4	–	6	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	3	–	3	–	5	–	3	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property, ...	1	–	1	–	4	–	–	–
Forgery, ...	3	–	4	–	3	–	2	–
Offences against the currency, .	15	–	9	–	5	–	3	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c., . . .	6	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Military offences, . . } Naval offences, . . . }	48	–	29	–	38	–	15	–
Under Poor Law Act, . . .	7	–	13	–	6	–	3	–
Revenue offences, . . .	12	–	1	–	4	–	–	–
Treason-felony, ...	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–
Other offences—								
Attempt to commit larceny and illegal possession of goods, .	192	–	176	–	230	–	17	–
Against property without violence, ...	–	–	–	–	71	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace, .	627	–	553	–	678	–	8	–
Indecent assaults, . . .	4	–	3	–	7	–	1	–
Prison breach and harbouring, .	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Indecent exposure of person, .	9	–	2	–	3	–	–	–
Other misdemeanors, . . .	2	–	11	–	50	–	–	–
Having Arms unlicensed, . .	–	–	–	–	31	–	5	–
Total criminal class, . .	1,892	–	1,706	–	2,000	–	187	–
Vagrancy, ...	117	–	35	–	38	–	–	–
Drunkenness, ...	1212	–	703	–	525	–	2	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., c. 27),	70	–	41	–	57	–	38	–
Do. Criminal, ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Desertion, ...	–	–	45	–	31	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	315	–	427	–	621	–	14	–
Total, ...	3,606	–	2,957	–	3,272	–	244	–

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Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.*	M.
Trial, &c.,	594	Trial, &c.,	800
Criminals,	1,584	Criminals,	1,852
Vagrants,	35	Vagrants,	38
Drunkards,	703	Drunkards,	525
Dangerous Lunatics,	41	Dangerous Lunatics,	57
Total,	2,957	Total,	3,272

Number of Prisoners.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.		M.	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.*		M.
Committed	Once within the year,	2,304	Committed	Once within the year,	2,581
	Twice ,,	237		Twice ,,	227
	Thrice ,,	33		Thrice ,,	49
	Four times ,,	8		Four times ,,	15
	Five times ,,	5		Five times ,,	1
	Six times ,,	1		Six times ,,	1
	Seven times ,,	1		Seven times ,,	1
	Ten Times ,,	1		Ten times ,,	–
	Twelve Times ,,	–		Twelve times ,,	1
	Total,	2,590		Total,	2,876

Averages, &c.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	
	M.	Date.	M.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	85,267	—	97,560	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	236	—	267	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	281	2nd July.	400	9th March.
Lowest number of prisoners at any one time,	196	16th October.	220	16th January.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1867 :—

5th March 1860,	246	27th June, 1864,	286
25th June, 1861,	286	9th October, 1865,	312
29th September, 1862,	288	2nd July, 1866,	281
11th March, 1863,	391	9th March, 1867,	400

Daily average (fractions being omitted) :

1864, 240 | 1865, 243 | 1866, 236 | 1867, 267

If we examine the whole group of the foregoing schedules collectively, we shall find a remarkable uniformity in the proportionate character of crimes, and in the daily averages ; the ratio of offences of personal violence, in a greater or lesser degree, and breaches of the peace, rising to more than two-thirds of the total aggregate (when the military and naval prisoners are deducted), as compared with offences directed against property, and representing the class of delinquents possessed of higher skill or longer experience and training in what has been aptly designated professional criminality. With regard to the recently established category of prisoners charged with complicity in the Fenian conspiracy, they have been generally transferred to the County of Dublin Gaol at Kilmainham,

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and to the Convict Prison of Mountjoy; but in March last, in consequence of the very large body of prisoners of this class engaged in the outbreak, which occurred during that period, who were sent here on remand, 39 ordinary prisoners were removed to the County Gaol of Kildare, at Naas, (in order to place more accommodation here at the disposal of the authorities,) 32 of whom were subsequently re-transferred. Those, however, who have been convicted of illegal possession of arms are kept here to fulfil their sentences of imprisonment.

Return of the Number of Juveniles sentenced to Reformatories in the years 1866 *and* 1867.

Total number sentenced in 1866,	49	Total number sentenced in 1867,	53
		Remaining over,	1
			54
Disposed of as follows:—		*Disposed of as follows:—*	
Roman Catholics transmitted to Glencree,	36	Roman Catholics transmitted to Glencree,	41
Do. do. to Upton,	6	Do. do. to Upton,	8
Protestants do. to Rehoboth,	3	Protestants do. Rehoboth,	2
Roman Catholics rejected by Reformatories,	2	Roman Catholics rejected by Reformatories,	2
Remaining for transmission to Glencree and Upton,	2	Remaining for transmission to Upton,	1
Total,	49	Total,	54

Return of Lunatics for 1866 *and* 1867.

Confined on 1st January, 1866,	53	Confined on 1st January, 1867,	50
Committed during 1866,	44	Committed during 1867,	57
Total,	97	Total,	107
Disposed of as follows:—		*Disposed of as follows:—*	
Removed to Asylums,	18	Removed to Asylums,	25
Discharged convalescent,	22	Discharged convalescent,	36
Died,	7	Died,	3
Remaining in custody, 31st December, 1866,	50	Remaining in custody on the day of inspection, December, 1867,	43
Total,	97	Total,	107
Daily average number confined,	53	Daily average number confined,	43

Juvenile offenders have lately exhibited a tendency to decrease, but in the earlier part of the year a considerable number were committed for stone-throwing, which was checked by timely punishment. There were 19 in custody on the last of the official visits, which I have recorded. The total, who passed through the Bridewell were in 1866 66, and in 1867 133; of whom 49 and 54, respectively, were transmitted to Reformatories on the expiration of their preliminary imprisonment. There were moreover in charge at the same date, 4 returned convicts, ascertained to be such, photography being actively and successfully employed here in tracing the antecedents of old delinquents; 2 "criminal," and 38 "dangerous lunatics," the accommodation for whom, as well as their treatment, is, I am bound to state, in corroboration of former reports on the part of my colleague and myself, as satisfactory, as is consistent with the limited means and appliances available in an ordinary gaol; but by a wise and just alteration in the law with regard to this unfortunate and irresponsible class, an Act the 30th and 31st Vic., cap. 118, passed in the last session of Parliament), which prohibits their committal to prison from and after the 1st

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of January, 1868, purges the statute book of a reproach to humanity, and will afford not only a relief to the staff, but will remove the obstructions to discipline, and to the fulfilment of sentences, which the employment of sane prisoners in tending the insane necessarily engendered.

Accommodation.

	M.		M.
Wards,	15	Bakery	1
Yards,	17	Store Rooms,	24
Day Rooms and Corridors,	34	Laundry,	1
Solitary Cells,	9	Drying Room,	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	147	Lavatories,	16
		Baths,	6
		Water-closets,	45
Cells to contain three persons,	115	Fumigating Room,	1
Hospital Rooms and Wards,	6	Reception Room,	1
Chapels,	2	Pumps,	3
School Room,	1	Wells,	3
Workshops,	10	Tread-wheels,	2
Kitchens,	2	Tell-tale Clocks,	5

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	423	46	Shirts,	661	–
Sheets, pairs of,	680	25½	Jackets,	541	62
Rugs,	382	111	Vests,	349	22
Hammocks or Cots,	267	143	Trowsers,	508	187
Bed-ticks,	111	27	Caps,	448	–
Bedsteads,	92	–	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	140	–
			Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	357	188

I found the prison throughout very clean and orderly, in sound repair, and adequately supplied with clothing and shoes, and with bedding; new cots having been recently provided for all the cells, except in the "reception" class, but, in order to remedy this want, a presentment has been obtained for canvas, which is to be worked up within the walls. There is an ample supply of water, which at present is raised by the treadwheel; but, if, hereafter, a main from the Vartry works should be conducted here, the wheel might be turned to advantageous account in grinding corn, or any other remunerative process, to which it is applicable. Some offensiveness having exhibited itself in the sewerage, the main sewer in the exercising yard attached to No. 7 class was opened, and discovered to be choked with cocoa-fibre, which had been used in the water-closets. A thorough clearance was consequently effected, and no further failure of this vital sanitary element has occurred. No structural alteration has taken place since the last official inspection of my colleague, nor is any definite plan for such purpose in contemplation, and it becomes, therefore, necessary that I should recapitulate some defects, which have been already noticed in former reports, and offer some further suggestions for the *improvement* of the security, which, however, nothing but a reconstruction of a *portion* of the building, inasmuch as the future requirements will probably be greatly diminished, could fully establish. The punishment cells are still unprovided with glazed windows, and the whole of the five sections comprised in the lower prison are very imperfectly heated; the hot-water pipes in three of them being of inadequate calibre, and in the other two the pipes, although of larger bore, fail, in consequence of their position at the top of the cells, to produce the proper temperature. No addition, moreover, has been made to the *covered* lavatories recently erected in two sections only, the great majority of the prisoners being thus

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compelled to resort for their daily ablutions to unsheltered sheds standing in the several yards.

The chief points affecting the security are the following :—

A door-way, which has for some time been closed, ought to be re-opened, so as to enable the inmates of No. 1 section to exercise in the adjoining yard, and a staircase ought forthwith to be removed, which is placed in a building erected in latter years against one of the main blocks, the roof and the down shoots affording great facilities for escape. This removal would not be productive of any inconvenience, as the inmates of No. 5 class could be readily conducted for exercise down the staircase connected with this section, as well as with No. 6. through the glass door at the base, across the hall, and thus into the yard at present allotted to No. 1. The removal also of the store, which not only obstructs the insulating area, but impedes the view of the sentries or the night-watch, is imperatively called for. The wall and roof of the building containing the tread-wheel require to be raised ; a gateway leading to the yard, in which the latter stands, ought to be reduced to a small wicket, which would be sufficient for ingress and egress, and more safe, and another gateway directly opposite to the first-mentioned, and giving access to the prison garden, ought to be closed wholly, as well as two of the four doors at the angles of the prison. It would further be desirable to substitute an open-barred iron gate for the wooden one at the eastern corner leading into the lower garden. Finally, on the interior face of the gate-lodge the windows and the down-shoots offer easy foot-hold for climbing to any person of ordinary activity.

The system of discipline observed in maintaining the custody of prisoners from lock-up to unlock is well devised, and, where the staff is vigilant and faithful, is thoroughly reliable. Unlock takes place at 6.30, A.M., in summer, and in winter at 7, A.M. ; lock-up being fixed at 6, P.M. in both seasons, and gaslight being supplied in the cells during the latter until 7.30, P.M. At lock-up each warder in his class locks up the prisoners in his charge, the cell padlocks being tested by pulling them ; and the Governor, his deputy, and the chief warder, ascertain the presence of each inmate by looking through the trap or spy-hole, after which the cell keys are taken up from each class-officer, and deposited in a metal safe in the office. At 10.30 the key of this safe, the key of the office (which is of special construction), and that of the entrance gate, are placed by the Governor in a safe, which stands in his bedroom ; the keys being again issued to the officers at the hour of unlock, according to the season.

Immediately after the lock-up, as above described, the officers detailed for evening duty, three in number, minutely inspect the fastenings of each cell door, commencing their first round at 6.15.

At 7.30, P.M., the officers on duty report in writing to the Governor that each individual prisoner has been seen prior to turning off the gas.

At 10, P.M., the Governor, or other superior officer, challenges each prisoner by tapping the cell door, and receives his reply in the presence of the warders going off patrol duty (which extends from 6 to 10, P.M.), and of the night-watch, who succeed them, the locks being again tested at the same time ; and at unlock the prisoners are counted by a superior officer, who compares the number with that recorded in the "lockings" of the preceding evening. The night-watch, also, consists of three officers —two having charge of the upper, and one of the lower prison (in which latter juveniles and minor offenders are confined), and their circuits are measured by five tell-tale clocks, placed in different quarters of the building, but not sufficiently protected against tampering, to obviate which the Governor has recommended that locks of "Chubbs' patent" should be attached to them. There are, moreover, three other warders,

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who are told off for "*reserve*" duty, and who are not allowed out after lock-up. Finally, a superior officer frequently, at late and uncertain hours, makes a tour of the whole prison.

The only keys not in the immediate custody of the Governor at night are those of the hospital and its adjuncts, the reason assigned for this exception being, that the two warders, who constitute the night-watch in the main building are required to peg the detector clock in this quarter, and to ascertain the vigilance of those in charge of the epileptic lunatics. The number of lunatics and of sane patients frequently amounts to 70, and the key is consequently intrusted to the hospital superintendent, in order that he may be ready at a moment's call to administer medicines when needed, or to place under restraint such of the lunatics as are violent or outrageous. There is no doubt that the existing arrangement is highly convenient for the mere requirements of the inmates, and under ordinary circumstances would be unobjectionable; but it must be borne in mind that great facilities for aiding the escape of a prisoner confined in this department are thus placed at the disposal of subordinate officers.

The corridor keys, and those of the cell padlocks, are all new, having been manufactured and provided by the eminent locksmiths, Messrs. Barwell and Sons, who have entered into a contract for keeping them in perfect repair during a term of five years. The Governor is further bound to furnish a report upon their condition to the Board of Superintendence.

The system of individual cellular separation is applied to all the inmates, the only exceptions, since the completion of the stalls in the laundry, being in the cases of the sick assigned to take charge of the lunatics (the hospital not being cellular), and of a few prisoners occasionally employed in labouring.

Encroachments have been made from time to time by erecting buildings against, and in connexion with the outer walls, and no less than eleven garden and other partition walls, seven being on the east, and four on the west side. Six of these were originally provided with doorways, now built up, thus indicating the existence of a right of passage, which remains unobstructed for a considerable distance along the western boundary. Trees also have been allowed to grow up in dangerous proximity to the boundary walls, furnishing, as they do, the means of ascent or descent.

At the period of the last inspection by my colleague, it was understood that proceedings would be instituted for correcting this abuse; but it does not appear that any effective action has been taken. Under these circumstances, it would be advisable that the title of the local authorities to the space thus encroached upon should be ascertained by the law agents of the municipal body, inasmuch as the Inspectors-General have felt it to be their duty to submit the matter to the Executive, with the view of providing a legislative remedy, if it should be found necessary.

Prisoners Sentenced to Solitary Confinement.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866, . . .	2 males.
From 1st January to 31st December, 1867 (Naval prisoners), .	2 males.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	M.	*From 1st January to 31st December*, 1867.	M.
Dark or Refractory Cells, with stoppage of diet, . . .	348	Dark or Refractory Cells, with stoppage of diet, . . .	299
Other Punishments, . . .	3	Other Punishments, . . .	6
Total, . . .	351	Total, . . .	305

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The punishments include a very large proportion of admonitions for trifling infractions of rules—arising, in a great measure, from the difficulty of exercising constant supervision in a prison, the structure of which is singularly ill-adapted for this important element of discipline. The record is duly submitted at each meeting to the Board of Superintendence, the magisterial members of which inflicted six of the number comprised in the above schedule; the remainder having been awarded by the authority of the Governor. It would be very desirable that legislative provision should be made for punishing prisoners, who maliciously deface the building, or otherwise injure the property on the eve of their discharge, confiding in their impunity.

Employment on day of Inspection.

PUNITIVE LABOUR.		INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.	
Treadwheel,	29	Bricklaying,	2
Laundry,	4	Painting,	2
Wardsmen, &c.,	19	Shoemaking,	4
Labouring,	1	Plaiting coir yarn,	5
Whitewashing, &c.,	11	Tailoring,	4
		Weaving mats and matting,	22
		Sorting, &c., coir yarn,	9
		Weaving linsey,	1
		Matmaking,	32
		Picking fibre,	39
		Warping,	2
		Carpentering,	3
		Nailmaking,	1
Total,	64	Total,	126

Summary.

Punitive labour,	64	Lunatics,	40
Industrial labour,	126		
Sick,	8	Total in custody,	244
Unemployed, &c., in Reception Ward,	6		

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1864, £332 2*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, £447 0*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, £363 1*s.* 8*d.* | 1867, £605 3*s.* 7*d.*

Amount paid to prisoners not sentenced to hard labour as the proportion of their earnings:—

1866, £25 18*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, £17 5*s.* 5*d.*

Hard labour is carried into effect more by the tread-wheel and by the weaving of wide mats in the very brief period during which prisoners are subjected to it; no longer a term *than six weeks* being imposed in any case, whatever amount the sentence may be. The reason assigned for this virtual nullification of the Rule of Court is the necessity of there being room for the succession of those similarly sentenced; but, if the existing means of fulfilling the law be insufficient, it will be easy to supplement them by stone breaking, which has already been legalized as "hard labour" in the English Prisons Act (the 28th and 29th Vic., cap. 126), as beyond all doubt similar provision, *mutatis mutandis* (the "visiting justices" for instance corresponding to the Board of Superintendence); and, under slight modifications, will be extended by the Legislature to this kingdom. I subjoin the sections of the Act, and of the schedule annexed to it, which deal with this subject:—

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Richmond Bridewell.

SECTION 19, 28 & 29 VICTORIA, CAP. 126.

"Hard labour for the purposes of this Act shall be of two classes—consisting, 1st—of work at the tread-wheel, shot drill, crank, capstan, stone-breaking, or such other like description of hard bodily labour as may be appointed by the Justices in Sessions assembled, with the approval of the Secretary of State, which work is hereinafter referred to as hard labour of the first class; 2ndly—of such other description of bodily labour as may be appointed by the Justices in Sessions assembled, with the approval of the Secretary of State, which work is hereinafter referred to as hard labour of the second class; and in every prison where prisoners sentenced to hard labour are confined, adequate means (having regard to the average number of such prisoners confined in that prison during the preceding five years) shall be provided for enforcing hard labour in accordance with the regulations of this Act; and no prison shall be deemed to be in conformity with the requisitions of this Act with respect to the enforcement of hard labour unless such means as aforesaid have been provided therein, and prisoners sentenced to hard labour have been employed thereat in manner provided by this Act: Provided that employment in the necessary services of the prison may, in the case of a limited number of prisoners, to be selected by the Visiting Justices as a reward for industry and good behaviour be deemed to be hard labour of the second class."

SECTION 34 OF SCHEDULE ATTACHED TO 28 & 29 VIC., CAP. 126.

"Every male prisoner of sixteen years of age and upwards sentenced to hard labour, shall, during the whole of his sentence where it does not exceed three months and during the first three months of his sentence where it exceeds three months be kept at hard labour of the first class for such number of hours not more than ten or less than six (exclusive of meals) as may be prescribed by the Visiting Justices; and during the remainder of his sentence shall be kept in like manner at hard labour of the first class, except where during such remainder of his sentence the Visiting Justices substitute hard labour of the second class for hard labour of the first class: Provided that if the Surgeon certifies any such prisoner to be unfit to be kept at hard labour of the first class during the whole or any part of the prescribed hours, such prisoners shall during such whole or part of the prescribed hours be kept at hard labour of the second class, unless the Surgeon certifies that such prisoner is unfit to be kept at either class of hard labour during the whole or any part of such hours; provided that prisoners sentenced to hard labour for periods not exceeding fourteen days, may, in pursuance of rules made by the Justices in Sessions, be kept in separate confinement at hard labour of the second class during the whole period of the sentences."

SECTION 35 OF SCHEDULE ATTACHED TO 28 & 29 VIC., CAP. 126.

"Every male prisoner under the age of sixteen years sentenced to hard labour, and every female prisoner sentenced to hard labour shall be kept at hard labour of the second class during such number of hours not more than ten or less than six (exclusive of meals) in each day, as may be prescribed by the Visiting Justices, unless the Surgeon certifies that he or she is unfit for hard labour."

Industrial labour comprises the manufacture of mats, matting, and linsey-woolsey for the females in Grangegorman penitentiary, under the supervision and tuition of a warder, who is competent to instruct in these branches. There is also a tailor-warder, but no shoemaker. It is proper to observe that the weaving operations, inasmuch as there are no work-rooms, are carried on in the corridor and in the cells tenanted by the prisoners; and that consequently there are placed within their reach various means of escape and implements of prison-breach, such as coir, and the iron pins, and other portions of the standing looms and machinery, which cannot be removed. A lamentable escape having recently taken place from a gaol, in which the facility of access to such means was considerably less than here, the Inspectors-General felt it to be their duty to issue a circular suggesting and urging the immediate adoption of precautionary measures in this particular; and I trust, therefore, that provision will be made for guarding against the obvious danger, which exists in Richmond Bridewell. Remunerative employment of this character is unquestionably of great value in inculcating habits of order and industry, and in diminishing the pressure upon the local rates, but is of

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secondary importance, as compared with the enforcement of discipline, and with the maintenance of security.

Richmond Bridewell.

The Act of last session, referred to above, having happily rendered it illegal to commit "dangerous lunatics" to prison on and after the 1st of January, 1868, a considerable amount of accommodation will shortly be placed, by the withdrawal of those most unfit inmates, at the disposal of the authorities, and will be largely increased if, as is highly probable, the Legislature should sanction the congregation in a central gaol under the exclusive cognizance of the Executive, of all prisoners—especially those sentenced to hard labour—whose terms reach, or exceed six months: and the extent of such relief may be measured by the number of those thus circumstanced, being no less than 75, who were in custody on one of the days (viz., the 12th of December) of my inspection; the lunatics at the same date standing at 38.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	129	175
Average daily number of pupils,	18	19
Number of days on which school was held,	250	225
Aggregate number of attendances,	4,535	4,033

School-hours—11½ o'clock, A.M., to 1 o'clock, P.M.

The school here is on an unsatisfactory basis, both as to the number in attendance, and the duration of instruction; and I would call attention to the annexed report of the Inspector of the National Board of Education, under whose supervision it is placed. The pupils are limited to the age of twenty-six, except in rare cases, where adults exceeding this period express an earnest desire, and, when examined, exhibit an aptitude for acquirement. Juveniles also, who are directed to be transmitted to reformatories, are withheld from the school, but are taught in their cells. Moreover, hard-labour prisoners while undergoing their sentence during the period stated above (viz., six weeks) are not included, and consequently those under short rules are either not admitted, or, if admitted, can scarcely derive any appreciable benefit. The teacher ranks in the second division of the second class, and is also assistant clerk, the requirements of which office, irrespectively of the obstructions to a comprehensive scheme of education before enumerated, occupy much of his time, and withdraw him from his more legitimate scholastic duties. The removal, however, of the two classes, to which I have alluded, would render the services of some other member of the staff available in the clerks' department, and thus enable the schoolmaster to devote his whole time to teaching; and I would suggest that the hours of instruction should be so fixed, as not to interrupt or interfere with those ordinarily allocated to punitive, or industrial labour; and that the prisoners should be schooled in the evening, as thus both the penal and the reformatory elements of gaol discipline would be fully sustained. The registry recommended by Inspectors-General and that prescribed by the National Board are both kept; and Chaplains visit from time to time and enter their observations.

I append the daily average numbers attending school since the year 1857:—

	Average No.		Average No.
1857,	21	1863,	13
1858,	19	1864,	12
1859,	14	1865,	18
1860,	10	1866,	18
1861,	6	1867,	19
1862,	7		

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

REPORT of the DISTRICT INSPECTOR of NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

"It is very difficult to form a favourable opinion of the progress of a school like this; of those at the school to-day not one was here at my inspection in May. The average time spent in school by each prisoner is only five weeks, and the school-time only one hour and a half each day. The number in school appears to me small when compared with the number of prisoners, viz., 237. But from that number must be deducted 50 lunatics and 30 untried, leaving 157. Then I am informed that several of those latter are old and infirm, and unfit for school; yet there are probably from 60 to 80 of the prisoners under the age of twenty-six, while there are only 42 on the school-roll, and even those are not allowed to attend regularly at school; for if their services are required in the house, they are taken away. Only 13 of the 42 in school to-day, and the average for the year only 19; to-day, as I learn, 8 were called away from the school for house purposes. Under such circumstances how can a school progress? I met on the stairs two young men of about eighteen, they were occupied dusting the walls; they told me that some years ago they were in the schools of the Christian Brothers, and in the fourth class, and advanced in arithmetic; the sentence of one was four months, and of the other six. As I am informed they are not on the school-roll, and why not the teacher could not tell me. Is not the object to reclaim? and how can that object be better attained than by recalling to their minds the lessons they learnt in the Christian Brothers' and National schools? several like those desire to attend school and are not permitted; it is considered an indulgence that should not be allowed them. But, surely, it is a desire from which, if complied with, good may spring, and it ought not to be repressed. It appears to me the cheapest and surest way of reclaiming them, and for what purpose are they here? "cease to do evil, learn to do well" is inscribed over the prison gate; but how can they learn this lesson, if the school-room door is not open to them?

(Signed), F. T. O'CARROLL, District Inspector,
9th December, 1867.

Dietary and Contracts.

First-class Prisoners—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with ½ pint new milk daily for breakfast; 14 oz. wholemeal bread, with 1 pint new milk daily five days each week for dinner; the remaining two days, 1 pint gruel in lieu of milk. First-class prisoners, whose periods of imprisonment do not exceed one calendar month, receive the same allowance as above for breakfast, and for dinner 14 oz. wholemeal bread, and 1 pint of gruel daily.

Juveniles, 15 years of age and under, receive 5 ozs. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk daily for breakfast; and 8 oz. wholemeal bread, with 1 pint vegetable soup for dinner, and 4 oz. bread for supper.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 7*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 6¼*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.* 3*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 5¾*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 9*s.*

Net average cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864,	2·654*d.*	1865,	2·641*d.*	1866,	3·03*d.*

No complaints as to the diet were preferred to me by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly; I tasted each item of the food at two of my visits, and found them of good quality, except that, on the first occasion. I considered the brown bread to be rather bitter, but on the second occasion there was a manifest improvement in the flavour.

The Chaplains are very regular in their inspection of the provision, observing the approved tabular form of record, and almost universally making a favourable report. There were, however, some rare exceptions taken to the milk, which, at the instance of the Reverend T. J. Bentley, the Roman Catholic Chaplain, who discharges this duty with great care and conscientiousness, was tested by Dr. Cameron, the city analyst, and pronounced by him to be *pure;* it appearing further from his report that the hydrometer and lactometer are not to be relied on in determining such purity.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

I refrain from offering any comment on the amount of the *ordinary* prison diet, or upon the remarkable excess in the issue of *extra* diet *here*, as the whole question has been referred to a Medical Commission, whose report* will doubtless be shortly submitted to the Executive, and probably form the basis of any future scales of dietary to be observed equally throughout the kingdom.

Books, &c.

The superior officers, extern and intern, are provided with journals (which are duly submitted to the Board at each meeting), and the warders with report books, each in his own class. The several forms prescribed and suggested by the competent authorities, are kept with creditable accuracy, except the "Daily Employment of Prisoners'" book, in the form of a time-table, showing the nature and duration of such employment from unlock to lock-up, and the intervals of relaxation. The Officers' Default book, the entry of the markings of the tell-tale clocks, and the check upon the interns in passing through the entrance gate, constitute very useful accessories to conduct and discipline.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1864, . £6,660 3*s.* 6*d.* | 1865, . £6,238 8*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £6,765 4*s.* 2*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1864, . £27 15*s* | 1865, . £25 15*s.* 6*d.* | 1866, . £28 13*s.* 4*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1864, £57 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, £93 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £112 0*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years :—

1864, . £18 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1865, . £42 4*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £82 1*s.* 0

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1864, — | 1865, . £2 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, —

Amounts repaid out of Consolidated Fund for maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners during the last three years :—

1864, £876 5*s.* 10*d.* | 1865, £758 18*s.* 7*d.* | 1866, £657 11*s.* 3*d.*

Amount received from Board of Superintendence of Kilmainham Gaol for Maintenance of County Prisoners, and proportion of Salaries of Officers in the City of Dublin Prisons during 1866 *and* 1867.

Date received.	——	Richmond Prison.			Grangegorman Prison.			Total.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1867. January 28, .	For year 1866, . .	170	8	6	282	4	11	452	13	5
1868. January 6, .	For year 1867, . .	36	8	1	394	4	9	430	12	10
		206	16	7	676	9	8	883	6	3

* The report has been completed, and a new scale of dietary in accordance with it has been sanctioned by the Executive.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

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How disposed of :

Date received.	—	Richmond Prison.	Grangegorman Prison.	Total.
1867.				
March 20, .	Lodged to credit of Prison, . . .	86 9 8	140 6 3	226 15 11
"	Proportion of Salaries paid to Officers by order of Board, .	83 18 10	141 18 8	225 17 6
1868.				
January 8, .	Ditto, . . .	16 1 1	197 2 4	213 3 5
"	Lodged to credit of Prison, . . .	20 7 0	197 2 5	217 9 5
		206 16 7	676 9 8	883 6 3

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

John Ryan, M.D., Local Inspector, £150
F. B. Quinlan, M.D., Physician, . 200
Humphry Minchin, M.B., Surgeon, . 250
Rev. James Quintin, Protestant Chaplain, ... 50
Rev. J. W. Hunter, Presbyterian Chaplain, . . £33 6s. 8d.
Rev. T. J. Bentley, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . 100

Resident.

Richard Boyd, Governor, . £350
H. J. Philpotts, Deputy Governor, 140
Patrick Duffy, Chief Warder, . 90
John Gardiner, Storekeeper, . 50
John M'Cormick, Gate-keeper, . 60
Richard Lowe, Hospital Superintendent, ... 50
Ambrose O'Connor, 1st Class Warder, and Master Tailor, . . . 52
Bernard M'Darby, 1st Class Warder, 52
John O'Keeffe, 2nd Class Warder, . 40
John Coogan, do. . 40
James Sadlier, do. . 40
John Moore, 2nd Class Warder, £40
Thomas Rourke, do. . 40
James Carey, Carter & Messenger, £32 4s.

Non-Resident.

Edward Rothe, Chief Clerk, and Registrar, ... £140
Michael M'Grath, Schoolmaster, and Assistant-Registrar, . . . 96
William Hogan, Master of Works, 80
Nicholas Mangan, Hall-porter, . 52
John Lennon, 1st Class Warder, . 60
James Corcoran, Reception Warder, 60
John Conway, Weaving Warder, . 52
Thomas Foster, 1st Class Warder, . 52
Peter Coleman, do. . 52
Robert Foster, do. . 52
George Graham, do. . 52
William Sleith, 2nd Class Warder, 40
Francis Murphy, do. . 40
James Allen, do. . 40
Henry Brown, do. . 40
Joseph Greer, do. . 40
Philip Bryan, do. . 40
John White, Cook and Servant, . 20

One hundred and fifty pounds was presented for the office of Local Inspector for 1867. No presentment yet made for the office for 1868. Sums of £200 for the Surgeon, and £150 for the Physician were presented for 1868.

The Hall-porter and Warder Sleith receive an annual allowance of £15 each, and the Weaving Warder, £10, in lieu of apartments. All officers from the Governor downwards (except the Chief Clerk and Registrar), receive an allowance of bread, milk, soap, candles, and fuel, and those who reside outside an allowance of one ton of coal per quarter at their several places of residence.

Vacancies.

Charles P. Gavin, Local Inspector, John Whitaker, Chief Clerk and Registrar, and Michael Murphy, 2nd class Warder, were superannuated. Doctor Banon died. 2nd class Warder, Joseph Dowling, resigned. 2nd class Warder, W. Gregory, was dismissed. 2nd class Warder J. Whelan, transferred to Mountjoy Prison, and Cook Thomas Sadlier, resigned. The vacancies thus caused were filled by the appointment of Dr. Ryan, T.C. as Local Inspector: of Dr. Quinlan as Physician: by the promotion of Storekeeper Edward Rothe, to be Chief Clerk and Registrar, and Hospital Superintendent, J. Gardiner to be Storekeeper, and 2nd class Warder Richard Lowe to be Hospital Superintendent; and by the appointments of 2nd class Warders, Sadlier, Moore, Rourke, Greer, and Ryan, and of John White to be Cook and Servant.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

The Board of Superintendence having unanimously recommended that an addition of £50 per annum should be made to the salary of Mr. Boyd, the Governor, in recognition of his services, the Inspectors-General fully concurring, as they did, in such estimate, submitted, in accordance with the powers vested in them by the 3rd section of the 6th and 7th Wm. IV., cap. 51, the proposed increase to the Lord Lieutenant, who was pleased to sanction it.

I was happy to receive a report that the conduct of the staff had been generally satisfactory; although, of course, in so large a body some exceptions have occurred. Thus, a first-class warder was reduced to the second class, at a loss of £20 per annum, and a second-class warder was placed at the bottom of his grade, and fined £3, for striking a prisoner, although under circumstances of great provocation. Only three cases of drunkenness during a period of two years were established.

The attention of the Board of Superintendence having been directed to the excessive amount of salaries of the intern officers of the staff in Richmond Bridewell, as compared with other gaols, the annexed proposition for a revision, and for the establishment of a new scale, was drawn up by the Local Inspector in concurrence with the Governor, transmitted to the Inspectors-General, and laid by the latter before the Lord Lieutenant for his Excellency's approval, which was duly accorded.

1. That all warders on first entering the service, shall receive a salary of £36 per annum, with rations.

2. That an increase of £1 be added to the salary each year he shall remain in the service, provided said warder, on certificate of Local Inspector and Governor, shall have discharged his duties to the satisfaction of these officers during the past year.

3. All additions to salaries to commence from the 1st January, in each year, and that no salary of warders shall at any time exceed the sum of £60 a year.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan. 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	276	173
Chaplain, Established Church,	151	150
Presbyterian Chaplain,	158	136
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	343	327
Physician,	167	151
Surgeon,	177	169

Hospital, &c.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
No. of prisoners admitted into hospital,	527	467	264	275
No. of prisoners in hospital,	586	525	279	341
Aggregate No. of days therein,	24,820	22,630	24,820	19,347
Average daily number,	68	62	68	53
No. of deaths,	15	8	8	7*
Cost of medicine,	£80.	£80.	£80.	£80.

This department, as has been recorded in former reports, has been considerably improved in later years, and in point of accommodation and general requirements is fully provided. The introduction, however, of ventilating shafts into the wards would be desirable. Subjoined is the report of the Medical Officers.

"Richmond Bridewell,
20th December, 1867.

"GENTLEMEN,—During the year which is now nearly ended, this prison has exhibited on the whole a very satisfactory sanitary condition.

"Some cases of dysentery have been observed, also a few cases of a mild form of fever; but no disease of an epidemic or infectious character occurred. A consider-

* Three lunatics and four criminal prisoners.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

able number of prisoners were found to labour under illness on their committal. A succession of such cases, along with cases of injuries and other surgical affections, always tend to keep our hospital pretty full, although we endeavour to treat patients in their cells, in the various classes, whenever this is practicable.

"We have the greatest confidence in the intelligence and efficiency of Mr. Lowe, who was appointed the hospital superintendent in June last. He is entitled to our fullest acknowledgments for his attention to our patients; and in the performance of his laborious duties he has a zealous and able assistant in Mr. Greer, the lunacy warder.

"Of the six deaths which occurred during the year, two were lunatics, who laboured under brain disease of long duration; the third, a lunatic also, died of a chronic pulmonary affection; one prisoner died suddenly from the bursting of an aortic aneurism, and pulmonary consumption was the cause of death in the remaining two.

"We have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

"H. MINCHIN, M.B., Surgeon.
"FRANCIS J. B. QUINLAN, M.D., T.C.D., Physician.

"The Inspectors-General of Prisons."

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1866, and up to day of inspection in 1867, and at what dates?—

One held on 24th May, 1866; and two on 31st January and 26th November, 1867 (both criminal prisoners).

Board of Superintendence.

Alderman Denis Moylan, D.L., J.P.
Alderman John Reynolds, J.P.
Alderman John Campbell, J.P.
Councillor Joseph Casson, J.P.
Councillor John Barrington, D.L., J.P.
Councillor Sir John Gray, M.P., J.P.
Alderman Hugh Tarpey.
Councillor A. M. Sullivan.
Councillor Thomas Mathews.
Councillor Michael Carey.
Alderman Peter Paul M'Swiney, J.P.
Alderman James W. Mackey, J.P.

Fifty-one meetings of the Board were held in the year 1867, viz., 13 at Richmond Bridewell, 11 at Grangegorman Female Penitentiary, and 27 at the City Hall.

The useful regulation that a committee of three members should in each month visit and report upon the prison has, I regret to state, fallen into abeyance and desuetude.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

CITY OF DUBLIN FEMALE PENITENTIARY, AT GRANGEGORMAN.—VISITED ON THE 30TH OF MARCH, THE 21ST OF JUNE, THE 17TH AND 20TH OF DECEMBER, 1867, AND THE 17TH OF JANUARY, 1868.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	–	3	3	–	–	–
For further Examination,	–	5	5	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Commission and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	–	21	21	–	4	4
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	–	6	6	–	2	2
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	12	12	–	4	4
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	22	22	–	6	6
In default of Bail,	–	7	7	–	2	2
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	13	13	–	2	2
Other Misdemeanors,	–	5	5	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	4	4	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	61	61	–	13	13
Total in Custody,	–	160	160	–	33	33

Juveniles in Custody on day of Inspection.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	Convicted summarily,	1 female.
	Committed for Trial—Felon,	1 ,,
	Total,	2

Of these, 1 was once and 1 five times committed.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1864, . 193 | 1865, . 170 | 1866, . 156 | 1867 (day of Inspection), . 160*

* Nineteen of whom are county prisoners.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Return showing the Number of Committals, with Classification of Crime, to the above Prison, during the years 1866 *and* 1867.

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIME.	1866.	1867.
	No.	No.
Untried Prisoners—		
For Trial (not convicted),	57	48
„ further Examination (discharged),	167	144
Convicted Prisoners—		
For Felony and Misdemeanor, convicted at Commission and Sessions Courts,	79	76
Under Larceny Act,	110	129
For Misdemeanor,	1,834	1,969
„ Vagrancy,	67	103
„ Drunkenness,	1,646	1,239
„ Lunacy,	55	48
Sentenced to Penal Servitude,	27	15
Untried Prisoners on 31st December,	10	12
	4,052	3,783
Daily average number confined,	185	167
Number of Kilmainham Prisoners transferred under warrant of Lord Lieutenant (not included in the above) and lodged in this prison,	234	349
Daily average of Kilmainham Prisoners confined,	12	15

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1864, – | 1865, 3 | 1866, 1 | 1867 (day of Inspection), 1

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1864, 2 | 1865, 5 | 1866, – | 1867 (day of Inspection), 1

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1867 :—

1864,	25	1867, up to and including day of Inspection,	30
1865,	34	Day of Inspection,	3
1866,	36		

Committals.

From 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1866.	F.	*From* 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1867.	F.
Criminals,	2,269	Criminals,	2,389
Vagrants,	67	Vagrants,	103
Drunkards,	1,646	Drunkards,	1,239
Dangerous Lunatics,	54	Dangerous Lunatics.	48
Total,	4,036	Total,	3,779

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1865, 1866, and 1867 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.

OFFENCES.	1865.		1866.		1867 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Common assaults,	–	257	–	225	–	188	–	7
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	–	24	–	6	–	3	–	2
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	–	157	–	92	–	117	–	1
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	–
Robbery,	–	3	–	1	–	4	–	–
Larceny,	–	400	–	352	–	367	–	58
Receiving stolen goods,	–	3	–	3	–	10	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	1
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1
Offences against the currency,	–	14	–	5	–	5	–	–
Perjury, & subornation of perjury,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Illegal pawning,	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
Against property with violence, breaking glass,	–	23	–	33	–	52	–	3
Tippling,	–	10	–	11	–	7	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	–	8	–	6	–	–	–	–
Night-walking, cursing, shouting,	–	1,747	–	1,927	–	1,477	–	16
Obstructing footway,	–	14	–	16	–	1	–	–
Attempt to commit suicide,	–	16	–	19	–	1	–	–
Total criminal class,	–	2,690	–	2,104	–	2,246	–	89
Vagrancy,	–	157	–	67	–	103	–	1
Drunkenness,	–	2,347	–	1,646	–	1,239	–	4
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	–	49	–	54	–	43	–	61
Remanded for further examination,	–	187	–	165	–	140	–	5
Total,	–	5,430	–	4,036	–	3,779	–	160

Averages, &c.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	
	F.	Date.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	67,920	—	64,370	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	186	—	181	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	242	2nd Oct.	212	20th Aug.
Lowest ditto,	136	14th Jan.	119	2nd Feb.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Number of Prisoners.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.	F.	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.*	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	1,193	Once within the year,	1,068
	Twice ,,	217	Twice ,,	207
	Thrice ,,	124	Thrice ,,	91
	Four times ,,	80	Four times ,,	54
	Five times ,,	50	Five times ,,	50
	Six times ,,	38	Six times ,,	26
	Seven times ,,	29	Seven times ,,	20
	Eight times ,,	18	Eight times ,,	14
	Nine times ,,	11	Nine times ,,	13
	Ten times ,,	14	Ten times ,,	12
	Eleven times ,,	9	Eleven times ,,	12
	Twelve times ,,	3	Twelve times ,,	11
	Thirteen times ,,	5	Thirteen times ,,	3
	Fourteen times ,,	3	Fourteen times ,,	5
	Fifteen times ,,	2	Fifteen times ,,	5
	Sixteen times ,,	1	Sixteen times ,,	6
	Seventeen times ,,	3	Seventeen times ,,	1
	Eighteen times ,,	5	Eighteen times ,,	2
	Nineteen times ,,	3	Nineteen times ,,	1
	Twenty times ,,	1	Twenty times ,,	2
	Twenty-one times ,,	1	Twenty-three times ,,	3
	Twenty-two times ,,	3	Twenty-four times ,,	1
	Twenty-three times ,,	–	Twenty-five times ,,	3
	Twenty-six times ,,	1	Twenty-nine times ,,	2
	Thirty-four times ,,	1	Thirty-one times ,,	1
	Total,	1,815	Total,	1,613

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1867 :—

16th May, 1860,	314	25th July, 1864,	284
18th June, 1861,	272	4th September, 1865,	266
23rd September, 1862,	261	2nd October, 1866,	242
16th February, 1863,	285	20th August, 1867,	212

Upon comparing all the above schedules with those furnished in former reports, we observe a marked uniformity in the quality of crime among the normal inmates of this penitentiary ; the table headed "Number of Committals specifying the Offences," &c., representing an almost unvarying proportion in the offences against property as contrasted with those directed against the person, and in other acts of violence, disorder, and infraction of the public peace, the latter predominating in the ratio of more than four to one.

The daily averages, although they indicate but little *apparent* change, and but a trifling tendency to diminution, the figures standing thus for the subjoined years,—1864, 213 ; 1865, 208 ; 1866, 186 ; 1867, 181, can scarcely be accepted as so reliable test, as in other localities ; for, firstly, we have to take into account that a considerable portion (amounting to 19 on the day selected for the record of my inspection, viz., the 20th of December, 1867) is derived from the County of Dublin Gaol at Kilmainham, the females having been removed thence in order to place additional accommodation for the reception of political prisoners at the disposal of the Executive ; and, secondly, that the concentration of the Metropolitan Police, consequent upon the murder of one, and the attempted assassination of another of that body, and the duties exacted from them in connexion with the Fenian conspiracy, have rendered them less available for dealing with the minor cases of breaches of order, such as drunkenness, &c., to the same extent as in former years.

Upon a review, however, of the whole we are led to the conclusion that, when we deduct the 61 lunatics and the 19 county prisoners, constituting

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

as they do one moiety of the total aggregate in custody on the above day, (a remainder of only 81 properly belonging to the city *criminal* jurisdiction being thus left,) this proportion of offenders to population is a subject rather of congratulation, than dissatisfaction. On the other hand the constant recurrence of the same individuals to the penitentiary, as evidenced by the table of recommittals, proves that the system of ordinary prison discipline is lamentably inadequate for the repression, and reformation of the abandoned classes, and that the establishment of special institutions for receiving them is imperatively demanded. The numbers, too, of "returned convicts," ascertained to be such, is unusually large.

Juveniles sentenced to the Reformatories during years 1866 *and* 1867.

	1866.	1867.
High Park, Dromcondra (R. Catholic),	5	6
Spark's Lake, Monaghan,	2	4
St. Joseph's, Limerick,	1	–
Cork-street, Dublin (Protestant),	1	–
Total,	9	10

There were but 2 juveniles in charge, 92 falling within this category in the year 1867, 79 in 1866, having been committed here; of whom 10 and 9 respectively were transferred to reformatories, after the expiration of their statutable preliminary imprisonment.

Return of the number of Lunatics committed in the years 1866 *and* 1867.

Number in custody on 31st December, 1866,		59
„ committed to 31st December, 1867,		65
		124
Removed to Asylum,	30	
Discharged convalescent,	32	
Died,	2	
		64
Remaining in custody, 31st December, 1867,		60
Daily average of Lunatics confined,		54

With regard to the insane, the Act passed in the last Session, viz., the 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118, has happily rendered it unnecessary that I should dwell upon the evils, which have hitherto attended the confinement of this most unfit class of inmates in ordinary prisons, it being no longer lawful to commit "dangerous" lunatics; and I am happy to add that arrangements are about to be carried into effect, which will withdraw those at present in custody here, and transfer them to the supervision of the trained staff of Richmond Lunatic Asylum. The Governors of the latter institution held, by appointment, a conference with the Board of Superintendence of the city prisons, at which the proposal of the former to rent a portion of the penitentiary, upon reasonable and just terms, was accepted by the latter, and from the tone and spirit, in which the matter was discussed by both parties, the agreement will doubtless be shortly confirmed, inasmuch as the sections to be occupied adjoin the boundary of the asylum, and afford at the same time great facilities of communication and of separation, which it is intended to further improve by opening an entrance and by building partition walls across the insulating area. These alterations will be undertaken at the expense of the Governors of the asylum, who are also prepared to purchase, at a valuation, such bedding, and other furniture, as the Board of Superintendence shall place at their disposal, and thus mutual convenience will be consulted, and a seasonable relief will be obtained by the authorities of

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

both institutions; on the one hand the insane, hitherto imperfectly dealt with in the gaol, being thus placed under skilled attendants, specially trained; and on the other, the discipline of the prison being no longer interrupted, and nullified by the intermixture of irresponsible occupants, whose removal will further probably lead to a reduction of the staff. The procurement, however, of these advantages depends entirely upon the completion of the new portion of the prison, which has been so long in abeyance, and to which I refer below, and upon the consequent vacating by the sane criminal inmates of the sections to be assigned to the Governors of the asylum.

Accommodation.

Yards,	11	Kitchen,	1
Day Rooms,	11	Store Rooms,	3
Solitary Cells,	4	Laundry,	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	126	Drying Room,	1
		Lavatory,	1
		Baths,	5
Cells to contain three persons,	2	Privies,	12
Sleeping Rooms,	1	Water-closets,	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	15	Fumigating Room,	1
Hospital Rooms,	5	Reception Room,	1
Chapels,	1	Pumps,	2
School Room,	1	Wells,	1
Workshed,	1	Tell-tale Clocks,	3

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	323	112	Shifts,	595	30
Sheets, pairs of,	372	120	Jackets,	454	83
Rugs,	307	100	Petticoats,	548	190
Bed-ticks,	318	32	Aprons,	618	200
Bedsteads,	243	–	Neckerchiefs,	550	-
			Caps,	554	60
			Stockings, pairs of,	69	30
			Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	320	50

I found, at my inspections, the buildings at present in occupation free from damp, in sound repair, clean, and adequately furnished with bedding, blankets, sheets, and clothing.

The water supply, moreover, is ample, and the sewerage effective.

The delay commented upon in successive reports has been without precedent or parallel, four years having elapsed since the final approval of the plans of the new prison, a period within which many other gaols have been almost rebuilt and occupied, and I had hoped that I should have been enabled in this report to record a similar result. In order, therefore, to obviate the many evils arising from this imperfect condition, affecting as they do proper supervision and discipline, my colleague and I, in a consultation with the Architect and Local Inspector, held at the instance of the Commissioners of Works, *suggested*, having no power to direct, and much less to dispense with any of the specifications approved by the Executive, that certain items should be forthwith executed of such a nature as to provide for security, and to render available the individual cellular accommodation for the enforcement of this invaluable mode of discipline.

These indispensable preliminaries are rapidly progressing, and I therefore abstain from entering into a detail of the shortcomings of some of the officers, and of instances of laxity of discipline, which from time to time incurred reprimands and fines, and upon one occasion involved the gravest dereliction of duty—a prisoner having been illegally detained for six days after the expiration of her sentence; inasmuch as, when the transfer

shall have taken place, it will be necessary to revise the by-laws, to recast the whole system of duties in accordance with the more stringent requirements of "separation," and of safe custody; measures which have hitherto been withheld pending the completion of the works above mentioned.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1866.		*From 1st January, 1867, to day of Inspection.*	
Dark or Refractory Cells,	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	4
Stoppage of Diet,	9	Stoppage of Diet,	64
Other Punishments,	1	Other Punishments,	–
Total,	10	Total,	68

The record of the punishments is duly submitted to the Board of Superintendence, and signed by the chairman of the day. All those recorded above were awarded by the Matron, and countersigned by the Acting Governor, except two, which were inflicted by magisterial authority.

Employment on day of Inspection.

PUNITIVE LABOUR.		INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.	
Washing,	12	Sewing,	9
Cleaning,	12	Cooking,	3
		Nurses,	14
Total,	24	Total,	26

Summary.

Punitive labour,	24	Untried,	8
Industrial labour,	26	Drunkards,	4
Sick,	13	Infirm,	4
Unemployed,	12		
Lunatics,	61	Total in custody,	160
Attending school,	8		

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1864, . £49 12*s.* 4*d.* | 1865, . £36 6*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, . £32 16*s.* 9*d.*

Washing and cleaning the prison represent hard labour here, while industrial employment is limited to knitting and needlework for the use of the inmates of both the city gaols. When the new building is fit for occupation, it is to be hoped that the contract for the barrack washing, forming a source of considerable remunerative return, may be again obtained; but the position of the washing compartments in the laundry renders supervision difficult, or requires a larger attendance of matrons, a double row being placed back to back, instead of along the walls opposite to each other, which arrangement would have enabled a single officer, stationed in the intermediate passage, to command a view of the whole.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	191	216
Average daily number of pupils,	13	13
Number of days on which school was held,	277	259
Aggregate number of attendances,	3,515	3,474

School-hours.—From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

It will be observed that the daily average of those attending the school during the last two years amounted to 13, but I found no more than 8 receiving instruction; of these 1 only had been under tuition here for two months, and, as she had been frequently in gaol before, her comparative

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

improvement during that period could not be easily ascertained. The school being in connexion with the National Board of Education, I subjoin a material extract from the last report of the District Inspector, from which it appears that, while he considers that the teacher "*is attentive to her duties, and enforces discipline,*" he is unable "*to give any opinion as to her efficiency, since all the prisoners confided to her instruction have been recently admitted;*" and subsequently he states that the school is almost stationary. He further suggests that "*the teacher should not be obliged to close the school,*" as had occurred on several occasions in the interval between the last and the preceding inspection, "*in order to attend to other duties imposed upon her.*"

"Spelling, reading, explanation of words and phrases, writing, tables, and (in the "case of third class) sums are the subjects taught to the prisoners.

"With the exception of writing, in the case of third class, they showed very "little proficiency in the branches above mentioned. This, no doubt, is owing to "the neglect of their early education, and to the short time they have been "attending this school. During the present year there have been no removals to "higher classes, although in the ordinary National schools the promotions from "one class to another in the year amount to about one-half the average in attend-"ance. Unless there be promotions from class to class, as well as satisfactory "answering, &c., on the part of the prisoners, they cannot progress."

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—Adults.—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. wholemeal bread, with ¾ pint new milk, for all prisoners whose sentences exceed one calender month, on five days in week; 1 pint of gruel in lieu of milk two days in week). 12 oz. wholemeal bread and 1 pint of gruel daily for all prisoners whose sentences do not exceed one calender month.

Juveniles—5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with ½ pint new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4lb. loaf, white 7½*d.*, brown 7*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 6¼*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.* 3*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 5¾*d.*; soap, per cwt., 29*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1864, . 2·7*d.* | 1865, . 2·4*d.* | 1866, . 2·749*d.*

No complaints of the dietary were preferred to me by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly; and upon tasting the samples of each item of daily consumption I considered them to be unexceptionable.

The Chaplains are regular in their inspection, and observe the approved tabular form of comment, in which I found some few objections recorded at intervals to the bread and to the milk. The whole question of gaol dietary having been referred to a Medical Commission, appointed by the Executive, I refrain, pending their report, from any observations upon this important element of prison administration.*

Books, &c.

The extern officers, the Governor, the Matron, the chief and the assistant clerks are provided with journals, and each matron in her class with a report-book. The several books prescribed and recommended by the competent authorities are kept here with praiseworthy accuracy; and, in addition, a report-book of officers withdrawn from duty by sickness—a record of "*fines*" imposed upon the subordinate officers is also in use, but not of "*defaults*," in the same form as that adopted at Richmond Bridewell. This omission requires to be supplied, as well as that of "*passes*" for permission to leave the prison, which are found at the bridewell to constitute a very useful check.

* Since the above was in type, a new dietary, based upon the recommendations contained in the report of the Medical Committee, has been sanctioned by the Executive, and established.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1864, . £5,841 5*s.* 2*d.* | 1865, . £6,221 19*s.* 6½*d.* | 1866, . £6,060 14*s.* 7½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1864, . £27 8*s.* 5½*d.* | 1865, . £29 18*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £32 11*s.* 8·3*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners in the years—

1864, . £452 8*s.* 11*d.* | 1865, . £429 19*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, . £404 16*s.* 11*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-resident.			
John Ryan, M.D., Local Inspector,		—	
Rev. W. Maturin, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. J. J. Black, Presbyterian Chaplain,	33	6	8
Rev. J. Murphy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	100	0	0
Humphrey Minchin, Surgeon,	100	0	0
Francis B. Quinlan, Physician,	75	0	0
Resident.			
Henry Philpotts, Acting Governor,		—	
Mary C. O'Carroll, Head Matron,	200	0	0
Eliza Crotty, Deputy Matron,	80	0	0
Alice Keshan, Store do.,	60	0	0
Eliza Dillon, Hospital do.,	60	0	0
Mary E. Carey, Court Attendant do.,	50	0	0
Margaret Sinnott,* Kitchen do.,	48	0	0
Eliza Murphy, "Untried Class" do,	48	0	0
Mary J. Larkin, School do.,	40	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Maria Hitchcock, Matron of Lunatics,	50	0	0
Eliza Conry, do. do.,	40	0	0
Eliza Murphy, Recepn. Matron,	40	0	0
Teresa Mitchell,* 1st Class do.	40	0	0
Susanna Lambe,* 1st Class do.	40	0	0
Eliza Sullivan, 2nd do.	30	0	0
Maria Brice, 2nd do.	30	0	0
Margaret M'Donnell, 2nd do.	30	0	0
Mary A. Jackson, 2nd do.	30	0	0
Frances Cooper, 2nd do.	30	0	0
Sarah Gethings, 2nd do.	30	0	0
Delia J. Dalton Doyle, 2nd do.	30	0	0
Ellen Aldritt,* Night do.	30	0	0
Annie Wiseman, Hospital Assistant,	30	0	0
Maria Whelan, Night Matron,	30	0	0
Mary Reynolds, Servant,	15	0	0
Jane Murtagh, do.	15	0	0
Catherine Reynolds, do.	15	0	0
Lorenzo Lyons, Registrar, &c.	110	0	0
Michael Meagher, Assistant Clerk,	70	0	0
John Connor, Hall Porter,	56	0	0
Edward Ternan,* Gatekeeper,	60	0	0
Bernard Kearns,* Guardsman,	40	0	0
Joseph Coffey, do.	40	0	0
Patrick M'Carthy,* Night Watchman,	40	0	0

[Officers marked thus * are non-resident intern officers.]

All officers from the Governor downwards receive an allowance of bread, milk, soap, candles, and fuel.

Vacancies.

Charles P. Gavin, Local Inspector, superannuated, John Ryan, M.D., appointed; Charles P. Gavin, Acting Governor, [illegible], Henry J. Philpotts, appointed Acting Governor; Awley P. Banon, Physician, died, Francis B. Quinlan, appointed. Mrs. Sarah Gethings appointed to supply vacancy of previous year; Miss Emily Yeates, 1st Class Matron, superannuated, Mrs. Delia J. Dalton Doyle, appointed; Miss Jane T. Wiseman, 2nd Class Matron, died, Mrs. Ellen Aldritt, appointed; Miss Teresa Moran, Laundry Matron, superannuated, Miss Annie Wiseman, appointed; Miss Mary B. Lardner, Laundry Matron, resigned, Miss Maria Whelan, appointed.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.	From 1st Jan., 1867, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	365	167
Chaplain, Established Church,	156	156
Presbyterian Chaplain,	138	92
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	418	454
Physician,	151	156
Surgeon,	207	208

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Hospital.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867. (To day of Inspection.)
No. of prisoners in hospital,	30	26	22	287
No. of days therein,	8,869	3,953	8,030	6,640
Average daily number,	24	26	31	27
No. of deaths,	9	7	2	4
Cost of medicine,	£80	£80	£80	£80

The accommodation for the sick here is ample, spacious and airy wards, with the necessary appliances being allocated, to medical, surgical, and lunatic cases. Subjoined is the report of the Medical Officers, showing not only that the sanitary condition of the prisoners is, and has been favourable, but that the conduct of the officers in charge of the several classes has merited the highest commendation.

Grangegorman Prison,
20th December, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,

We are enabled again to report most favourably of the sanitary condition which this prison has maintained during the year now nearly ended.

No disease of an epidemic character was at any time prevalent; some cases of dysentery, however, occurred, but these were not of a very severe type; very many cases of illness appearing among the prisoners at the time of their committal, also a number of surgical affections under like circumstances, have been treated in the hospital, and also in the classes whenever practicable.

We have much satisfaction in testifying to the untiring attention of our hospital Matron, Mrs. Dillon, and the care invariably observed by this officer and her assistant, Miss Wiseman, in carrying out the directions of the Medical Officers.

Owing to the want of due accommodation in the prison, a great many lunatics continue to be classed separately from the hospital cases. Miss Hitchcock and Miss Conry, the Matrons who have charge of these classes, continue to merit our fullest commendation for the efficient way in which they have discharged their arduous duties.

Four deaths occurred during the year. One of these, a lunatic, had suffered a long time from disease of the heart and lungs; the second, also a lunatic, was aged and infirm, and had laboured for many years under an affection of the heart; the third died also of disease of the heart; and the fourth was in an advanced stage of incurable kidney disease at the time of her committal to prison.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,

H. MINCHIN, M.B., Surgeon.
FRANCIS J. B. QUINLAN, M.D., T.C.D., Physician.

To the Inspectors-General of Prisons.

Board of Superintendence.

The administration of this prison is vested in the same Board of Superintendence as that, whose names have already been recorded in my report upon Richmond Bridewell.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, Inspector-General.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Four Courts Marshalsea

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, AT DUBLIN.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1867.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1866,	25	8	33
Committals from 1st January to 5th September, 1867,	130	10	140
	155	18	173
Discharged from 1st January to 5th September, 1867,	125	14	139
Prisoners in custody on 5th September, 1867,	30	4	34
Highest number in custody from 1st Jan. to 5th Sept., 1867,	39	3	42
Lowest number in custody for like period,	25	3	28
Highest number of females in custody for like period,	–	9	–
Lowest number of females in custody for like period,	–	2	–
Average number in custody from 1st Jan. to 29th Dec., 1866,	32	6	38
Average number in custody from 1st Jan. to 5th Sept., 1867,	27	4	31
Average of pauper prisoners for like period,	16	3	19
Pauper prisoners in custody on 29th December, 1866,	17	5	22
Pauper prisoners in custody on 5th September, 1867,	16	2	18

Classification of Prisoners in Custody on day of Inspection, 5th September, 1867.

Class.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
1.—In furnished rent rooms, paying rent,	5	–	5			
In unfurnished rent rooms, paying rent,	2	–	2			
In unfurnished free rooms, under remand,	2	–	2			
				9	–	9
2.—In furnished common halls,	4	1	5			
In unfurnished common halls,	1	1	2			
				5	2	7
3.—In pauper building,	10	2	12			
In hospital (paupers),	6	–	6			
				16	2	18
Total in custody on day of Inspection,				30	4	34

No prisoners in punishment cells since 28th November, 1866.

Table showing number of prisoners in custody on days of inspection, and the average number of prisoners in the gaol, during the last eight years:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Number of all classes in custody on day of inspection,	36	40	48	38	31	25	33	34
Number of pauper debtors in custody on ditto,	—	22	22	25	15	13	22	18
Average number in custody during the year,	43	44	48	52	39	34	38	31
Average number of pauper debtors ditto,	30	22	21	20	20	19	23	18

Number of Visitors excluded for trying to bring in drink concealed on their persons.

Males, 16 | Females, 5

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Four Courts Marshalsea

Resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Houston Caulfeild, Marshal,	742	8	8
Richard J. Pilkington, Deputy Marshal,	170	0	0
James Houston, Storekeeper, and in charge of pauper building,	100	0	0
William Semple, Hatchman,	52	0	0
Thomas Henderson, do.,	52	0	0
Henry Lilburne, do.,	52	0	0
John O'Shea, Messenger,	40	0	0
Francis Pallin, Night Watchman,	40	0	0
Eliza M'Ginty, Matron,	31	10	0

Allowances to Resident Officers.

The Marshal receives 3 tons of coal yearly for his office, and the Deputy Marshal 10 tons for his house use. The storekeeper in charge of the pauper department, the matron, the watchman for the guard-room, and the hatchmen for their sleeping room, receive each 5 tons yearly. There is a further allowance of 1½ lbs. of candles weekly during the winter half-year, and ½ lb. in summer half-year, to the resident hatchman. Subordinate male officers are supplied with one suit of uniform *yearly*, and a great-coat and an extra pair of trousers every *second* year.

Non-resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
John Francis Teeling, Local Inspector,	180	0	0
Rev. J. H. Le Fanu, Protestant Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D., Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	5
Very Rev. Canon Farrell, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	60	0	0
Charles Benson, Physician,	114	18	0
David Lyon, Apothecary,	30	0	0

Non-resident Officers' Visits from 1st January, 1867, to 5th September, 1867.

Local Inspector,	70	R. C. Chaplain,	72
Protestant Chaplain,	69	Surgeon and Physician,	105
Presbyterian Chaplain,	65		

Prison Servants and Salaries.

	Yearly Salary.
Anne Motherwell, Female Searcher,	£27 0 0
Mary Murphy, Servant,	21 0 0
Catherine Hickey, do.,	21 0 0
Anne Hackett, do.,	21 0 0
Eleanor Moran, do.,	21 0 0
Eliza Connolly, do.,	21 0 0
Anne Finnegan, do.,	21 0 0

These servants are paid at the rates of £2 5*s.*, and £1 15*s.*, per month; they do not sleep in the prison, but come at unlock in the morning, and remain on duty during the day.

In the upper yard there are 37 rooms, 3 of which are occupied by the storekeeper, who resides in the prison, and 1 by the messenger, which is furnished by the Government. One of the lower is appropriated as a kitchen for the prison servants. Seven rooms are occupied by male prisoners, paying 2*s.* 6*d.* per week each as rent, and 2 rooms are occupied by male prisoners under remand, who pay no rent. At present there are 5 prisoners in this yard using the Government furniture, for which they pay weekly 5*s.* 6*d.* each, attendance being included —23 rooms are thus left vacant, and available for first-class debtors, 6 of which are small inner rooms, accessible only through the outer rooms.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Four Courts Marshalsea

In the lower yard there are 4 common hall rooms, 2 of which are furnished by the Government, and contain 4 beds each. In these rooms there are at present confined 4 male prisoners, paying 4*s.* a week each for furniture and attendance. One room is occupied by a male prisoner, who has supplied his own furniture, and one is set apart for female visiters to pauper prisoners.

The pauper building consists of 6 rooms, 1 of which is allocated as a store-room for this department, 1 has been fitted up as a kitchen; the remainder are furnished to accommodate 6 males each. One room is unoccupied, and there are 10 male prisoners distributed in the other 3 rooms.

The hospital department, or letter E, consists of 5 rooms, 2 of which are occupied by hospital patients, and 2 by the matron and her family; the other is a store-room for spare bedding, furniture, &c., belonging to the upper yard.

Letter F, the female ward, consists of 6 small rooms, 1 of which is a dispensary, having a door leading to the hospital: 1 is furnished as a common hall, in which there is 1 female prisoner paying 4*s.* per week for furniture and attendance; 1 room is occupied by 2 female pauper prisoners; 1 is occupied by a female prisoner who provides her own furniture, and 2 rooms are vacant.

Government Allowances to Pauper Prisoners.

Each pauper prisoner receives for breakfast ½ lb. of meal made into stirabout, and 1 lb. of best quality bread for dinner, together with 1½ pints of new milk daily; 1 lb. of best white bread is allowed in lieu of stirabout, when ordered by the Medical Officer.

I questioned each of the prisoners singly with regard to the dietary, and I received no complaints. The sanitary condition of the inmates was, and had been, highly satisfactory, as shown by the annexed report of the Medical Officer.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

September 6th, 1867.

The health of the prison is very good, and has been so since last report. No case of cholera, nor of infectious disease of any kind, occurred in the prison during the past year. Many of the debtors were in delicate health on admission, arising from intemperance, or privations, or mental suffering, but in general they improved greatly in health while here. Many of them are advanced in years, and were formerly accustomed to every comfort; for such it is often necessary to order a diet somewhat different from the prison allowance, but, as far as possible, this change is avoided. No death occurred in the prison during the year.

CHARLES BENSON, M.D., and F.R.C.S.I.

42, Fitzwilliam-square.

There were no cases among the inmates of the marshalsea on the day which I have selected for the record of my official inspection which demand particular notice; but I have great pleasure in calling special attention to the absence of punishments since last November, thus indicating a more orderly condition, than formerly, and a more careful prevention of the introduction of intoxicating liquors, by which antecedently great turbulence and violence were generated. The number, however, of those whom it was found necessary to exclude for trying to carry in such liquors concealed on their persons—viz., 16 males and 5 females, shows that the disposition to surreptitious attempts of this nature still exists, and requires to be watchfully guarded against.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Four Courts Marshalsea

In reply to my queries addressed to each debtor of both sexes, with reference to grievances or grounds of complaint, two only, both master-debtors, preferred requests—one, that his room should be washed out by a prison servant, he undertaking to pay for the particular service, which was immediately accorded by the Local Inspector and the Marshal, and the other that the racket-court should be plastered and repaired, and fitted with a skirting, or sounding board; defects, which the architect of the Board of Works, with whom I communicated on the matter, undertook to remedy. The water-supply and the sewerage are satisfactory, and I found the building generally in fair repair, and adequately provided with furniture, bedding, &c., for the existing requirements. There are many structural defects, which have been commented upon in former reports of successive Inspectors-General, and which I fear are incurable in this prison; but, having regard to the growth of the public opinion, tending as it does to view favourably the abolition of arrest for debt, except in cases involving a criminal element, such as fraud, I do not feel justified, pending the expectation of such legislation, in demanding any further outlay, save for indispensable objects, and for the maintenance of due repair. I therefore limit my suggestions on this head to the painting of the church and chapel, and to the improvement of the air-draughts in the chimneys of the hospital, and matron's room, and of one of the apartments in the pauper building, which, when the wind is in a particular quarter, are rendered almost untenantable by the descent of smoke.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,

1867;

WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

IN IRELAND,

UNDER 17 & 18 VIC., CAP. 76.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MAYO, M.P.,

CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle,
September, 1868.

My Lord,

In accordance with the provisions of the Act 17 & 18 Vic., cap. 76, we beg to submit the Annual Report on the State of the Convict Prisons in Ireland for 1867.

Accommodation.

The accommodation for convicts in the Government Prisons on the 1st January, 1868, may be estimated as amounting to *2,150.

GOVERNMENT PRISONS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody on 1st January, 1868,	916	419	†1,335
Accommodation on 1st January, 1868,	*1,600	550	*2,150

COUNTY AND CITY GAOLS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody on 1st January, 1868,	4	1	5

Gross Total of Convicts in Ireland, 1,340.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE DURING THE YEAR 1867.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
5 years,	95	35	130
7 „	71	43	114
8 „	1	–	1
10 „	24	2	26
12 „	1	–	1
14 „	2	–	2
15 „	10	–	10
20 „	2	–	2
Life,	10	–	10
Gross Total sentenced in 1867,	216	80	‡296

* Not including the closed prison at Philipstown, which has accommodation for 750 males.

† This number does not include 83 political prisoners who were in Mountjoy Prison on 1st January, 1868.

‡ Nine these are military convicts.

DISPOSAL OF CONVICTS.

Discharged unconditionally, on completion of sentence, &c., . . .	123
Released on Orders of Licence, ...	207
Total, ...	330

Subjoined is a table similar to that given in previous Annual Reports, showing the number of Convicts respectively "In Custody," &c., "Convicted," and "Discharged," since the year 1854, inclusive :—

In custody in Government Prisons, January 1st.	Year.	Convicted.	No. Discharged.
*3933	1854	710	658
3427	1855	518	820
3209	1856	389	1107
2614	1857	426	910
2277	1858	358	946
1773	1859	322	595
1631	1860	331	524
1492	1861	368	561
1314	1862	592	317
1575	1863	511	326
1768	1864	407	391
1776	1865	299	410
1637	1866	265	439
1431	1867	†296	330
1335	1868	—	—

The Directors are enabled to report of the present, as of former years, that the system of Irish Convict Management has worked in a satisfactory manner.

Every effort has been made to exercise the most complete supervision over the conduct of the prisoners released on Ticket of Licence ; and, as in former years, those in Dublin were under the supervision of the Inspector of released convicts of that district, while those in the country were under the supervision of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

The Revocations of Licence during the year 1867 stand as follow for Males—

Revoked for breach of conditions, ...	9
,, for new offences, ...	8

For Females—

Revoked for breach of conditions in the Refuges, .	3
,, for new offences, ...	Nil.

There was no attempt at combined insubordination during the year, and the general conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory.

During the year corporal punishment was resorted to in three instances, and a young convict was twice punished with a birch rod.

The Refuge for female convicts at Golden Bridge has been

* In addition to this number there were 345 convicts under detention in the county prisons, and several hundred in Bermuda and Gibraltar, who were subsequently discharged in Ireland.

† Nine of these are military convicts.

effectively worked, but that at Heytesbury-street has not been managed as successfully as the Directors would desire, and they have brought, officially, under the notice of the Committee of the Institution the points which they believed to be defective.

In the month of May, 1867, through the death of Doctor Banon, who had been the medical officer of the Mountjoy Female Convict Prison since its opening, the Directors were enabled to submit to the Irish Government a plan for securing to the Mountjoy Prisons the benefits afforded by the appointment of a resident medical officer, who should devote his entire time to the medical care of the prisoners, and to the male and female officers and their families.

The proposal of the Directors was approved by the Irish Government; and in the Irish, as in the English convict prisons, the services of a resident medical officer have proved advantageous, and the saving of expense to the public has been considerable.

As stated in the Annual Report for 1866, the post of Director became vacant in the October of that year through the resignation of Captain I. S. Whitty; Captain John Barlow, Senior Inspector of Irish Convict Prisons, was appointed Director in September, 1867; and in the following month H. J. MacFarlane, esq., was appointed Inspector.

Under the head of each prison the details connected with the particular establishments are supplied in the Reports of the Directors, and of the responsible officers.

The only material change in the arrangements has been the withdrawal of the convicts hitherto located at Carlisle Fort; it was considered desirable to remove them to Spike Island, in order that their labour might be made available on the naval works at Haulbowline. The Directors considered that the employment of the entire body of convicts in the immediate neighbourhood of the prison, and under the constant supervision of the Inspector and Governor would prove advantageous and economical; the arrangement has proved in every instance satisfactory, both as regards the discipline of the convicts, and the amount of economy effected by reductions of staff, and increased value of convicts' labour.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your obedient servants,

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY,
J. BARLOW, } *Directors.*

Mountjoy Male Convict Prison.

The following return shows the number of untried political prisoners in custody at Mountjoy, in each week, from January 5th to December 28th, 1867.

Week ending		No.
1867. Januuary	5,	138
„	12,	129
„	19,	122
„	26,	117
February	2,	110
„	9,	90
„	16,	83
„	23,	85
March	2,	79
„	9,	75
„	16,	138
„	23,	193
„	30,	204
April	6,	153
„	13,	133
„	20,	133
„	27,	131
May	4,	141
„	11,	142
„	18,	135
„	25,	131
June	1,	127
„	8,	123
„	15,	134
„	22,	137
„	29,	126

Week ending		No.
1867. July	6,	124
„	13,	100
„	20,	96
„	27,	89
August	3,	86
„	10,	84
„	17,	72
„	24,	68
„	31.	65
September	7,	56
„	14,	53
„	21,	50
„	28,	50
October	5,	55
„	11,	78
„	18,	72
„	25,	69
November	2,	67
„	9,	65
„	16,	65
„	23,	61
„	30,	69
December	7,	81
„	14,	86
„	21,	84
„	28,	83

P. J. M.
J. B.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Directors' Report.

During the past year 249 convicts were received at this prison; of this number, 39 having completed their probationary period, passed on to the Public Works Prison, Spike Island; 3 were retained at Mountjoy to be employed as tradesmen; 6 convicts having passed the periods laid down, were sent to intermediate prisons.

A portion of the prison was occupied, as in the preceding year, by untried prisoners, which rendered the presence of a military guard necessary. An external patrol, and a temporary increase of the prison staff, were also required, owing to the presence of the class of prisoners above mentioned. The conduct of the convicts has been generally good; it has not been found necessary to make use of the Penal Ward, punishments having been carried out in ordinary cells. Corporal punishments, excepting with a birch rod (and this only in two instances), has not been resorted to. There has been a total absence of violence towards officers. Two attempts at suicide were reported during the year, but the circumstances induce the belief that the attempts were feigned in both instances.

Investigations into the conduct of the Chief Warder and Schoolmaster took place, and resulted in the reduction to the rank of Principal Warder of the Chief Warder (this officer has since resigned), and in the removal of the Head Schoolmaster to Spike Island, at a lower rate of salary—the Head Schoolmaster of Spike Island replacing him at Mountjoy.

The general conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory.

The death of the Medical officer of the Female Prison, in May, 1867, enabled the Directors to recommend that the Mountjoy Prisons should be afforded the advantage, possessed by all similar establishments, of a fully-qualified Resident Medical Officer; the offices of Medical Officer and Resident Apothecary were therefore abolished.

The health of the convicts has been good.

The death of the Rev. T. R. Shore, who had for many years taken a deep interest in the working of the system, and in the well-being of the convicts, caused a vacancy in the Protestant Chaplaincy.

The prison is in a satisfactory state, but the Directors regret that, in time of pressure, the Governor does not manifest the energy or decision required from an officer of his position.

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY,
J. BARLOW, } *Directors.*

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Government Prison,
January, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have, as usual, the honour to submit the statistical details of this prison for the past year, and in so doing, it again becomes my pleasing duty to report that the system adopted with regard to the conduct and treatment of the prisoners has continued to operate in a satisfactory manner.

During the year 1867, as in the preceding ones, every attention has been paid with reference to the religious and secular instruction, and sanitary condition of the inmates.

On their first reception from the county and city gaols, the rules were read and carefully explained to each; and, during their probationary term in separation (that important stage in prison discipline) they were employed as usual, for the first three months, at oakum picking in their cells, and afterwards in learning the rudiments of shoemaking and tailoring, until the termination of their probationary period, when they were removed to association at the Public Works in Spike Island, or, if qualified as shoemakers or tailors, transferred to the Associated Trades' Division at Mountjoy, in which class there are several good tradesmen who have produced a considerable quantity of well-executed work.

In adverting to the conduct of the prisoners in general, I can testify in a very favourable manner, as, in proportion to the average daily number in custody, the punishments were few, and offences of a grave or aggravated nature exceedingly rare; and no attempt of any kind at escape has been made during the year.

All of the convicts under sentence for high treason and treason-felony, who were in custody at Mountjoy in the year 1867, were transferred to convict depots in England; and out of the number of untried prisoners who were received here under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, a great many were discharged during the year.

The state of the prison building, and fittings pertaining thereto, have been duly attended to under the Board of Public Works.

The principal officers in each department have, as usual, co-operated with me in upholding the system, and carrying out its details; and the subordinate officers in general have discharged their duties in a satisfactory manner.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with during the past year, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of a Director, or the Visiting Inspector.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

R. D. SPREAD, Governor.

To the Directors of Government Prisons.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of the NUMBER of OFFENCES committed by the Prisoners during the year ended 31st December, 1867.

Governor's Report.

Offence.	No.	Offence.	No.
Assaults on convicts,	7	Insubordination,	5
Communicating and other minor offences,	100	Feigned attempt at suicide,	4
Disobedience and insolence,	30	Wilfully damaging Prison Property,	20
Disorderly conduct,	40	Total,	235
Insolence,	29		

CLASSIFICATION of CRIMES for which those Prisoners have been sentenced who were received during the year ended 31st December, 1867.

Crimes.	No.	Crimes.	No.
Arson,	3	Larceny,	28
Attempt at arson,	1	,, from the person,	14
Assault,	6	,, and previous conviction,	26
Assault and robbery,	3	,, from dwelling,	1
Attempt to steal,	1	,, and felony,	8
Bigamy,	2	Malicious assault,	5
Buggary,	1	Manslaughter,	6
Burglary,	8	Military offences,	8
,, and felony,	1	Obtaining money, false pretences,	1
,, and larceny,	3	Picking pockets,	6
,, and robbery,	10	Robbery,	3
Cattle stealing,	5	Rape,	5
Embezzlement,	1	Receiving stolen goods,	7
Felony,	4	Sheep stealing,	4
Forgery,	1	Treason-felony,	55
Housebreaking,	1	Writing threatening letters,	1
,, and larceny,	2	Uttering forged notes,	1
,, and robbery,	6	High treason,	8
Highway robbery,	2		
Horse stealing,	1	Total,	249

NUMBER of PRISONERS admitted in association during the year ended 31st December, 1867.

Trades.	No.	Trades.	No.
Tailors, from separation at Mountjoy Prison,	9	Removed Tailors,	8
Shoemakers, from separation at Mountjoy Prison,	2	,, Shoemakers,	13
Smiths, from separation at Mountjoy Prison,	1	,, Smiths,	1
Tailors from Spike Island Prison,	6	,, Cleaners,	2
Labourers from ,,	2	,, Labourers,	1
Remaining on 31st December, 1866,	53	Remaining on 31st December, 1867,	48
Total,	73	Total,	73

RETURN of WORK performed in the Tailors' and Shoemakers' Department during the year ended 31st December, 1867.

	No.		No.
Officers' boots made, pairs,	169	Prisoners' boots repaired, pairs,	132
,, slippers ,, ,,	83	Uniform top coats made,	86
Matrons' ,, ,, ,,	72	,, frock ,, ,,	208
Women's shoes ,, ,,	372	,, trousers ,,	180
Men's ,, ,, ,,	581	,, caps ,,	179
Children's ,, ,, ,,	20	,, tweed coats made,	19
Frieze slippers ,, ,,	234	,, ,, trousers made,	20
Women's canvas slippers made, ,,	18	,, ,, vests ,,	20
Uniform belts made,	62	,, cap covers ,,	30
Ammunition pouches made,	20	Boat-shirts made,	40
Frogs for belts made,	24	Discharged prisoners' coats made,	144
Officers' boots repaired, pairs,	114	,, ,, trousers ,,	144
,, slippers ,, ,,	128	,, ,, vests ,,	84
Matron's ,, ,, ,,	6	,, ,, caps ,,	56
Men's shoes ,, ,,	461	Prisoners frieze jackets ,,	344
Women's shoes ,, ,,	327	,, ,, trousers ,,	977

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

RETURN of WORK performed in the Tailors' and Shoemakers' Department during the year ended 31st December, 1867—*continued.*

	No.		No.
Prisoners' frieze caps made,	1,144	Prisoners' coats repaired,	31
,, ,, braces ,,	1,084	,, trousers ,,	39
Flannel drawers made,	520	,, vests ,,	10
,, shirts ,,	370	Frieze jackets ,,	175
Calico coats ,,	48	,, trousers ,,	458
,, leggins ,,	48	,, vests ,,	66
Aprons ,,	153	,, caps ,,	25
Badges ,,	406	Flannels ,,	57
Uniform top coats repaired,	31	Bed ticks ,,	49
,, frock ,, ,,	78	Pillows ,,	27
,, trousers ,,	100	Slippers bound,	232
,, vests ,,	5	Frieze great coats made,	6
,, caps ,,	26		

STATEMENT of the NUMBER of CONVICTS committed and disposed of, from 1st January to 31st December, 1867.

Received from—		Removed to—	
County and City Gaols,	209	Convict Depôts,	155
Convict Depôts,	15	England,	66
Head Police Office (ticket of licence revoked),	15	Lunatic Asylum,	2
Military Barracks,	9	Died,	1
England,	1	Discharged,	23
		Remaining in custody on 31st December, 1867,	146
Total,	249		

TABLE showing the reported PREVIOUS IMPRISONMENT of the Prisoners received during the year ended 31st December, 1867.

Not reported to have been in prison before,	32	Seven times,	5
Once,	46	Eight ,,	4
Twice,	19	Nine ,,	3
Three times,	21	Ten and under fifteen times,	12
Four ,,	15	Fifteen times and over,	8
Five ,,	13	Antecedents not known,	68
Six ,,	3	Total,	249

AGES of PRISONERS on CONVICTION, received during the year ended 31st December, 1867.

Under fifteen years of age,	1	Forty, and under fifty,	11
Fifteen, and under twenty,	20	Fifty, and under sixty,	5
Twenty, and under twenty-five,	73	Sixty, and over,	6
Twenty-five, and under thirty,	63		
Thirty, and under forty,	70	Total,	249

SENTENCES of the PRISONERS committed to this Prison during the year ended 31st December, 1867.

Three years' penal servitude,	3	Fourteen years' penal servitude,	2
Four ,, ,,	5	Fifteen ,, ,,	12
Five ,, ,,	107	Twenty ,, ,,	2
Six ,, ,,	3	Life ,,	11
Seven ,, ,,	73	Life transportation,	1
Eight ,, ,,	1		
Ten ,, ,,	28	Total,	249
Twelve ,, ,,	1		

Married, 70. Single, 179.

Protestants, 25. Roman Catholics, 219. Presbyterians, 5.

RETURN showing the VALUE of the PRODUCTIVE LABOUR of the PRISONERS, and the NUMBER EMPLOYED during the year ended 31st December, 1867. MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON. *Governor's Report.*

How Employed.	Daily average No. employed 304 days.	Estimated value of the work performed. £	s.	d.
Tailors,	*43·46	365	6	1
Shoemakers,	†36·61	242	9	2
Smiths,	·85	19	7	7
Gardeners and labouring work,	6·04	137	14	3
Tinmen,	·18	4	2	1
Fatigue work, cleaning prison, cooking, and picking oakum,	59·56	436	16	9
Daily average effective prisoners employed as above,	146·70	—		
Daily average non-effective in hospital, unable to work, and sick in cells,	13·29	—		
Total daily average,	159·99			
Total,	—	1,205	15	11

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS received and discharged from the 1st January to 31st December, 1867, under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

	No.		No.
Received from—		Removed to—	
County and City Gaols,	292	County and City Gaols,	136
Dublin Metropolitan Police Stations,	15	Handed over to Military,	1
Constabulary Stations,	1	Discharged conditionally,	216
Remaining on 31st December, 1866,	139	,, unconditionally,	9
		,, on medical grounds,	2
		Remaining in Custody, 31st December, 1867,	83
Total,	447	Total,	447

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

Mountjoy Male Prison,
January, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to lay before you the following tables, showing the sanitary state of this Prison, for the year ending 31st December, 1867:—

TABLE I.—HOSPITAL RETURN for the year 1867.

Number of Prisoners in custody in this Prison, 1st January, 1867,		144	701
,, Convicted Prisoners received in this Prison during the year 1867,		249	
,, Untried Prisoners received in this Prison during the year 1867,		308	
,, Patients in Hospital, 1st January, 1867,		12	102
Patients admitted during the year,	Convicts,	77	
	Untried,	13	
Discharged,		80	100
Removed to Spike Island,		17	
,, Dundrum Lunatic Asylum,		2	
Deaths,		1	
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1868,			2
Number of times extern Patients were treated in their cells in the Prison,	Convicts,		1,720
	Untried,		2,292

* Of this number twenty-three were in separation at tailoring work, after three months from date of reception at Mountjoy Prison.

† Of this number sixteen were in separation at shoemaking work, after three months from date of reception at Mountjoy Prison.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE II.—DEATHS during the year 1867.

Register No.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Received in Hospital.	Date of Death.	Disease.
7397	P.D.	39	29th May, .	29th May, .	Pulmonary apoplexy.

TABLE III.—CONVICTS transferred to DUNDRUM LUNATIC ASYLUM during the year 1867.

Register No.	Initials of Name.	Received in Prison.	Date of Conviction.	Where Convicted.	Date sent to Asylum.
7359	J.S.	19th January.	7th January.	Wicklow.	14th March.
7585	J.D.	8th November.	25th October.	Limerick.	26th November.

TABLE IV.—DISEASES of those admitted to HOSPITAL during the year.

Abscess, - - -	9	Hemorrhoids, - -	1	Ulcers, - - -	3
Asthma, - - -	1	Jaundice, - - -	1	Whitlow, - - -	2
Diarrhœa, - -	5	Observation, for, -	24	Tonsillitis, - - -	1
Debility, - - -	5	Ophthalmia, - -	3	Struma, - - -	1
Epileptic, - - -	2	Phthisis, - - -	3	Contusion, - - -	1
Feverish attacks, -	14	Phymosis, - -	1	Special attendants, -	3
Hydrocele, - -	6	Rheumatism, - -	2		
Hœmoptysis, - -	1	Stricture, - - -	1	Total, - -	90

TABLE V.—Showing the Number of Prisoners in the Prison, the Number of those admitted to Hospital, and the Number of Deaths each year since 1850.

Year.	Total No. Committed to this Prison.	Number admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
1850	962	253	2
1851	1,075	355	7
1852	971	466	5
1853	1,178	456	10
1854	1,096	503	9
1855	1,052	344	9
1856	841	292	3
1857	756	295	3
1858	661	221	2
1859	600	210	1
1860	499	182	1
1861	471	153	3
1862	688	193	5
1863	715	144	5
1864	599	193	10
1865	449	174	3
1866	991	128	7
1867	*701	90	1

* For this year 308 untried political prisoners are included in this total.

TABLE VI.—PRISONERS removed during the year 1867 on Medical Grounds. MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

Register No.	Initials of Name.	Grounds for recommending removal.
7348	P. O. L.,	Epileptic; sent away on a former occasion for the same cause.
7336	D., .	Subject to strange fits of excitement accompanied with delusions and remarkable flushing of the face.
7352	B. K., .	Excitable and subject to delusions.
7433	D. J. S.,	Not fit for the discipline of this prison. It is stated that he has been formerly confined in a lunatic asylum.
7417	T. M'H.,	I consider it injudicious to submit him to the cellular discipline of this prison, yet I cannot certify that he is a fit case for Dundrum Lunatic Asylum.
6241	T. S., .	Suffering from spinal disease; a confirmed invalid.
7351	E. R., .	Suffering from old standing disease of the thigh bone.
7371	M. H., .	A very eccentric excitable character, unfit for the cellular discipline of this prison.
7366	J. R., .	I consider that he is not suited for the cellular discipline of this prison.
7395	H. H., .	I have reason to think that this prisoner should not be submitted to the cellular discipline. He has shown symptoms which make me think that it would be unsafe to allow him to undergo cellular confinement.
7415	D. B., .	Subject to epileptic fits, and consequently unfit for treatment in this prison.
7398	E. B., .	Suffering from heart disease consequent on rheumatic fever. I do not consider him a fit subject for treatment in this prison.
6761	J. B., .	He has been for a long time past in a delicate state of health. I recommend that he shall be removed to Spike Island.
7510	J. M'M.,	Of doubtful sanity.
7373	U. S., .	Suffering from scrofulous disease.
7518	J. D., .	Of weak intellect and unfit for the cellular discipline of this prison.
7577	M. T., .	Subject to fits of weakness which render him insensible for some minutes.

TABLE VII.—MONTHLY STATE of HOSPITAL for the year 1867.

—	Admitted, 1867.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Jan. 1st, in Hospital, - 12 ,, admitted, - - }	–	7	–	5
February, - - - -	12	4	–	8
March, - - - -	18	4	–	14
April, - - - - -	20	13	–	7
May, - - - - -	18	4	1	13
June, - - - - -	25	15	–	10
July, - - - - -	22	12	–	10
August, - - - -	21	13	–	8
September, - - - -	13	8	–	5
October, - - - -	11	9	–	2
November, - - - -	7	5	–	2
December, - - - -	9	7	–	2 in Hos. 1st Jan., 1868.

Having only taken charge of the Mountjoy Government Prisons on the 16th of September last, I feel that after so short a period it would be premature to enter largely into the working of the departments under my superintendence.

It affords me pleasure to report that the sanitary state of the Male Prison is most satisfactory. There were only two patients in hospital on the 31st of December, and the daily average number for the three last months was 2·3.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

The cholera, which commenced in December, 1866, had disappeared in January, 1867, and during the last year there was no outbreak of any epidemic or contagious disease.

On medical grounds there were seventeen prisoners removed to Spike Island, and two to the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, at Dundrum. These cases and the causes of their removal are detailed in Tables III. and VI.

There was no case of suicide,* nor any attempt to commit that crime. A prisoner threatened to "put an end to himself," but it is more than doubtful whether he intended to do so.

By order of the Executive, and in concert with Dr. Quinlan, the medical officer of Smithfield and Lusk Government Prisons, I examined all the subordinate male officers in both prisons. We reported as to the fitness of each individual for duty in the convict service: five have been superannuated, one doubtful case is still undecided, and, as far as their health is concerned, I consider the remainder of the staff efficient.

A large number of untried (political) prisoners (308) was committed within the year (see Table V.); among this class there was no death, nor any very serious illness; when symptoms of constitutional disease were manifested each case was reported to the Executive, and, when the matter appeared urgent, means were adopted for the release of the party.

The favourable sanitary state of the prison, which it is my privilege to report, is to no little extent owing to the cleanliness observed in every department, the regular exercise of the prisoners, and to the excellent quality of the provisions, and the care bestowed on their preparation.

Before my appointment to these prisons, I had some experience in hospital practice and management, but had not previously to deal with a community of criminals, and this, under unfavourable circumstances, might have caused embarrassment. The object of a medical officer must and ever will be to use all the means and appliances within his reach to preserve the health of those committed to his care, or when impeded to restore it; but in a prison it is little less incumbent on him so to apply these means as to avoid unnecessarily interfering with order and discipline, which not unfrequently is the object of his patient to subvert.

From this embarrassment I have suffered very little. From the Directors I received a prompt and liberal supply of every means and appliance I required, and their unvarying support and encouragement; from the Governor I have received very efficient co-operation. The officers of every grade manifested a desire to carry out my instructions, and it is with pleasure I bear testimony to the experience and steadiness of my hospital warder.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WILLIAM YOUNG, M.D.

The Directors of Irish Convict Prisons.

* The attempts at suicide alluded to in Directors' Report on Mountjoy Prisons, took place previous to Dr. Young's appointment as medical officer.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

Dublin, 10th January, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting this, my first report, as Chaplain of Mountjoy Male Convict Prison, I cannot help expressing my full sense of the very great loss sustained by the prisoners in the death of the late Rev. J. R. Shore—a clergyman of great and long experience amongst the criminal classes, and one who gave himself heartily to his laborious work amongst them. His kindness and consideration for them are still remembered by many prisoners now under my care.

I have to report that the public services of the Church have been regularly held. Divine service on Sundays and Fridays, at which all the prisoners under my charge have attended, except those who from sickness (very few, I am happy to say) were unable to be present. The services of the Church are held in the school-room, which is not a suitable place for such, but, owing to the exceptional state of the prison at present, this arrangement is unavoidable. The prisoners are also assembled for religious instruction one other day in each week. The conduct of the prisoners, which has come under my notice on these occasions, has been excellent. They have been most attentive. They have entered heartily into the services of the Church, and seem anxious for instruction.

I have constantly visited each prisoner in his cell, and have found all attentive to instruction, most respectful in manner, and thankful for each visit. The separate confinement of the probation class seems to be productive of much good, as, I believe, men who have never had a serious thought before, when thus left much to themselves, are compelled to think, and are thus in many instances brought to see the folly and wickedness of their past lives.

Since my appointment as chaplain the progress made by those attending the school has been considerably retarded, owing to the fact, that for some months during that time, the school was closed, a circumstance which, I believe, could not be avoided. And here I beg to call your attention to the fact that all the officers, schoolmaster, assistant schoolmaster, and warder, employed in the school are Roman Catholics.*

I am, Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

ROBERT FLEMYNG, A.M.

Chaplain Mountjoy Male Prisons.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

Mountjoy Male Prison,
10th January, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to submit to you my report for the year 1867. I have much pleasure in reporting that the religious and moral conduct of the Roman Catholic prisoners committed to my care was, on the whole, very satisfactory. In receiving moral and religious instruction the prisoners manifested attention and docility; in assisting at the other religious services they seemed penetrated with respect and devotion. Mass was, as usual, celebrated for the convicts three times each week; and

* The Directors think it right to remark that the school instruction of prisoners is confined strictly to secular subjects.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

religious instruction was likewise given three times each week. Mass was celebrated for the untried political prisoners every Sunday and Wednesday, accompanied on each of these days with religious instruction.

The Assistant-Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Potter, and myself allotted a considerable portion of our time to the visiting of prisoners in their cells, with the view of obtaining a more intimate knowledge of the disposition and wants of each prisoner under our care, and thereby rendering our ministrations more effective. The confessions of the prisoners were heard on Fridays and Saturdays, and occasionally on other days of the week. The hospital was frequently visited, and the sick attended to.

I feel pleasure in stating that every facility was afforded me for the exercise of my ministry, and that the Governor and all the officers, with whom my duties brought me into contact, treated me kindly and cordially.

As regards the apparent effects of the discipline of the prison, I am happy to be able to report that the general results for the past year were, in my opinion, more satisfactory than ordinarily. This good effect I attribute, in a great measure, to the spirit that seemed to animate the warders in carrying out the discipline. The discipline, apparently, was maintained with more regularity and evenness than formerly. The large majority of the subordinate staff of officers are, I believe, men of good temper, humane, charitable, kind, and, at the same time, prudent and firm, who fully understand that in carrying out the sentence awarded to the convicts by the criminal law of the country, it would be contrary to justice to heighten that punishment—which is in itself undoubtedly severe—by harsh, sour, and unchristian manner, and equally opposed to the spirit and object of a reformatory system. When the warders are fit and proper men, the prisoners over whom they are placed are found to manifest, in less degree, a spirit of insubordination, and are better disposed to profit of reformatory discipline. Too much importance cannot be attached to the appointing and maintaining of a proper staff of officers to carry out discipline, because the very best reformatory system will always owe at least as much of its success to the influence of those engaged in administering it, as to the perfection of the system itself.

I will be permitted to make an observation regarding the effect of punishment inflicted for minor offences against prison regulations. Though, in making this observation, I am, at the same time, thoroughly persuaded that offences apparently trivial might, if allowed to pass unnoticed, lead to bad consequences; still, I know from experience, that punishments for petty offences against minute regulations have had, in several cases, an injurious effect on the minds of prisoners, and have created obstacles to their moral improvement. Infractions of minute regulations, arising from inadvertence, human weakness, or occasioned by strong provocation, or other extenuating cause, frequently involve little or no moral guilt. I believe that offences of this sort ought to be dealt with quite differently from those wherein guilt is manifest, and I am happy to be able to report that, in general, during the past year a wide distinction was observed between these two classes of offences. I believe that during the past year the punishments for prison offences were less numerous, and less severe, than formerly, and that the prisoners were never more docile and manageable.

* In order to give more effect to our discipline in preparing convicts for moral improvement, it would, in my opinion, be desirable that the

* The Directors do not concur with the remarks made by the Rev. M. Cody in the concluding paragraphs of his Report; the treatment of prisoners in separation in no single aspect differed from that pursued in former years. The necessity for lengthened separation in the reformatory treatment of prisoners is now almost universally admitted.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

term of separate confinement be shortened, or that suitable and sufficient manual labour be given them. The separate discipline of our prison being very severe, is well calculated to attain one of its principal ends—the punishment of the criminal. But this end is gained, I fear, at the expense of another very important object of our discipline—moral reformation. On entering Mountjoy, the prisoner is kept during eight months in separate confinement. He is locked up in his cell about twenty-one hours daily, with work which is little better than absolute idleness. We ought, I think, to take into account the kind of men who are thus locked up twenty-one hours daily in their cells. They are, with some few exceptions, persons without education, without mental culture, men of strong animal passions, and of vicious habits of life. I have, with some care, watched the effects of our discipline, and I think it produces a very good effect, for the first three or four months, on the majority of prisoners; but, after that time, I have observed that the mental faculties of many prisoners show signs of debility. This, in fact, is the danger of a protracted separate discipline—it tends to enfeeble and to make a wreck of the moral man. The increase of returned convicts is, I think, traceable, at least in part, to this cause. They are latterly about one-fourth of the entire number, whereas nine or ten years ago they were only about one-eighth. And this is the more remarkable when we reflect that crime has decreased and conviction diminished by about one-half, within the last ten years. In fact, while the total convictions are only half what they were ten years ago, reconvictions are doubled or trebled. This I ascribe to the enfeeblement of the mental faculties, consequent on our protracted separate discipline; for men thus weakened are not so able to resist temptation when released from prison.

It is to this same cause, I fear, we must ascribe, at least in a great measure, the suicides, the attempted suicides, that have from time to time occurred, the cases of insanity, and the cases in which prisoners manifested symptoms of, and tendency to, insanity.

I, therefore, respectfully submit that, with the view of improving our reformatory system, it seems to me very desirable that the period of separate confinement should be abridged, or that the prisoners should be employed in *bonâ fide* work, and that, if possible, it should be outdoor labour.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

MICHAEL CODY, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

44, Mountjoy-street,
16th January, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—As officiating Presbyterian chaplain I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year 1867. The chief duties devolving upon me are, the performance of divine service on each Lord's day, and a weekly call to cell visitation. The Sabbath service consists of prayer, reading the word, and exposition of some portion of the inspired volume. My aim, as far as possible, is to present "the truth as it is in Jesus," before the minds of the prisoners in such a way as may, by the blessing of God, prove effectual in enlightening the understanding and renewing the heart. And whilst, in dealing with such classes, the fruit of personal holiness are frequently more to be hoped for in the future than to be seen in the present, yet, notwithstanding the hardening in-

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

fluences of long-continued sin, I have good reason to believe, in several cases that came under my personal observation during the past year, that deep and, I hope, lasting impressions have been made, both of the depth of human guilt and of the transcendent greatness of divine mercy. Doubtless, here as elsewhere, the seed of the truth may be long deposited before any growth is evidenced, yet who can tell but that in after years it may germinate and fructify, and thus prove itself, in every deed, to be the word of God which "*liveth and abideth for ever*," and which alone "can make wise unto salvation."

The numbers in attendance upon the services during the past year varied from *four* to *nine*, and I may here observe, that although the aggregate number in confinement has been greatly increased, owing to the large accession of political offenders, there has been, in this respect, no addition whatever to the Presbyterian prisoners.

Of the system of discipline here enforced, I have only to say that I believe it to be both wise and salutary.

I may add, that from all the prison officials with whom I came in contact, I have uniformly experienced the utmost courtesy and kindness.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

ROBERT HANNA,
Presbyterian Chaplain.

The Directors of Mountjoy Prison.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Male Government Prison,
11th January, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your order, I beg leave to furnish my first report of Mountjoy Male Government Prison School, for the year ended the 31st of December last.

This is my thirteenth annual report as Head Schoolmaster in the "Convict Service," but my first of Mountjoy Convict School.

By your appointment I was transferred from Spike Island and Fort Carlisle Convict Schools, and only commenced my duties as head schoolmaster *here* on the 8th of October last, consequently this report can only extend to twelve weeks of the year, which was too short a period to afford me an opportunity of making such observations as might lead to a series of remarks or suggestions; moreover, the revising and checking of school *account books*, and the preparing and writing up accounts of schoolbooks distributed to prisoners, with examining and teaching them, so engrossed my attention, during that short period, that I am only now beginning to investigate the moral and material circumstances upon which I could ground any suggestion that might be useful in the future culture of convicted prisoners; it would, therefore, be premature, and might lead to erroneous conclusions, to give any opinions not well founded. Indeed I do not see any new phase in Mountjoy with which I have not had acquaintance in Spike Island and its branches—Forts Camden and Carlisle—as the system of classification and treatment in both is identical.

Considering the circumstances connected with prison arrangements, and the peculiarities of the recipients of instruction, I have not yet seen any other course more suitable than that which I found in use, which is as follows:—The school comprises two divisions—namely, the day-school and the evening school. The prisoners in separate confinement attend

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

by day, those in association attend in the evening. The day-school commences at 11 o'clock, and ends at 2 o'clock, p.m. The pupils are divided into three sections, and the 1st section, or 1st and 2nd school classes, attend from 11 to 12 o'clock; the 2nd section, or 3rd school class, from 12 to 1 o'clock, and the 3rd section, or 4th school class, from 1 to 2 o'clock.

The evening school begins at 5 o'clock and ends at 7 o'clock, during the winter half-year, and begins at 6 and ends at 8 o'clock during the summer half-year. The pupils are divided into two sections, each comprising different school classes, the first section *now* attends from 5 to 6 o'clock, the second section from 6 to 7 o'clock.

The subjects for which prisoners have most taste are reading, writing, and arithmetic, and as these are most likely to be beneficial to them through life, I encourage that taste by carefully instructing them in these subjects. Grammar, geography, and history are also taught, and from them moral lessons and inferences are deduced, which cannot fail to make beneficial impressions.

The conduct of the prisoners at school has been good, with one or two exceptions; most of them evince a desire to improve, and to learn what appears to them to be likely to be to their advantage after leaving prison.

The constant and careful supervision of the school by the Directors, the Inspector, Governor, Chief Warder, and Chaplains, contributes much to order and attention on the part of the prisoners. To you, gentlemen, I feel indebted for your courtesy and kindness, and also to the others I have mentioned.

My fellow-labourer, Mr. P. C. Purcell, and I act in concert, and I trust we shall continue to do so, as we are both imbued with the same desire to promote the improvement of those confided to our care.

It would be unjust to Warder Flynn, the "Discipline Officer" in charge of the school, not to acknowledge his zeal and efficiency, and the valuable aid which he affords.

Statistics of the school on the 31st of December, 1867 :—

READING—		WRITING—		ARITHMETIC—	
First Book,	27	Large-hand,	32	Notation,	27
Second Book,	21	Small-hand,	106	Simple rules,	70
Third Book,	32			Compound rules,	14
Fourth Book,	58			Proportion, and above,	27
Total,	138	Total,	138	Total,	138

From this table it may be seen that all but 27 can read; all but 32 can write; and 41 can calculate, and perform such operations in arithmetic as fall to the lot of the humble grades of society; the remaining 97 have such a knowledge of numbers as will be useful and beneficial to them in future life.

This report is true in every essential particular.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient humble servant,

MICHAEL HAROLD.

To the Directors of Government Prisons,
&c., &c.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Directors' Report.

The state of this prison is, in every respect, satisfactory; the manner in which the subordinate officers perform their duties, the high state of discipline which is maintained, the amount of labour performed by the convicts, and the economy effected in the prison management, reflect great credit on the local authorities, especially when it is considered that the Spike Island Establishment was not constructed for prison purposes, and, therefore, is worked at a considerable disadvantage, as compared with other convict prisons.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been, as a rule, satisfactory. The Directors have brought to the notice of the Government the question as to the salaries of subordinate officers, to which the Governor has referred in his report.

The conduct of the convicts has been generally satisfactory; in three instances, however, corporal punishment became necessary.

The health of the convicts has continued to be good; there are doubtless troublesome cases amongst the class of convicts specially alluded to by the medical officer in his report, but no change in the discipline arrangement laid down for treatment of convicts of this, or any other class, appears to be desirable.

The reports of the Chaplains are again favourable. The schools have, as far as existing arrangements admit, been of much advantage to the convicts. The Head Schoolmaster, Mr. Harold, has, after many years of zealous services here, been transferred to Mountjoy Male Prison.

No new arrangements as to buildings, &c., call for remark this year.

The gradual steady decrease in the number of convictions throughout the country, justified the Directors in recommending the withdrawal of convicts from Carlisle Fort, Spike Island appearing to afford ample accommodation for the convicts who will probably be received in succeeding years. Independent of the saving effected by the closing of Carlisle Fort. The value of the convicts' work is much increased, owing to their entire available labour being concentrated at Haulbowline: the advantages both as regards maintaining proper discipline amongst the convicts, and obtaining the proper amount of labour from them cannot be over estimated.

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY,
J. BARLOW, } *Directors.*

Governor's Report.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Spike Island Government Prison,
January, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to present my annual report for the year 1867.

Some few cases of misconduct on the part of subordinate officers required to be submitted for your decision, but the offences were not of

an aggravated nature, and, on the whole, I am able to state that the conduct of the warders has been generally very satisfactory. They have much to contend with, and their duties are very severe and trying. I would again, on their behalf, venture to recommend them to your favourable consideration, with the view of something being done to improve and better their position. SPIKE ISLAND PRISON. *Governor's Report.*

Chief Warder Campbell, and the principal warders discharged their duties with zeal and diligence.

In the month of December last Fort Carlisle was closed, and the convicts of that station brought into Spike. The whole of the available convicts are now employed on the Government Works at Haulbowline Island, and under very advantageous circumstances, as, being concentrated in one place, they are well under supervision, and I never before saw them work so satisfactorily and orderly. A large amount of work has been done at quarrying and stone-cutting.

The wooden bridge connecting Spike and Haulbowline has been completed, and the convicts being now able to walk to and from the works is a very great advantage.

Daily average number employed on works (prison works included), ...	693
Not employed (in cells and hospital), ...	29
Total Daily average, ...	722

No change has been made in the treatment of the weak-minded and irresponsible classes, and they are chiefly employed at oakum picking or in such other way as the Medical Officer may direct.

The necessary repairs to buildings have been made during the year, and an estimate submitted to meet the repairs of next year.

No abuses have been reported to me, and I am not aware of any such existing.

There were more attempts at escape than usual, but none successful. One prisoner made his way over the ramparts in the dark of the morning, after unlock, but, being missed immediately, his escape from the Island was at once intercepted, and he was discovered secreted in the Commanding Officer's quarters. Two other prisoners, both men of very bad character and long sentences, made a daring attempt to effect their escape from the pier-head when returning from the works at Haulbowline, but, after very considerable resistance and violence towards the officers, they were overpowered and secured. These were the only occurrences calling for special notice.

The conduct of the convicts, generally, was very satisfactory, the number of prison offences being considerably under the average of any former year. The offences, too, were chiefly confined to a few ill-disposed men, and the weak-minded and irresponsible classes. For the former, the discipline of the penal class, and restraint when on the works, have been found the most effectual means of dealing with such men. Corporal punishment was inflicted in three instances, viz., in two cases of attempted escape, and where violence was used, the other in a case of assault on a warder.

The school has been regularly carried on every evening, after working hours, and the religious instructions have at all times been strictly attended to by the respective chaplains, with their usual punctuality.

The statistical returns for the year are forwarded herewith.

I hereby certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with during the past year, except in such

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Governor's Report.

cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of, the Inspector or the Directors.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
PETER HAY, Governor.

The Directors, Government Prisons, Dublin Castle.

RETURN showing the CRIMES of 694 CONVICTS in CUSTODY on the 31st December, 1867.

Murder,	19	Ribbonism,	2
Attempt to murder,	1	Whiteboy offence,	1
Conspiracy to murder,	1	Tendering an unlawful oath,	1
Soliciting to murder,	1	Assaulting dwelling,	2
Shooting at with intent to murder,	10	Cattle stealing,	24
Administering poison,	2	Sheep stealing,	32
Manslaughter,	14	Horse stealing,	5
Stabbing, cutting, and wounding,	8	Ass stealing,	1
Felonious, malicious, grievous, and other assaults,	15	Stealing from the person,	48
Feloniously wounding with intent to rob and do grievous bodily harm,	2	Receiving stolen goods,	21
Assault and robbery,	8	Obtaining goods and money by means of false pretences,	2
Assault with intent to rob,	4	Writing and sending threatening letters,	4
Sacrilege,	7	Uttering forged bank notes,	2
Rape,	22	Uttering forged Post Office order for money,	1
Carnally knowing females under age of twelve years,	5	Coining and passing base coin,	3
Robbery,	11	Having base coin in possession,	5
Highway robbery,	2	Having coining implements in possession,	1
Burglary and robbery,	44	Bigamy,	6
Burglary and previous conviction,	36	Piracy and stealing Indian corn,	2
Housebreaking and robbery,	35	Military offences,	15
Felony and previous conviction,	15	Bestiality,	1
Feloniously demanding money, and having a stolen gun in possession,	1	Buggery,	2
Felony of Post Office letters and their contents,	4	Returning from transportation before expiration of sentence,	1
Arson and attempt at arson,	19	Malicious injury to machinery,	1
Larceny and previous conviction,	224	Total,	694
Forgery,	1		

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CONVICTS in CUSTODY, committed and disposed of during the Year ended 31st December, 1867.

COMMITTED.		HOW DISPOSED OF.	
1st January, 1867—		31st December, 1867—	
In custody,	784	Remaining in custody,	694
Committed from—		Removed during the year to—	
Mountjoy Prison,	148	Smithfield Prison,	124
		Mountjoy ,,	8
		Discharged on completion of sentence,	43
		Discharged on commutation of sentence,	2
		Discharged on completion of a period equal to what remained of their sentences when their licences were granted,	3
		Released on licence,	49
		Died,	9
Total,	932	Total,	932

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the SENTENCES and AGES on CONVICTION of 694 CONVICTS in CUSTODY on the 31st December, 1867.

SENTENCES.		SENTENCES.	
Two Years' Penal Servitude,	1	Fourteen Years' Transportation,	1
Four ,, ,,	3	Fifteen ,, ,,	2
Five ,, ,,	212	Life,	25
Six ,, ,,	24		
Seven ,, ,,	204		
Eight ,, ,,	14		
Nine ,, ,,	2		
Ten ,, ,,	111		
Twelve ,, ,,	3		
Fourteen ,, ,,	39		
Fifteen ,, ,,	4		
Twenty ,, ,,	7		
Twenty-five ,, ,,	1		
Life,	41		
	666		28

Total, 694

AGES ON CONVICTION.

Under Twenty Years,	84
Twenty and under Twenty-five,	209
Twenty-five and under Thirty,	158
Thirty and under Thirty-five,	113
Thirty-five and under Forty,	55
Forty and under Fifty,	32
Fifty and under Sixty,	29
Sixty and under Seventy,	12
Seventy and under Eighty	2
Total,	694

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED VALUE of the PRODUCTIVE LABOUR of the Prisoners, and the NUMBER EMPLOYED, during the year ended 31st December, 1867.

How Employed.	Daily Average Number Employed for 304 days.	Estimated Value of Work performed.	Total.
PRISON WORKS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tailors,	13	494 0 0	
Shoemakers,	8	304 0 0	
Smiths and Nailers,	1	45 12 0	
Do. beginners,	2	60 16 0	
Carpenters,	2	76 0 0	
Do. beginners,	1	22 16 0	
Painters,	2	76 0 0	
Masons,	2	91 4 0	
Repairing Beds, Socks, &c.,	6	91 4 0	
Tinsmiths and Coopers,	2	60 16 0	
Labourers in Prison Garden and on Prison Works generally,	40	608 0 0	
Washing in Laundry,	10	304 0 0	
Bakers,	6	273 12 0	
Cooks,	6	91 4 0	
Fatigue work, Cleaning, Messing, &c.,	29	440 16 0	

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Governor's Report.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED VALUE, &c.—*continued.*

How Employed.	Daily Average Number Employed for 304 days.		Estimated Value of Work performed.	Total.
PRISON WORKS—*continued.*			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Boatmen, - - - - - -	26		395 4 0	
Oakum Picking (on wet days, &c.),	26		98 16 0	
Do. (Invalids), - -	27		34 4 0	
		209		3,568 4 0
ROYAL ENGINEER WORKS.				
Carpenters and Sawyers, - -	3		114 0 0	
Do. beginners,	1		22 16 0	
Smiths, - - - -	2		91 4 0	
Do. beginners, - - -	3		91 4 0	
Masons and Stonecutters, - -	17		775 4 0	
Do. beginners,	34		1,033 12 0	
Labourers, Quarrymen, &c., - -	149		2,264 16 0	
		209		4,392 16 0
WAR DEPARTMENT WORKS (HAULBOWLINE).				
Labourers, - - - - -	10		228 0 0	
		10		228 0 0
ADMIRALTY WORKS (HAULBOWLINE).				
Stonecutters, - - - -	30		1,140 0 0	
Do. beginners, - -	26		395 4 0	
Carpenters and Sawyers, - -	6		228 0 0	
Do. beginners,	9		205 4 0	
Smiths and Nailers, - - -	6		228 0 0	
Do. beginners, -	4		91 4 0	
Labourers, Quarrymen, &c., -	184		2,796 16 0	
		265		5,084 8 0
Total, - - -		693		13,273 8 0

Daily Average Number employed, - - - - - 693
,, ,, not employed (in Cells, and Hospital), - 29

Total Daily Average, - - - 722

Medical Superintendent's Report.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Spike Island Convict Prison,
1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to submit my report on the sanitary state of the prison for the year 1867.

Subjoined is a table which states generally the numbers treated in hospital during the year.

TABLE No. 1.

Number of sick remaining in hospital on the 1st of January, 1867, from the preceding year, - - - - - -	9
Number admitted since, to the 31st December inclusive, -	242
Total under treatment during the year, - - -	251
Of these there were discharged from hospital, - - -	234
Died*, - - - - - - - -	7
Remaining in hospital on the 1st January, 1868, - -	10
Total, - -	251

* Two cases not included in this return are recorded in the Mortality Table.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

The following table specifies the diseases with which the patients admitted during the year were affected :—

Medical Superintendent's Report.

TABLE No. 2.

Febrile affections,	32	Wounds and contusions,	39
Phrenitis,	1	Fractures,	4
Epilepsy,	3	Burns,	1
Epistaxis, "bleeding from nose,"	1	Ulcers,	8
Hæmoptysis, "spitting blood,"	4	Abscesses,	16
Bronchitis,	13	Boils,	3
Phthisis,	10	Whitlow,	8
Pleuritis,	2	Synobitis,	1
Asthma,	4	Bursitis,	1
Morbus cordis, "heart disease,"	13	Disease of joints,	1
Aneurism, "disease of artery,"	1	Necrosis,	4
Dyspepsia,	2	Tumours,	3
Diarrhœa,	7	Ganglion,	2
Constipation,	1	Periostitis,	1
Colic,	1	Piles,	2
Anasarca,	3	Debility,	13
Lumbago,	6	Weak-minded,	12
Ischuria Renalis,	1	Malingering,	6
Rheumatism,	7		
Scrofula,	2	Total,	242
Ophthalmia,	3		

The annexed table shows the ages, dates of conviction, of reception at Spike Island Prison, of admission to hospital, and of death, and the diseases of the patients that died during the year 1867:—

TABLE No. 3.

Number on the Register.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Reception at Spike Island.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
9,990	C. W.	38	1856. 3rd Sept.	1857. 25th June.	Died before reception at Hospital.	1867. 14th Mar.	Injuries received on the works at Haulbowline.
12,069	G. G.	33	1862. 25th Oct.	1863. 10th Nov.	1867. 14th Mar.	1867. 14th Mar.	Injuries received on the works at Haulbowline.
12,815	M. K.	68	1865. 29th Dec.	1866. 21st Sept.	1867. 15th Mar.	1867. 17th Mar.	Acute bronchitis.
12,897	C. R.	33	1866. 17th April.	1867. 14th Feb.	1867. 26th Mar.	1867. 29th Mar.	Phthisis.
12,302	F. M.	24	1863. 8th Sept.	1864. 25th May.	1867. 26th Mar.	1867. 31st Mar,	Phrenitis and scrofula.
12,896	M. R.	32	1866. 12th April.	1867. 14th Feb.	Died in his ward after morning unlock.	1867. 7th April.	Fatty degeneration of the heart.
12,740	D. C.	39	1863. 18th June.	1866. 26th Mar.	1867. 26th Mar.	1867. 29th June.	Phthisis and scrofula.
12,672	J. M'K.	32	1865. 7th Mar.	1865. 22nd Nov.	1867. 18th Aug.	1867. 28th Aug.	Jaundice, fever.
12,881	W. C.	31	1866. 21st Mar.	1866. 11th Dec.	1867. 14th Feb.	1867. 4th Sept.	Ascites, & heart disease.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

Daily average number of prisoners in Spike Island and Carlisle Fort during the year 1867,	722·009
Number of prisoners that presented themselves for extern treatment during the year,	11,329
Number that actually received treatment,	10,024
Daily average of sick treated as extern patients,	27·
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, for the year 1866,	27·
Daily average of sick treated in hospital,	12·263
,, ,, ,, ,, for the year 1866,	12·201
Admitted to hospital from Carlisle Fort during the year,	25
Number of prisoners that received treatment in punishment cells,	172

It affords me much pleasure to be enabled to state that the health of the prisoners during the past year has been good, and that there has not been any outbreak of contagious or epidemic disease. The acute affections of the chest, usually so severe here, were generally amenable to treatment.

Nine deaths are recorded. Register Nos. 9,990 and 12,069 died from the effects of serious injuries received on the works at Haulbowline, the former immediately, the latter in two hours after his removal to hospital; full reports of these cases were forwarded to the Directors at the time, viz., the 14th March.

Thirty-nine cases of severe wounds and contusions, and four fractures were treated in hospital. Register No. 12,652 suffered amputation as the result of a compound comminuted fracture of the leg and ankle-joint. This case also was fully reported to the Directors on receipt of the injury.

Fifteen weak-minded prisoners were received here from Mountjoy Prison within the year. A considerable number of this class of prisoners have been from time to time under punishment, and all my experience is fully confirmatory of the fact, long established, that they are unfit subjects for a restricted diet or continued confinement in separation. I am satisfied that breaches of discipline would be much less frequent amongst them if they were subjected to temporary restraint, varying in degree according to the circumstances of each case; I am of opinion, moreover, that this should be applied in association, under the immediate observation and subject only to the control of the Medical Officer. I have no doubt that this plan of treatment, for treatment it is, not punishment, would be attended with success, and, indeed, I have myself seen the beneficial effects of it.

The health of the subordinate officers has been good. Twenty-six were treated in hospital. Night-watchman Lynch, an old and faithful officer, died from the effects of an attack of acute bronchitis; he had attained the age of 75 years.

Before concluding, permit me once more to recommend to your notice, hospital attendant O'Connell, without whose aid it would be impossible for me, single handed, properly to perform the duties of my office.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. KELLY, Medical Superintendent.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island Government Prison,
January 13th, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to present my report for the year ending 31st December, 1867. Within the year Divine service was

celebrated 56 times; Lord's Supper administered 4; prisoners catechised 45; hospital visited 42; also the solitary cells when necessary, which, I feel thankful to say, was seldom required. SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

There is nothing particular to state, further than to say that throughout the year the prisoners' conduct has been very satisfactory, and their religious duties attended to with becoming reverence and attention. Towards its close I received a considerable accession to my number, in consequence of the prisoners having been withdrawn from Fort Carlisle, and placed on the works at Haulbowline Island. *Protestant Chaplain's Report.*

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
JOSEPH G. BOUCHIER.

The Directors of Government Prisons, Dublin.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

Spike Island, 1st January, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I respectfully beg leave to present you with my report for the past year, which is my nineteenth annual report as the Roman Catholic Chaplain of this prison.

I feel it unnecessary to enter into the details of the several religious and other duties discharged by me during the year. These matters were so often detailed in my former reports, I am sure it will be sufficient to state, simply, that the duties prescribed to the Chaplains were duly complied with, and that I spared no pains to afford the prisoners under my spiritual care all the opportunities in my power to enable them to fulfil their religious obligations. I am happy to be able to state that they duly availed of those opportunities, and, besides, having devoutly attended at Divine Service, prayers, and instructions on all Sundays and holidays of obligation, most of them prepared themselves several times during the year to receive the sacraments of penance and the Holy Eucharist with every mark of sincerity and devotion. I feel it necessary to state that the time allowed the prisoners for the duty of confession—namely, the evenings of Saturdays, and only to a limited number—is not sufficient for the purpose; and I beg to request that the evenings of Fridays be also allowed for that important duty. This is now the more necessary in consequence of the large increase to our number by the addition of the prisoners who had been employed at Carlisle Fort. No doubt the time allowed for confession would be amply sufficient for any other religious service, but, as the peculiar duty of confession requires that a certain portion of time must be afforded to each prisoner individually, when there is a large number to be heard, a considerable amount of time becomes essentially necessary.

I am also happy to be able to state that the prison conduct of the great bulk of the prisoners was very satisfactory, as manifested by their general observance of the prison rules, and their willing submission to the very heavy labour at the new docks now in progress at Haulbowline. Those committed to the punishment cells during the year were few compared to the whole body of the prisoners. They were, as usual, the habitual offenders, much increased by the idiotic and weak-minded, who are most difficult to be managed, and who contribute in no small degree to swell the list of prison offences.

I need not say that I have taken particular care to administer all the necessary services and consolations of religion to the sick in hospital. This I always feel to be a paramount duty. I always found the hospital

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

in a cleanly and orderly state, and the hospital assistant present, and active in the discharge of his onerous duties. I consider that his services are very valuable to this prison.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

In conclusion, I beg to bear my humble testimony to the excellent manner the whole prison business was conducted during the year by the Inspector and Governor, and a large portion of the officers. I feel that great credit is due to them for their wise, prudent, and indefatigable exertions for the reformation and welfare of the unfortunate men committed to their care.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
T. F. LYONS, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland.

Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ASSISTANT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island, 10th January, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with your instructions, I beg to submit to you my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1867. I feel much pleasure in being able to report favourably on the general working of the prison for the past twelve months, and on the excellent manner in which the discipline has been maintained and carried out under the able directions of our Local Inspector and the Governor. To understand the great attention and care requisite to bring about this happy state of things, we must consider the class of men from which our convicts are procured; and when we call to mind that the greater portion of them is of the lowest class of society, and are men whose whole lives have been spent in transgressing the law, then, indeed, we must pronounce that system good which makes them orderly, well-conducted, and attentive to their religious duties. In these remarks I speak of the prisoners as a body, for there are exceptions, and I am glad to be able to say that they are few. It is a remarkable fact that those exceptions are the persons who are always violating prison discipline, so that I find the general body of the prisoners always steady in the observance of rule. It is really edifying to see the large number of prisoners who approach the Holy Communion on Sundays, and who avail themselves of the privilege of going to confession on Saturdays. This change from the system of hearing them after lock-up has been attended with the most beneficial results, and I am confident that the impressions made on them whilst in prison must be greatly calculated to direct their future lives, and make them good members of society.

I must also speak highly of the diligence of the prisoners at their daily labour. I frequently visit them at Haulbowline, and as far as I can judge from observation, and know from inquiry, they are working in a most satisfactory manner. The increase in our numbers, by the transfer of nearly 200 prisoners from Fort Carlisle to Spike Island, has pushed on the work considerably, and everything is going on just as smoothly and orderly as if we did not get such a large increase.

All the religious exercises have been carried out the same as in former years, and have been attended to on the part of the prisoners with order, attention, and decorum. I have nothing further to remark in this year's report.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. BARRY, Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain.

To the Directors of Government Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island Prison.

Spike Island, 11th January, 1868.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

Gentlemen,—I beg to present to you my report for the year 1867. The duties of my office now follow one another in such orderly routine that even in a twelvemonth scarcely does any particular thing arise worthy of having a place in an annual report.

The conduct of the prisoners, so far as concerns me, and the services I conduct, and the instructions they receive from me, may be pronounced exemplary; and it is only by having sometimes to visit them in cells that I become officially aware, that, as prisoners, they ever do anything deserving of censure. I may add that even this evidence is confined to two or three individuals; while, on the other hand, there are more than two or three at the other extreme of the scale, who give promise of lasting improvement.

I conducted Divine Service regularly at Carlisle Fort, up to the time when the prisoners were withdrawn from that station, and through the year at Spike Island. I have given weekly instruction on the day when a portion of the prisoners are allowed to attend, and I have availed myself of every holiday to assemble the whole number for the same purpose.

I have also visited regularly all prisoners sick in hospital, and all who were confined in cells; both of these classes, I am happy to say being small in number.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. Kertland, ll.d., Presbyterian Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons, Ireland.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT—FORT CARLISLE.

Medical Officer's Report.

Farsid Villa, Rostellan,
12th January, 1868.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with your instructions I have the honour to report that nothing worthy of note occurred in the Medical Department of the Prison at Fort Carlisle, during the past year.

The health of the prisoners was as good as usual; and everything went on satisfactorily up to the withdrawing of the convicts in December.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

Robert Boyle Travers, m.r.c.s.e., &c.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT—FORT CARLISLE.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

Corkbigg Rectory, Whitegate,
December 18, 1867.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit the following brief but satisfactory report of the conduct of the prisoners who attended my ministry in Fort Carlisle, during the past year.

I have pleasure in stating that they always behaved with good temper, and evinced, as far as I was enabled to judge, attentive and teachable minds.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

I have had abundant reason to be satisfied with, and thankful for the uniform attention I received from Mr. Graham, and the other officers of the prison.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS SHORTT.

The Directors of Government Prisons, Ireland.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT—FORT CARLISLE

Aghada, January, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your request, I forward my report for the past year, on the Convict Station of Carlisle Fort.

This is a branch station of Spike Island, and to it are sent convicts of good conduct, whose term of imprisonment is soon to expire. From this circumstance it is to be expected that the men imprisoned there are of a class to whom advice and instruction are not imparted in vain. They have, in general, paid edifying attention to the voice of the clergyman. Their conduct on all occasions, whether at the works, in the instruction room, or in the chapel, showed clearly that moral reformation was making healthy progress among them.

The usual duties have been performed there by me, and my two reverend assistants. In our relations with the Fort we have received every mark of respect and attention from those to whom our spiritual services were given, and every aid and assistance from the officers placed over them. For the courtesy thus experienced by us I have reason to express my thanks to the Principal Warder, Mr. Graham, to the warders, and to all others performing duty there.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD SMIDDY, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Spike Island Convict Prison,
January 10th, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1867.

My duties commenced here about the middle of October, and, consequently, my appointment to this prison being so very recent, my report must be proportionately brief.

Up to the end of November about 200 of the prisoners were located at Fort Carlisle, and attended school there, under Mr. M'Cartan; but since then, these prisoners having been drafted over here, they have attended school along with the other prisoners, and, in consequence, the schoolrooms became too crowded to allow the business to be carried on in an orderly manner. Therefore, in addition to a new schoolroom being opened three evenings in the week, it was found necessary to open three of the existing schools four evenings instead of three each week. The three Schoolmasters are thus occupied every week-day evening, after "lock-up," in separate rooms, instructing their respective classes.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

In making these changes, for the proper accommodation at school of the prisoners from Fort Carlisle, no approved or recognised principle was allowed to be disturbed. The most advanced prisoners, as usual, come only one evening in the week, the others come two evenings. The time is sufficiently long, in my humble opinion, for a prisoner to be at school on an evening; but, if possible, I would increase the number of evenings for him to attend school if he belonged to the least advanced classes. Though the others get but one evening each week, I venture to think it is quite enough, if not more than enough, for prisoners able to read and write sufficiently well for all practical purposes in their particular station in life. And it might, I dare say, ultimately be a question for serious consideration whether it would not be desirable to exempt from school attendance all such prisoners, from time to time, according as they attain to that point of proficiency, so as to enable the schoolmasters to bestow their undivided time and attention on that very large class of prisoners who are unable to read and write sufficiently well for practical purposes. Such a regulation, if sanctioned, would prove to this class of prisoners a great stimulus to exertion; because, after the long toil of the day, I find the prisoners, as a rule, far more inclined for bed than for school, especially with those who are able to read and write well. They have no further ambition in the way of scholarship than to read their Prayer-books, and write their own letters to their friends; and, having once attained this point, their anxiety for further schooling altogether ceases. In this view of the case I am fully borne out by the experience of my assistants.

I feel great pleasure in being enabled to report most favourably of the moral tone of the prisoners in general. I confess I was not a little surprised—though agreeably so—at finding so sound and healthy a spirit amongst them.

At school the prisoners conduct themselves very satisfactorily. They appear attentive to the instructions, and evince an anxiety to improve themselves. All things considered, their progress must necessarily be somewhat slow; but I am sanguine enough to entertain the strongest hopes that, judging from what has come under my observation since my transfer here, progress, though slow, is sure to be made.

I am not aware that it has been found necessary in any one instance to award a less number of "marks" than the full maximum allowed by the regulations for "industry at school," and I have not yet found a prisoner punished for idleness or misconduct.

The subjoined table forms the school statistics usually furnished by the late Head Schoolmaster in his annual report:—

READING—		WRITING—*continued.*	
First Book,	24	Small hand,	581
Second Book,	68		
Sequel Book,	64	Total,	643
Third Book,	219		
Fourth Book,	268	ARITHMETIC—	
		Making figures,	45
Total,	643	Simple rules,	365
WRITING—		Compound rules,	70
Unable to write,	13	Proportion, &c.,	163
Large hand,	49	Total,	643

From the foregoing the following information may be gathered:—That 643 prisoners were attending school at the close of the past year,

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

Head Schoolmaster's Report.

out of whom 551 could "read and write," or more than 85 per cent. upon the total number attending school. As a rule, all prisoners here have to attend school. The great majority of the exceptions are those excluded on the ground of being "sufficiently educated." The 24 in First Book are prisoners, either mentally or physically incapacitated to learn—old men who have no mind to learn; and young men, either deaf or partly blind. All the other prisoners, I have no doubt, are steadily improving.

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge the zealous co-operation I have received from the other Schoolmasters, and to add that, during my thirteen years as Head Schoolmaster in the Irish Convict Service, I have never had two assistants—and I had many very able assistants—more earnest and efficient than Messrs. M'Cartan and Ryan, whose lengthened experience in their present office appears to have thoroughly qualified them for the difficult duties they are called upon here to discharge.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD M'GAURAN, Head Schoolmaster.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Directors' Report.

In the present annual report it may be stated that the general condition of this prison has been, to a certain extent, satisfactory.

It must, however, be remembered that this is the only prison for convict women in Ireland, and considering that the daily average is about 400, and recollecting the very limited nature of the punishments which can be employed in a Female Convict Prison, the discipline has been fairly carried out.

The photographing of prisoners, mentioned in the last report as having been then introduced, has been found most useful in leading to the identification of former convicts who may have relapsed into crime.

The new penal cells referred to in the same report, and so much needed, will, we trust, be shortly completed and found efficient.

Through the lamented death, in May, 1867, of that estimable gentleman, Dr. Banon (who had been the Visiting Medical Officer of this prison since its opening), the Directors found themselves in a position to recommend to the Irish Government that the Mountjoy Male and Female Convict Prisons should have extended to them the great benefits experienced in the English Convict Prisons, necessarily arising from the appointment of a Resident Medical Officer, who should devote his entire time to the medical superintendence of the convicts in each prison, and of the warders, the matrons, and their families, upon the respective staffs.

The Government, considering this recommendation favourably, a Resident Medical Officer was accordingly appointed in September, 1867.

The convicts exhibit an anxiety, through good conduct, to obtain the advantages offered to them by transfer to the Refuges, and we are of opinion that these institutions are most powerful aids to reformation, especially when it is recollected that female convicts in Ireland have not the incentive to self-restraint in prison afforded to male convicts, through the speedier release held out by Ticket of Licence. MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON. *Director's Report.*

The buildings were maintained in good order, under the care of the Commissioners of Public Works: the repairs were of the ordinary character.

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY,
J. BARLOW, } *Directors.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent's Report.

Mountjoy Female Prison,
20th January, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to forward to you my annual report for the year ending the 31st December, 1867.

Since my last report no change has taken place in the discipline of the prison, or treatment of the prisoners, calling for any special remark from me. The conduct of the majority of the prisoners has been satisfactory, but there are amongst them some on whom neither severity or kindness has as yet exercised any reforming influence. Their vile propensities and dreadful example are a serious injury to the other inmates. I trust, however, to find good effects from the new penal cells when ready, as the separation, and their being sound-proof, will prevent the worst effects of the present system.

Besides those to whom I have just referred, the prison contains a number of half-demented creatures who are incapable of minding themselves, and are scarcely accountable for their actions, and their presence seriously interferes with the discipline; and they would be more fittingly inmates of a lunatic asylum.

We have to deplore the loss of a faithful, courteous, and able Medical Officer, in the death of the late Dr. Banon. I am happy, however, to be able to say that the change in the system of the Medical Department has worked most beneficially. The Doctor is regular and most punctual in his attendance. He visits those who complain early in the morning, before the time for labour. If the prisoner be found to be ill she is admitted to hospital, where every necessary attention is paid to her; if, on the contrary, she is seen not to be really ill, she is ordered to work. The course adopted tends to put down malingering and pretended sickness; and I consider the health of the prisoners to be improved, though, from the large number of old and infirm amongst them, whose constitutions have been broken down by drunkenness and dissipation, it is not likely the hospital numbers will ever be very low.

In the departure of the Rev. Mr. Hall we have lost a Chaplain of whose merits in the performance of his duties it would be impossible to speak too highly.

The schools have worked admirably throughout the year; and I gladly bear my testimony to the zeal and efficiency of the teachers.

Many changes have taken place in the subordinate staff. Two male and one female officer have been dismissed, the former for grave neglect of duty, the latter for an important breach of prison rules. One female

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

officer has been returned as unfit for the service, two have resigned, one has been discharged, and one has been reduced in rank for an infringement of the regulations.

Superintendent's Report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

DELIA J. LIDWELL, Superintendent.

I hereby certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with during the past year, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of the Inspector or the Directors.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

RETURN of the NUMBER of CONVICTS committed and disposed of during the year 1867.

	Convicts.	Children.
In custody on the 1st January, 1867,	436	25
Received during the year,	87	7
Born in the prison,	—	6
Total,	523	38
Discharged on completion of sentence,	54	—
„ on licence,	1	—
„ on commutation of sentence,	4	—
Transferred on licence to Refuges—Roman Catholic, 34; Protestant, 1,	35	—
Transferred to lunatic asylum,	7	—
Died,	3	—
Children discharged with mothers,	—	2
„ removed by friends,	—	2
„ died,	—	1
Total disposed of,	104	5
Remaining in custody, 31st December, 1867,	419	33

AGES ON CONVICTION OF PRISONERS NOW IN CUSTODY.	
17 years and under 20 years,	9
20 „ 25 „	72
25 „ 30 „	99
30 „ 35 „	86
35 „ 40 „	45
40 „ 45 „	44
45 years and upwards,	64
Total,	419
Age of youngest prisoner on conviction, 17 years.	
Age of oldest prisoner on conviction, 70 years.	

NUMBER OF PRISONERS NOW IN CUSTODY WHO WERE CONVICTED IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.	
In the year, 1851,	1
„ 1853,	2
„ 1855,	1
„ 1856,	1
„ 1857,	1
„ 1860,	3
„ 1861,	15
„ 1862,	16
„ 1863,	44
„ 1864,	87
„ 1865,	80
„ 1866,	88
„ 1867,	80
Total,	419

SENTENCES of PRISONERS now in CUSTODY.

Transportation,	14 years,	1	
„	15 „	1	
Life,		4	
Penal Servitude,	4 years,	8	
„	5 „	158	
„	6 „	8	
„	7 „	193	
Penal Servitude,	8 years,	3	
„	10 „	32	
„	14 „	4	
„	15 „	4	
Life,		3	
Total,		419	

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Superintendent's Report.

CRIMES of PRISONERS now in CUSTODY.

Administering poison with intent to murder,	1	Larceny and former conviction for felony,	42
Arson,	7	Larceny and previous conviction,	55
Assault,	1	Larceny from person,	28
Assault and robbery,	5	Murder,	6
Burglary,	5	Obtaining goods under false pretences,	1
Burglary and robbery,	5	Receiving stolen goods,	26
Child desertion,	1	Robbery,	2
Coining,	1	Sheep Stealing,	1
Felony,	119	Stealing,	27
Felony of letter out of Post pillar,	1	Subsequent felony,	10
Forcible robbery,	1	Uttering base coin,	2
Fowl stealing,	1	Vagrancy,	1
Highway robbery,	2	Wounding with intent to murder,	1
Housebreaking,	1		
Housebreaking and Robbery,	3		
Infanticide,	1		
Larceny,	62	Total,	419

ESTIMATED VALUE of PRISONERS' LABOUR for the year ended 31st December, 1867.

How employed.	Average No. of Prisoners employed daily.	Estimated Value of the Work performed. £	s.	d.
Sewing and knitting (Prison materials),	298·439	224	12	7
Sewing for customers (53,661 shirts made),		495	9	3
Washing prison clothing, bedding, &c.,		636	4	11
,, for Mountjoy Male Prison,	25·22	214	13	9
,, for Smithfield Prison,		31	17	6
,, for Government Prisons' Office,		10	6	5
,, for some Officers of the Prison,		20	17	10
Cooking, nursing, cleaning prison, picking fibre, in the garden, and monitresses in the schools, for 304 working days, at 8*d.* per day,	59·96	607	11	10
Total,	383·619	2,241	14	1

Daily average number of prisoners in custody during the year,	426·300
Per-centage on prison population working,	89·959
,, ,, ,, in punishment,	2·914
,, ,, ,, sick or infirm,	7·127

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

Mountjoy Female Prison, January, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to lay before you the following tables, showing the sanitary state of this prison for the year ending 31st December, 1867 :—

HOSPITAL RETURN for the year 1867.

TABLE No. 1.

Number of patients in hospital, 1st January, 1867,		27
Patients admitted during the year,		365
Total,		392
Discharged,	364	367
Died,	3	
Remaining in hospital, 1st January, 1868,		25
Number of times extern patients were treated in their cells in the prison,		7,433

TABLE No. 2.

DEATHS during the year.

Register No.	Initials	Received in Prison.	Admitted to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Disease.
1129	M. D.	20 April, 1863,	4 Jan., 1867,	9 Jan., 1867,	Suffocative Catarrh.
1504	J. M.	7 Feb., 1866,	7 Jan., 1867,	26 Feb., 1867,	Organic disease of heart.
1475	H. H.	30 Oct., 1865,	5 March, 1867,	5 March, 1867,	Do.

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE No. 3.

CONVICTS transferred to Dundrum Lunatic Asylum during the year.

Register No.	Initials	Received in Prison.	Date of conviction.	Where convicted.	Date sent to Asylum.
1318	J. S.	5 July, 1864,	21 June, 1864,	Ballinasloe,	10 Mar., 1867.
1408	M. B.	11 Mar., 1865,	8 Mar., 1865,	Dublin,	12 Mar., 1867.
1335	E. C.	18 July, 1864,	7 July, 1864,	Limerick,	20 May, 1867.
1596	B. M'E.	21 Jan., 1867,	7 Jan., 1867,	Bailieboro',	25 June, 1867.
1412	A. C.	4 Apr., 1865,	21 Mar., 1865,	Naas,	13 Sep., 1867.
1583	M. M.	12 Dec., 1866,	23 Feb., 1857,	Wicklow,	13 Sep., 1867.
1552	P. C.	26 July, 1866,	13 July, 1866,	Galway,	26 Oct., 1867.

TABLE No. 4.

DISEASES of those admitted to Hospital during the year.

Abscess,	19	Indigestion,	13
Asthma,	8	Observation, for,	12
Bilious attacks,	10	Ophthalmia,	9
Bronchitis,	32	Parturition,	6
Cardiac disease and palpitation,	13	Phthisis,	4
Colic,	14	Pleuritis,	7
Catarrh,	2	Pleurodynia,	12
Cynanche,	1	Pneumonia,	2
Debility,	18	Paralysis,	1
Diarrhœa,	18	Rheumatism,	10
Disease of knee joint,	3	Scrofula,	6
Epileptic,	7	Sciatica,	1
Erysipelas,	4	Scurvy,	4
Fever,	14	Spinal disease,	2
Feverish attacks,	40	Syphilis,	10
Fistula,	1	Uterine diseases,	14
Gastrodynia and diseases of stomach,	27	Ulcers,	3
Headache,	15	Wounds,	1
Hæmoptysis,	1		
Hæmorrhoids,	1	Total,	365

In my report on the state of the Male Prison I made some general observations, which, though they may equally apply to the female department (also under my superintendence), I consider it unnecessary to repeat here.

The sanitary state of the Female Prison does not present so favourable an aspect as that of the male. The number in hospital on the 31st December, 1867, being 25, and the two preceding months the daily average was 21·04.

This result is easily accounted for. There is a greater tendency to disease in the female than in the male prisoner. They are more frequently, when committed, labouring under diseases not easily eradicated. There are at present a number of infirm cases in hospital, of

Mountjoy Female Convict Prison.

Medical Officer's Report.

whose removal there is no well-founded hope, except by death or the expiration of their sentences. And, in addition to these causes, there is in some cases a determined will to resort to every subterfuge to accomplish an exchange between the privations of cellular confinement and the comparative comforts of an hospital ward. The conclusion has been forced upon me, that though the security of male prisoners may and does demand greater and more constant vigilance, the discipline and management of females is much more irksome.

Punishments are necessarily more frequent in the female than in the male prison, and more protracted in their duration. They are generally confined to a few individuals, but their deterrent effect is not as perceptible as might be expected. This may in some measure be attributed to the imperfect state of the penal cells at present in use, which was the subject of comment by my predecessor, the late Dr. Banon, in his report of 1865.

I hope that very soon the new range of punishment cells, with improved appliances, will be ready for occupation; and I anticipate that silence and solitude, so irksome to female offenders, will produce a salutary effect on our hitherto incorrigibles.

They have had this result in other prisons, and I will indulge the hope they may in ours.

In concluding my report on the Male Prison I observed on the difficulties a newly-appointed Medical Officer must contend with, who had not previously some experience in dealing with the criminal classes. These observations apply much more forcibly to the Female Prison, where, whatever success may have resulted from my professional labours is, to a great extent, owing to the experience, firmness, and energy of the efficient Superintendent, which, at all times, were at my disposal—to her officers generally, and particularly to the hospital matrons.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
James William Young, M.D., Medical Officer.

The Directors of Irish Convict Prisons.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

Gentlemen,—Nothing has occurred in the course of my ministry at the Mountjoy Female Prison which appears to me to require any special notice. My duties have been discharged, I have reason to believe, to your satisfaction; and I am glad to be able to say that the women at the Heytesbury-street Refuge maintain there the character which they made for themselves at the prison.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
David Stuart, Protestant Chaplain.

Mountjoy Female Prison, March 1st, 1868.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS' REPORTS.

Roman Catholic Chaplains' Reports.

55, Eccles-street, March, 1868.

Gentlemen,—The time that has elapsed since my appointment as Assistant Chaplain has been so brief, and, consequently, my opportunities of becoming acquainted with the condition of the Catholic convicts

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

so limited, that I am not in a position to lay before you any detailed report for this year.

Roman Catholic Chaplains' Reports.

Short as my experience has been, it has been long enough to make me grateful to the Directors and officers of the prison, for the readiness with which they have co-operated with me, in whatever was considered likely to promote the religious interests of the Catholic convicts committed to my care. Nor can I omit to mention, with thankfulness, the great services rendered by the religious Sisters of Mercy, whose Refuge for convict women, at Golden Bridge, has effectually rescued so many of the convicts from crime and idleness, to make them good Christians and useful members of society.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE CONROY, D.D., Roman Catholic Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prison,
Dublin Castle.

Mountjoy Female Prison,
January 1st, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I am not aware of anything having occurred during the past year, to suggest remarks different from those I have had the honour of submitting in former reports.

The zeal and ability of the Superintendent must strike every one, and merit your approval.

Your inquiries on the occasion of your visits are of immense good. They aid the Superintendent to uphold discipline; they make truth respected; they cause accuracy to be observed in all things, and secure for the prisoners good example, without which reformation is not to be expected.

The labour of the Very Rev. Dr. Conroy cannot be too highly appreciated. He is ever engaged in the service of his flock—catechising, preaching, offering the Holy Sacrifice, consoling the sick, administering the Sacraments, and winning to virtue many, by mildness of demeanour. This prison is indeed well cared.

I am, Gentlemen, with great respect,

Your very faithful servant,

LUKE DEMPSEY, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

As I have only been temporarily discharging the duties of Chaplain since the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Hall, in the month of October last, it will not be expected that I should give any lengthened report.

I am sorry that very severe measures had to be taken a few times with some of the more refractory prisoners, the managers of the prison confining them for some days in the penal ward. I thought at first that such measures were somewhat severe; but a little experience has shown me that, without the adoption of some such method of punishment, it would be quite impossible to exercise due control over the pris-

oners, a considerable proportion of whom seem to be persons of extreme depravity. MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

I find that the prisoners of this class are very much disposed to give annoyance to those who have charge of them, by changing their religion; and that without any sincerity of conviction, or any real desire to do what is right; but simply from irritation, or jealousy, or childishness, or the desire to give trouble. I have discouraged this mischievous practice as much as I possibly could. It is, of course, impossible altogether to prevent it. *Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.*

I can speak in the highest terms of the attention and civility of all the officers connected with the prison with whom I have been thrown into contact. I have had every facility given me for the pleasant and effective discharge of my duties.

No event of any moment has occurred in the history of any of the Presbyterian prisoners during the short time I have been officiating.

Signed,

HAMILTON MAGEE.

January 4th, 1868.

SCHOOLMISTRESS'S REPORT.

Schoolmistress's Report.

Mountjoy Female Prison,
17th January, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit my report upon the Educational Department of the Mountjoy Female Prison for the year ended 31st December, 1867.

The number of prisoners admitted to the school during the year was 87, and the daily average attendance during the same period was 313. As stated in my last report, the teachers are employed six hours daily, viz., from 8 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, during the summer half-year; and from ¼ to 9 to 11½ in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, during the winter half-year. By this arrangement each prisoner receives one hour's instruction every day. For school purposes the prisoners are divided into four divisions, corresponding with the number of teachers engaged. The first division, comprising all those in the First Book of Lessons, are given in charge to one teacher, who is responsible for the improvement of the prisoners in her division. Their proficiency at the time she gets them in charge being accurately recorded, so that I may be able, at any subsequent period, to test the progress they have made, by contrasting what the prisoners know at the time I examine them with what they knew when they first entered the prison. The same system is adopted with regard to the other divisions. Of course, gentlemen, I am officially responsible for the order and general management of the whole school, and, besides attending to the instruction of the prisoners in my own division, I exercise a constant and vigilant supervision over the other prisoners, so as to make myself acquainted with the nature and extent of the instruction they receive, and the apparent effect of such instruction on the minds and dispositions of the prisoners. I may here remark that the other teachers have been most unremitting in their exertions to improve the prisoners under their care, and have on all occasions cheerfully adopted and efficiently carried out any suggestions I had to offer during the year.

It has been truly said that idleness and ignorance are the parents of many vices, the truth of which is painfully manifest to anyone ac-

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

School-mistress's Report.

quainted with the past career of the majority of prisoners. Hence it is that every effort is made to remove these obstacles to the prisoners' future well-doing. The virtue of industry is always encouraged; and I often make it the subject of special instruction, and try to impress the prisoners with the conviction that "industry is the law of their being andthe demand of nature, of reason, and of God," and that it is upon their own exertions in this respect, coupled with their good conduct, and strict observance of all the prison rules, depend the bettering of their condition in the prison, and their future prospects outside. To endeavour to remove the second of these evils, and with which my duty is more immediately concerned, the subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, writing from dictation, and such general information as I consider best suited to the peculiar requirements of the prisoners. I am happy to report that the progress made in these branches was very satisfactory, bearing in mind the difficulties with which the teachers have had to contend in the unwillingness of the prisoners to apply themselves at first, their belief in their inability to learn, and the irksome monotony of prison life, all of which render the task of improving the convict mind an arduous and difficult one, and make the circumstances of a prison school very different from those of an ordinary national school. For example, it often happens that a prisoner enters the school-room in a sullen and dissatisfied manner, and apparently labouring under some imaginary grievance. To remove that prisoner might be unjust, as she has not committed herself; and to commence to teach her in that state of mind would be useless. The teacher must then reason with the prisoner, and try to disabuse her mind of its erroneons impressions, and to point out to her what she can gain by good conduct, and what she will most assuredly lose should she persist in the course of conduct on which, to all appearances, she is about to enter. If, gentlemen, by a little well-timed and kindly advice of this nature, a prisoner can be induced to apply herself, and to cheerfully conform to the rules, the teacher who has effected so much has, in my humble opinion, discharged not the least important part of her duty.

Believing, as I do, that a great deal can be accomplished in the education of prisoners by building on the simple but solid foundation of having learned to read, I have always made it a point to enable every prisoner, if possible, to at least read her Book of Prayer before she is discharged. Except in the cases of some very old women, and others, mentally incapacitated to make any visible progress, our labours in this respect have been successful during the year. A large number of prisoners, who were wholly illiterate on admission, can now read with ease and judgment, and understand the subject-matter of what they read. In arithmetic, a considerable number of prisoners understand the principles of notation and numeration, and are able to read or write down numbers consisting of six or seven places of figures; and many can work with accuracy and expedition questions in the simple, and some in the compound rules. Considering the little taste which female prisoners generally have for learning arithmetic, I have no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress made on this subject.

Writing from dictation, as a means of instructing prisoners, I consider of great importance, and, in teaching it, I select some wise-saying or moral maxim which is likely to interest the prisoners; and having made them understand its meaning, cause them to write it on their slates. In this way, whilst they are taught to spell correctly, the exercise also proves highly interesting and instructive

Geography is a subject which always interests and instructs prisoners. Even those who cannot read derive much information from the instructions given in this very useful branch of knowledge. A large majority have tolerably correct ideas regarding the divisions of land and water, and the outlines of the map of the world. MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

Schoolmistress's Report.

The conduct of the prisoners during the school-hours has been, on the whole, satisfactory. They appear to have appreciated the opportunities afforded them of improving themselves, and have been respectful in their demeanour towards the teachers and one another. The order, attention to lessons, and general decorum of so many persons of such a class afford, gentlemen, a practical test that the education they are receiving is exercising a salutary influence over their minds, and is doing much to soften and refine their sentiments and feelings.

In conclusion, I beg to record the deep sense of obligation I am under to Mrs. Lidwell, the Superintendent, for her kindness during the year. In every case of difficulty in the discharge of my duty the benefit of her varied experience and sound judgment in dealing with prisoners has been cheerfully accorded to me, whilst her kind encouragement and courtesy to myself, personally, I shall ever gratefully remember.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

MARY DWYER, Head Schoolmistress.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Director's Report.

During the past year no material change has taken place in the management of these establishments; the prisoners have, with very few exceptions, conducted themselves in a satisfactory manner. No escape, or attempts at escape, took place during the year. The number of convicts received at Smithfield has during the year shown a decrease, this is to be accounted for by the operation of the Penal Servitude Act of 1864, which abolished sentences of three and four years' penal servitude; and as the regulations for prisoners undergoing a sentence of five years, prevented any prisoner sentenced under the Act from becoming eligible until January, 1868, it is evident that a considerable falling off in the numbers at Smithfield and Lusk was to be looked for. We believe, however, that in the year 1868 the usual proportion of convicts will qualify for the intermediate prisons.

The reports from the Chaplains of Smithfield and Lusk Prisons bear favourable testimony to the good dispositions of the prisoners; that of the Medical Officer is equally satisfactory with reference to the sanitary state of the establishments.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Directors' Report.

During the year the Rev. G. B. Wheeler, Protestant Chaplain, and the Rev. A. Plunkett, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned their appointments, which were filled up by the appointments of the Rev. B. Gibson and the Rev. J. Carpenter, as Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains.

The general conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory.

The usual reports from Mr. Organ, Inspector of Released Convicts in the Dublin District, show that the conduct of such discharged convicts as are under his supervision is at least as good as in former years.

The usual trades have been carried on at Smithfield, so far as the diminished numbers of prisoners admitted. At Lusk the farming operations have been carried out as usual.

The usual reports and statistics are attached. Owing to the death of the Roman Catholic Chaplain at Lusk Prison, we are unable to furnish any report from that gentleman.

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY,
J. BARLOW, } *Directors.*

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

21st March, 1868.

Connected with the prison only for a few months my observations, from personal knowledge, must naturally be few.

So far as I have gone, I am happy to agree with my predecessor, Rev. A. Plunkett, who has favoured me with a private report, in almost every particular. The demeanour of the prisoners in chapel has been, in the main, respectful and attentive. In some I discovered a great desire for reading, not only moral but historical and other works.

Only a few have as yet presented themselves for sacraments; but I am led to hope it shall not be so much longer, especially as my Rev. predecessor bears them favourable testimony in that regard.

I cannot omit to say that my ministry in the prison is made not only easy but agreeable by the uniform kindness of the Superintendent, and by the attentions of all the officials.

JAMES CARPENTER, Catholic Chaplain.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

37, Mountpelier Hill, January, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—As on former occasions, I am gratified in reporting favourably of the general condition of Smithfield Intermediate Prison. I feel a deep interest in the system of discipline pursued in the institution; and therefore, in addition to my special duties, have looked in occasionally to observe the ordinary routine of daily duties as discharged by both officers and prisoners. I have failed to see anything of an exceptionable character. The officers observe a scrupulous exactness, apart from any semblance of tyranny, in carrying out the prison regulations.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

The prisoners, without any exception, that I have noticed, are respectful and industrious, and seem very grateful for any interest which is taken in their comfort and well-being.

I rejoice to know that my professional labours have not been unsuccessful. During the year I have had under my care a number of very intelligent young men. Indeed to provide the information required by persons of far more than average education, made considerable demands upon time and preparation. Divine Service has been performed every Sabbath without any exception. Occasionally I have assembled the prisoners as a class for religious instruction; and, as opportunity served, have conversed with them individually; that knowing their history, discovering their dispositions, and gaining their confidence, I might the better be enabled to benefit them by my instructions and counsels.

Presbyterian Chaplian's Report.

I entertain strong hopes that most, if not all, who have been under my ministry during the past year shall, when discharged, become industrious, honest, sober, and useful members of society.

As the authorities have been pleased to promote me to a more important department in connexion with the convict service, I have felt it my duty to resign my present chaplaincy. I can review the years I have been employed in Smithfield with thankfulness to God that my imperfect but earnest services have been greatly blessed. Considering the comparatively few prisoners who have been of my faith; and the habits, which long indulged in, brought them into bondage; and the character with which they were brought under the reformatory discipline of the institution, I question if more converts were made, and more decided reformation accomplished in any community.

During the almost five years of my official relation to this prison there has never been a disappointment from any cause; and as my journal will show, *but three times*, have I been personally absent on a Sabbath day.

In parting, I take occasion to thank the Directory for the care ever taken to render the discharge of duty pleasant and effective; the amiable Superintendent, for the courtesy he has constantly evinced, and the efforts he has uniformly made to make my labours of advantage to the prisoners; all the officers for their attention and respect: and on behalf of the prisoners, I shall ever interest myself for both their spiritual and temporal good.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

S. G. MORRISON, Presbyterian Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

29, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin,
March, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour of submitting my usual annual report of the sanitary condition of Smithfield and Lusk Prisons during the year 1867.

The health of the prisoners has been extremely good; the daily average number of cases in hospital being only three, among whom I

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

did not during the year observe the least attempt at malingering. We had a few cases of dangerous illness but no death.

Medical Officer's Report.

The following tables present a statistical account of the state of the hospital during the year:—

In Hospital on January 1st, 1867,		5
Admitted during the year 1867,		68
		73
Discharged from Hospital during the year 1867,		71
In Hospital on January 1st, 1868,		2
		73

These prisoners laboured under the following diseases :—

	Smithfield.	Lusk.	Total.
Bronchitis,	8	5	13
Diarrhœa,	8	–	8
Fever,	10	2	12
Inflammation of the bowels,	1	–	1
Lumbago,	2	–	2
Ophthalmia,	6	1	7
Rheumatism,	4	2	6
Rupture,	1	–	1
Scrofula,	2	2	4
Skin Disease,	2	–	2
Spitting of blood,	–	1	1
Sprain,	1	–	1
Stricture,	2	–	2
Tumour,	2	–	2
Ulcer,	1	–	1
Whitlow,	–	3	3
Wound,	2	–	2
	52	16	68

There was scarcely any illness among the officers either at Smithfield or at Lusk. At the latter station, however, there was, as during last year, a good deal of sickness among the families of the officers. Up to last year one of the two large huts at Lusk was used as a workshop and the other as a dwelling-house for the prisoners, who were thus obliged to eat, study, &c., during the day in the room in which they afterwards slept at night. During the past year you have changed this extremely objectionable system by allocating one of the large huts for a day-room and the other as a dormitory. The "Moule" earth closets attached to this station for the officers and prisoners continue to work well.

At Smithfield the Superintendent has paid great attention to keeping clean and in good order the hospital cells, workshops, and schoolroom. He has also looked after the water-closets and sewers and has not allowed rubbish or dirt to accumulate in any part of the prison. During the latter part of last year, we have had the advantage of an abundant supply of Vartry water at high pressure which has much conduced to cleanliness and health. The clothing of the prisoners both at Smithfield and Lusk has been kept in good order; and the food supplied at both places could not be complained of.

The compounding department has been managed with great economy and exactness by our apothecary, Mr. Ward.

I wish to direct your attention to the great zeal and efficiency of hospital warder Latimer, during the past year.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

FRANCIS J. B. QUINLAN, M.D., T.C.D.,
Medical Superintendent of Smithfield and Lusk Government Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

To the Directors of Government Prisons.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent's Report.

Smithfield Intermediate Prison,
January 10, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour of submitting the following report, with statistical returns, for the year ended December 31, 1867, on this and the Lusk Branch Prison.

I do not consider it necessary to enter into very lengthened details, as the same routine, treatment, and discipline have been carried out, as in previous years, since this became an intermediate prison.

The conduct of the prisoners has been in general satisfactory. Only in six instances was it deemed necessary to remove offenders to the Mountjoy Prison for breach of discipline.

No change has taken place in the employment of the prisoners since my last report.

The prisoners who are labourers are employed on the farm at Lusk, except a few at fatigue work here, and occasionally at the Mountjoy Prisons.

The tradesmen, viz., tailors, shoemakers, &c., &c., are employed at their respective trades in this prison; and it is a pleasure to me to be able to report that the majority of both labourers and tradesmen have made considerable proficiency at their respective avocations, thus evincing a laudable desire to improve.

It will be seen by the table annexed, that the estimate value of the earnings of the prisoners was on an average of preceding years.

There were no escapes, nor attempts to escape, from either this or the Lusk branch establishment.

With two exceptions the conduct of the subordinate officers was satisfactory. It was found necessary to dismiss an officer for having brought articles for a prisoner contrary to rule and against express order and other unsatisfactory conduct. The second officer who misconducted himself was reduced in rank for conduct inconsistent with the discipline of an intermediate prison, and ordered to be removed to an ordinary prison. This officer subsequently resigned. It was found necessary from their advanced ages to superannuate three officers, whose places have been filled up by young and able men, who have been transferred from other prisons.

The principal warder at Lusk continues to evince his usual zeal in preserving order, maintaining discipline, and securing the industry of the prisoners committed to his charge.

There was no change in the general routine and farming operations at the Lusk branch. The whole of the common is under cultivation. Some of the crops raised were about an average, others were considerably below an average, all, however, were secured in good condition, and realized fair prices.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

The buildings of both prisons continue in a satisfactory state of repair, with the exception of a watch-house at Lusk there was no new building during the year, nor do I anticipate that any shall be required for this year,

Superintendent's Report.

The prisoners selected as messengers from time to time discharged their duties faithfully, No single instance of irregularity occurred amongst them.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of these establishments have been complied with except in such cases as have been brought under the notice of a Director.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. BRADFIELD, Superintendent.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

STATEMENT of the Number of Convicts in custody, committed and disposed of, for one year, ending 31st December, 1867.

In custody 1st January, 1867,			68
Received from Spike Island Prison,	124		
Received from Mountjoy Male Prison,	7		
		131	
Total,			199
How disposed of:—			
Released on orders of licence,	113		
Absolutely discharged, free pardon,	3		
Removed to Mountjoy Male Prison,	7		
		123	
In custody, 1st January, 1868,			76
Daily average confined during the year,			80

AGES on Reception of the Prisoners received during the year.

18 years and under 20 years,	1
20 ,, ,, 30 ,,	75
30 ,, ,, 40 ,,	37
40 ,, ,, 50 ,,	10
50 ,, ,, 60 ,,	5
60 years, and upwards,	3
Total,	131

SENTENCES of the Prisoners received during the year.

3 years' penal servitude,	4
4 ,, ,,	34
5 ,, ,,	45
6 ,, ,,	11
7 ,, ,,	25
10 ,, ,,	2
10 commuted to 7 years' penal servitude,	1
10 ,, 8 ,, ,,	3
14 ,, 10 ,, ,,	1
14 years' penal servitude,	1
15 ,, ,,	3
Life, commuted to 6 years' penal servitude,	1
Total,	131

CRIMES of 131 Prisoners received during the year.

Abduction,	2
Assault and robbery,	2
„ and larceny,	1
Arson,	9
Burglary,	14
„ and robbery,	3
Bigamy,	1
Cow-stealing,	5
Felony,	5
Felonious assault and wounding with intent to maim,	2
Highway robbery,	4
„ and assault,	1
Horse-stealing,	2
Housebreaking,	8
Having in possession base coin,	1
Larceny,	29
„ and felony,	2
Manslaughter,	1
Receiving stolen goods,	2
Robbery,	2
„ and larceny,	1
Rape,	3
Sheep-stealing,	11
Stealing from prison,	5
„ and receiving,	1
Sacrilege,	2
Uttering forged notes,	3
Wounding,	1
Whiteboy offence,	1
Military offences,	7
Total,	131

ACCOUNT showing the value of Productive Labour of Prisoners for the year ending 31st December, 1867.

Trade.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Remarks.	
Tailoring,	139	4	0		
Shoemaking,	72	1	0	Daily average number at Smithfield,	40
Carpentry,	75	14	10	Do. do., Lusk,	40
Blacksmiths and nailers,	38	7	11		
Tinsmiths,	34	8	10	Total,	80
Netmakers,	5	18	9	Less sick,	3
Matmakers,	1	2	6		77
	366	17	10		
Seventeen prisoners, viz., fatigue work, whitewashing, painting, cleaning, pumping water, messing, cooking, messengers, &c., &c., fifty-two weeks, at 9s. per week,	397	16	0	Average earning of each effective prisoner, £22 1s. 9d.	
Forty prisoners at Lusk, at general farm work, &c., &c., fifty-two weeks, at 9s. per week,	936	0	0		
Total,	1,700	13	10		

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

LUSK PRISON.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Lusk Vicarage,
Lusk, Co. Dublin,
December 31st, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1867. I have invariably found the Protestant convicts not only willing to receive my religious instructions, but also attentive and intelligent. I attend them regularly once a week, during one hour, at the prison, for lecture in the Holy Scriptures and prayer. The method I adopt is to read a chapter in the New Testament, in which exercise each member of my class who is able to read takes a part. I then explain to them the chapter which has been read, making such observations and asking such questions as test their attention and exercise their mental intelligence, and I conclude with prayer.

They all, under the superintendence of the Protestant Warders, attend Lusk church on Sundays, and on the other accustomed days, on which Divine Service is performed. The attendance of the prisoners at the Holy Communion is not as regular as I would wish — several absent themselves on the plea of not considering themselves worthy to be communicants, owing to depression of spirits, arising from prison life. This morbid feeling I hope eventually to overcome. In general the Protestant convicts who come here are able to read, but there have been many exceptions to this during the past year. I might instance one young man in particular, who was here for many months, and who is now discharged. Although quiet and docile, and considered by Mr. Gunning not devoid of ability in other respects, he never could read a single sentence, or commit a verse to memory. I was greatly pleased at the conduct of a member of my class, who has been lately discharged from Lusk prison, and enlisted in the army. He came down on the Sunday after he had enlisted to see myself as his former chaplain, and to thank Mr. Gunning and the Warders for their kindness to him during his imprisonment. He looked happy and thankful, quite a new man. I always meet with courtesy from the Head Warder, and the other officials—of the former I may remark, that although strict in enforcing the prison discipline, he is kind to the prisoners, and regarded by them with respect and affection.

I beg to state to the Directors my good opinion of Warder Reilly, who has been removed during the past year to Spike Island, for steadiness, sobriety, and good character, during the whole period I have known him. I beg to return my best thanks to the Directors for the kind consideration with which they received my letter with regard to Warder Bell's wife, whose illness still continues; also for acceding to my application for a grant of books for the use of my class during their leisure time. As I confine myself to oral instruction, the books will be very useful, and I hope it may soon be convenient to have them forwarded to the prison.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,
R. WRIGHTON, Protestant Chaplain of
Lusk Intermediate Prison.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons, Ireland.

LECTURER'S REPORT.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Lecturer's Report.

Smithfield, January 1st, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my twelfth annual report upon the Smithfield Intermediate Prison.

In my former reports upon this institution I have entered very fully into the reformatory training of its inmates; it is, therefore, not my intention just now to trespass on your valuable time.

The system of education pursued at Smithfield appears to me to be well adapted to the peculiar intellectual requirements of the men. The old and the young amongst them evidence the greatest anxiety to improve, and are fully impressed with the importance of being able to read and write and to make up simple accounts. I tell them that even this limited but useful education opens channels of employment into which the totally illiterate can never enter, and whilst I tell them this I give them practical illustrations of it amongst their own class honestly employed outside the prison walls.

Useful exercises in mental arithmetic are given them, and it is almost astonishing to see with what accuracy and quickness the most apparently stupid man answers the questions put to him. This perhaps forms one of the most important branches in their elementary education. During the time set apart for these exercises I often take occasion to tell them if they devoted such fixed and acute thought to the consequences likely to ensue from the commission of crime, much shame, sorrow, and suffering might be avoided.

My great object is to teach the men to *think*, and when they have learned to do so to give them what I consider the best food for thought. My lectures are listened to with marked attention, and in my mind have had a most desirable effect upon the great majority of the men. I say this, not from my observation inside the prison, but I do say it from my every day experience of them in their strugglings through the vicissitudes of free life.

In fine, I do everything I can to cultivate amongst them a manly spirit, forgetting for the time what they were and what they are, but always animated with a strong faith that they may yet be good men, faithful subjects, and honest members of society, leaving, of course, a fair margin for failures.

I am justified in saying this by the growing confidence which employers repose in my men, and the increasing demand for their labour, and I can now say after a period of thirteen years practical and by no means unimportant experience, that the prejudices of the public against the convict are every day diminishing. It is also a source of gratifying pride to me to say that no well-disposed released prisoner, no matter what gaol or county he hails from, can plead want of honest employment as an excuse for the pursuit of a life of crime.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I beg to draw your special attention to the gratifying fact which it is my pride and pleasure to record, and it is this, that no man ever trained by me has been known to be identified with the late foolish Fenian excitement, and consequently has not suffered by its unhappy consequences. And, in conclusion, I wish to say that so few have been the relapses of my men into ordinary crime for the past year in the Dublin District, I do not deem them worthy of notice.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. P. ORGAN.

The Directors of Convict Prisons, Dublin Castle.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISON.

LECTURER'S REPORT.

Lecturer's Report.

GENTLEMEN,—This little colony continues to prosper and progress. The influence of agricultural labour as a reformatory agent is, in my mind, very powerful indeed; vice seldom contaminates it, and the Deity is always in view, manifesting his providence for his creatures "By boundless wisdom and boundless love."

The farm is fast assuming a cheering and prosperous appearance, and the course of life pursued by the men engaged upon it is marked by persevering industry. The moral tone of the institution is good, and the intellectual training of the inmates seems to me practical and sound.

As a preparatory training field for the men this institution is admirably constituted. Here it is that any latent energy of character is awakened, the idea of future independence fostered, the manliness of honest toil implanted, and a sense of honesty and truth imparted into minds hitherto bad, vicious, and depraved. In fine the men engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agricultural labour upon this farm receive a training which, whether considered in a moral, intellectual, or physical point of view, prepares any well disposed man amongst them to compete with his fellows in the labour market, at home and abroad, in fighting with earnestness and perseverance the great battle of life; and it is only justice to the great majority of their class to say that by their conduct beyond the prison walls they have won back the character they had forfeited by their crimes, and have become once more absorbed amongst the honest industrial classes of society.

After all, in dealing with the criminal classes our great object should be to put them into a method how to live, "and so be preserved from the fatal necessity of stealing," otherwise the repression of crime will not be enduring or permanent. It is a question of great import to consider what would be the best and most profitable channels of employment into which convict labour might be directed. For my own part, judging from the great good resulting from the reclamation of land both to the prisoner and the public, I feel disposed to think that it would not be unwise to apply convict and pauper labour to the improvement of those tracts of bog and barren lands which, if not in the direct possession of the Government, might be had by giving fair compensation for rightful claims.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. P. ORGAN.

The Directors of Irish Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

RELEASED CONVICTS, DUBLIN DISTRICT.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF RELEASED PRISONERS IN THE DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Inspector's Report.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report as Inspector of Released Convicts for the year 1867.

The system of supervision as carried out by me continues to be productive of satisfactory results.

The employers of the men released from the intermediate prisons very seldom indeed have cause of complaint as regards their conduct or industry.

To the well disposed discharged prisoner I give every aid in my power to work honestly for his daily bread, and I have no reason to regret for doing so, whilst on the other hand I do my best to arrest the progress of the professional thief. RELEASED CONVICTS, DUBLIN DISTRICT.

As I have from time to time detailed the peculiar duties of my position, it is unnecessary to go over the same ground again; but I must, in concluding this little report, say that the Irish convict system has conduced much to the repression of crime and to the reformation of the criminal. *Inspector's Report.*

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. ORGAN.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

APPENDIX. # APPENDIX.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1867.

Heads of Service.	Mountjoy (Males).			Mountjoy (Females).			Smithfield and Lusk.			Spike Island.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries, principal officers and clerks, -	1,868	11	7	1,094	9	10	970	10	0	2,054	12	11
Wages, subordinate officers & servants,	4,112	17	0	2,048	1	0	547	8	3	3,438	5	3
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof, - - - -	502	12	8	442	8	10	114	5	11	915	15	4
Uniforms for officers and servants, -	272	13	5	144	2	11	59	19	9	599	5	7
Victualling for prisoners, - -	2,832	13	6	3,429	5	9	742	0	1	6,249	3	8
Clothing, &c., for prisoners, - -	376	6	5	666	2	9	292	12	11	1,106	5	4
Bedding for prisoners, - - -	267	13	10	400	16	8	68	1	8	223	15	0
Medicines and surgical instruments, -	91	4	2	121	1	9	31	7	4	85	11	2
Medical comforts (extras for the sick),	164	0	1	139	12	3	27	8	9	110	2	1
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation, - -	72	12	7	251	12	6	*368	7	2	229	9	0
Gratuities to convicts, - -	66	2	11	514	12	4	*808	5	11	340	2	3
Furniture and fittings, - -	88	10	5	23	17	10	21	12	10	21	11	10
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.,	37	10	9	8	10	10	2	17	2	18	12	0
Fuel and light, - - -	901	14	4	521	4	8	96	14	3	1,319	18	4
Buildings and repairs, - -	1,208	2	1	1,002	5	0	151	14	5	428	2	5
Washing, soap, scouring and cleaning articles, - - - -	118	2	10	111	12	2	26	6	4	149	13	8
Various small disbursements, - -	364	3	0	170	6	11	172	14	7	419	17	5
Rents, rates, and taxes, - -	74	12	6	61	11	8	112	13	1	100	0	0
	13,423	4	1	11,151	15	8	4,615	0	5	17,810	3	0

* The great majority of the convicts are discharged from Smithfield Prison, and the gratuities which have accumulated in other prisons are paid from this establishment, which accounts for this heavy expenditure.

The expenditure of Mountjoy (Male) Prison has considerably increased this year, owing to the detention therein of large number of untried Political Prisoners

RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859. APPENDIX.

—	1854.					1855.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1854.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1855.
No. of Prisoners, .	2,290	339	556	443	3,628	1,777	488	430	452	3,147
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	276	25	46	21	368	203	36	65	17	321
No. of Deaths, .	241	6	33	9	289	101	8	31	9	149
Per-centage on prison population, .	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·	8·	5·7	1·6	7·2	2·	4·7

—	1856.					1857.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1856.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Cork, Grange-gorman, and Newgate.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1857.
No. of Prisoners, .	1,619	613	199	421	2,852	1,329	686	70	357	2,442
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	101	42	35	16	194	67	37	6	16	126
No. of Deaths, .	35	11	5	3	54	34	6	2	3	45
Per-centage on prison population, .	2·1	1·8	2·5	·7	1·9	2·6	·9	2·9	·8	1·8

—	1858.					1859.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Female Prisons.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1858.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1859.
No. of Prisoners, .	1,003	593	97	320	2,013	837	464	99	293	1,693
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	41	41	4	12	98	32	14	3	13	62
No. of Deaths, .	16	12	2	3	33	11	3	–	1	15
Per-centage on prison population,	1·6	2·	3·6	0·9	1·6	1·3	0·6	–	0·3	0·9

APPENDIX. RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

—	1860.					1861.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1860.	Spike Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1861.
No. of Prisoners, .	783	423	105	251	1,562	676	394	94	205	1,369
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	22	17	4	11	54	15	20	4	11	50
No. of Deaths, .	3	11	—	1	15	1	6	1	3	11
Per-centage on prison population, .	·3	2·6	—	·4	·96	·1	1·5	1·1	1·5	·80

—	1862.					1863.				
	Spike Island and Philipstown*	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1862.	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1863.
No. of Prisoners, .	708	416	79	316	1,519	783	460	75	370	1,688
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	14	27	4	17	62	9	26	4	17	56
No. of Deaths, .	8	10	—	5	23	10	4	—	5	19
Per-centage on prison population, .	1·1	2·4	—	1·5	1·5	1·2	·8	—	1·3	1·1

—	1864.					1865.				
	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1864.	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1865.
No. of Prisoners, .	918	499	99	290	1,806	901	486	105	221	1,713
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	8	30	8	16	62	8	28	5	19	60
No. of Deaths, .	7	13	2	10	32	10	10	2	2	24
Per-centage on prison population, .	·7	2·6	2·0	3·4	1·7	1·1	2	1·9	·9	1·4

* Philipstown Prison was closed on the 31st March, 1862.

RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years 1866 and 1867. APPENDIX.

1866.

—	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1866.
No. of Prisoners, . . .	799	462	96	191	1,548
Average daily No. of Sick, .	12	23	3	10	48
No. of Deaths, . . .	12	5	–	6	23
Per centage on prison population,	1·5	1·	–	3·1	1·4

1867.

—	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1867.
No. of Prisoners, . . .	722	426	80	159	1,387
Average daily No. of Sick, .	12	24	3	8	47
No. of Deaths, . . .	9	3	–	1	13
Per-centage on prison population,	1·2	·7	–	·6	·9

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 and 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

APPOINTED BY

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT

TO INQUIRE INTO THE

DIETARIES

OF

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS

IN

IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE DIETARIES OF COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS IN IRELAND.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MAYO,
CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND, &c., &c.

We, the members of the Committee appointed to inquire into the dietaries of the County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, beg to submit the following report to your Lordship for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Our instructions, as received from your Lordship were, that after the examination of the dietaries used in the various Prisons, we should, keeping in view the ordinary food of the labouring poor throughout the country, as well as the dietaries in the Workhouses, frame such a dietary as would be fitted for prisoners condemned to hard labour. Instructions.

It was also intimated to us that the rules regulating the amount and applicati n of hard labour in the English Prisons would probably be embodied in any Act on Prisons extending to Ireland.

Three points of inquiry naturally presented themselves— Points of inquiry.

I. The existing arrangements as to the food for prisoners in the County and Borough Gaols of Ireland.

II. The dietary in common use by the labourer, artisan, and small farmer throughout the country.

III. A comparison between the dietary in use in the Workhouses and that of the classes above mentioned.

With a view to the first of these objects, the following queries were addressed to the Governors and Surgeons of Queries to Governors and Surgeons of Gaols.

Queries to Governors and Surgeons of Gaols.

the several County and Borough Gaols, and copies of these queries were also sent to the respective Boards of Superintendence :—

1. What scales of dietary are in use in the prison under your superintendence?

2. State the classification of prisoners with regard to dietary.

3. Does your experience enable you to form an opinion as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the diet in use (exclusive of patients in hospital)? If so, have the goodness to state it.

4. Are you often obliged to order extra diet to prisoners not in hospital? If so, on what grounds?

5. Is it your opinion that the daily repetition of the same diet is injurious to the health of the prisoners?

6. Is it your practice to inspect and report on the nature of the food supplied? If so, at what intervals of time?

7. Are complaints from prisoners in reference to the quantity or quality of their food frequent?

8. Have your prisoners ever suffered from diseases usually ascribed to insufficient or unsuitable diet? If so, did similar diseases at the same time prevail among the population outside the prison?

9. Has it come to your knowledge within the last five years that crime has been committed for the purpose of obtaining admission into gaols, and thereby getting better food than that which was supplied in the workhouses, or such as the wages from labour might produce?

10. Do you consider it expedient that those sentenced to short periods of imprisonment with hard labour should be placed on a diet inferior to that of those sentenced to longer periods?

11. Is it desirable that prisoners sentenced to long periods should on their admission be placed on the lowest scale of diet, or that they should at once receive the ordinary diet of their class?

12. Is the practice of placing a prisoner on a low scale of diet during the first few days of imprisonment adopted in your gaol?

13. Is it your opinion that punishments for the infraction of prison regulations should be accompanied with restrictions in diet?

14. Are the prisoners not in hospital daily inspected by the medical officer?

15. Can you offer any information as to the wages and dietary of labourers in your district?

Supplemental queries.

On receiving the answers to the foregoing we found it advisable to send the following supplemental queries.

SUPPLEMENTAL QUERIES.

1. What are the stated hours for breakfast, dinner, and supper, when the latter meal is given?

2. At what hour are the prisoners locked up at night, and at what hour do they rise in the morning?

3. Is the separate system adopted in your gaol; if so, to what extent?

4. By what means are sentences to hard labour fulfilled?

5. What is the duration of hard labour per diem, and what are the intervals between the periods of hard labour during the day?

6. Are any prisoners under sentence of hard labour subjected thereto daily before breakfast; and if so, for how long a period?

The replies to these queries which we received will be found in the Appendix commencing at page 43.

Before framing the queries which we addressed to the Prison authorities we took the following documents into our careful consideration :— Documents consulted.

1. The Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords (1863) on the Present State of Discipline and Condition of the Gaols in England.

2. A Return made to the House of Commons in 1864 (No. 313), containing correspondence relating to the Report of the House of Lords' Committee, and the Report of a Medical Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to inquire into the Dietaries of County and Borough Prisons in England.

3. The English Prisons Act, 1865 (28 & 29 Victoria, cap. 126), based on the recommendations of the House of Lords' Committee.

4. The Reports of the Inspectors-General of the Prisons of Ireland.

Part I.—Diet of the Agricultural Labourer, of the Small Farmer, and of the Artisan.

Part I.

Communications to private correspondents.

In order to obtain a general view of the dietary adopted by the agricultural labourer, the small farmer, and in some cases the artisan, letters were addressed to members of the medical profession in every county of Ireland, most of them medical officers of dispensary districts. A few communications were made to clergymen. Some of the most important of the answers to these letters will appear in the Appendix, page 78, while the general import of them all will be found in the Table on page 5.

Communication with Poor Law Commissioners.

A communication was also made to the Poor Law Commissioners, requesting them to furnish us with the scales of dietary in use in the Workhouses of the unions in which the county and borough gaols are situate ; we also requested that they would direct the clerks of these unions to furnish returns as to the ordinary food and average wages of the agricultural labourers in their respective districts. This letter, and the assent of the Commissioners, will be found in the Appendix, p. 75.

The Returns received from the clerks of Poor Law Unions, relating to this branch of our subject, have been embodied in the Table above alluded to.

Since the failure of the potato crop in 1846 a remarkable change has taken place in the dietary of the agricultural labourer and small farmer, consisting in the substitution to a considerable extent of wheaten bread, of oaten and

PART I.—*continued.*

Improved diet of the Peasant.

of Indian meal, for the potato. The potato is not now so exclusive an article of diet as it was in former years, and its lessened consumption seems to indicate that, with reference to the food of the people, a better proportion has been struck as to the relative amount of a potato and a cereal diet.

Articles of food.

The use of butchers' meat, even in small quantity, seems to be, to a certain extent, limited to districts in the immediate vicinity of towns and villages; the coarser parts of the meat being principally employed. Bacon is much more frequently used, and the Sunday dinner often consists of it with cabbage or potatoes. Of fowl the only kind in use is goose, and that on festive occasions. Other forms of animal food, such as butter, eggs, milk, dripping, are probably more extensively used than appears from the returns. Salt and dried fish are in common use, while fresh fish is rarely attainable, except by the inhabitants of the coast districts, and by them frequently. In districts in the North-west of Ireland, especially in summer, when potatoes are not to be had, there is a large consumption of mussels, while on the western coast limpets, cockles, razor-fish, and whelks, &c., are in common use.

Diet of farm servant.

There is a class of agricultural labourers whose dietary is much better than that of the daily workman. This class is composed of the permanently engaged servants of the more comfortable farmers. They are generally well fed, and use animal food several times in the week. (See Letter, in Appendix, p. 83). It has been represented to us that from this class come many of the most unruly and dangerous characters. We cannot connect this circumstance with the use of a higher scale of diet. for the artisan in general lives as well or better than the farm servant, yet the proportion of committals from the former class is not in excess. It is probably attributable to the fact that the farm servant is generally a young unmarried man having little or nothing to do after his day's work is over, and consequently more apt to fall into evil courses.

Ordinary diet.

Potatoes during the late autumn, winter, and spring season; in many cases green vegetables; bread from the baker, or home-made; the latter prepared with wheaten or Indian meal, or a mixture of both, and made without barm;—oaten or Indian meal porridge; sweet milk or more often buttermilk; and, lastly, tea, mainly constitute the food of the labourer and small farmer throughout the country.

PART I.—*continued.*

In addition, some form of animal food, generally denominated "kitchen," is largely employed, the frequency and amount of its use varying with the means of the people.

Dietary in use in the Provinces.

The following table exhibits the dietary in use in the four provinces, and is so arranged as to show in some degree the use of the various articles of food in the different localities. The returns may be taken as completely reliable as to the more important articles of food, while the occasional absence of statements as to the less important, is not to be taken as evidence against their consumption to a greater or less degree in their respective localities.

Tabulated correspondence.

This table has been compiled from answers received from 120 private individuals, including thirty-nine from the Catholic clergy of the Archdiocese of Cashel, for which we are indebted to the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, titular Archbishop of Cashel; and from thirty-three of the thirty-five clerks of Poor Law Unions in which the county and borough gaols are situate.

Summary of Replies received from Clerks of Poor Law Unions (in which the County and Borough Gaols of Ireland are situate) and from 120 Private Correspondents relative to the Food in the diet of the Labourers, small Farmers, and Artisans.

Description of Food in the diet of the Labourers, small Farmers, and Artisans.	Number of Replies received in which the undermentioned articles of food are named.									
	Leinster.		Munster.		Ulster.		Connaught.		Total No. of Replies.	
	Clerks of Unions.	Private Correspondents.	Clerks of Unions.	Private Correspondents.	Clerks of Unions.	Private Correspondents.	Clerks of Unions.	Private Correspondents.	Clerks of Unions.	Private Correspondents.
TOTAL NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS, . . .	12	33	7	59	9	16	5	12	33	120
Butchers' Meat, . . .	1	*–	4	*–	6	–*	1	–*	12	–*
Bacon, ...	4	*–	–	*–	2	–*	1	–*	7	–*
Butter, ...	4	5	3	1	–	–	1	3	8	9
Eggs, ...	3	3	3	2	–	–	1	5	7	10
Milk, ...	9	29	7	39	7	13	5	11	28	92
Dripping, ...	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	4
Fish, ...	2	21	3	9	4	12	4	11	13	53
Bread (bakers' & home-made),	7	25	6	12	5	11	3	5	21	53
Stirabout or porridge (Indian or oatmeal), . . .	11	25	6	35	9	13	5	10	31	83
Potatoes, ...	11	33	7	45	9	16	5	12	32	106
Turnips, ...	–	7	–	14	–	–	1	1	1	22
Cabbage, ...	–	13	–	19	–	3	1	1	1	36
Tea, ...	9	33	5	38	9	14	3	11	26	96
Coffee, ...	–	3	3	4	–	–	1	1	4	8
Cocoa, ...	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	5

* Seldom used.

PART I.—*continued.*

Analysis of Tabulated correspondence.

It will be observed from the foregoing table that only 33 answers from clerks of unions have been tabulated, the remaining 2 having been expressed in general terms, were excluded. The replies from the clerks of unions given more in detail will be found in a tabular statement appearing in the Appendix, pp. 76, 77.

From an analysis of the table on the preceding page it appears that stirabout, made from either oatmeal or Indian meal, or from a mixture of both, with potatoes and sweet milk or buttermilk, form the ordinary food of the great bulk of the labouring poor in Ireland; inasmuch as out of 33 detailed replies from clerks of unions in 32 instances potatoes were mentioned as forming part of the diet; in 31 stirabout or porridge; and in 28 instances milk was mentioned as an article of food. Out of the 120 replies from private correspondents, potatoes are mentioned in 106 as forming part of the ordinary diet; stirabout or porridge in 83; and milk in 92. It also appears that tea is coming into general use, being mentioned by 26 clerks of unions, and by as many as 96 of our private correspondents.

Bread, either bakers' or home-made, is returned by 21 clerks of unions and 53 private correspondents as part of the dietary of the peasantry.

Fish, chiefly herrings, is mentioned by 13 clerks of unions and 53 private correspondents.

Butchers' meat appears to be seldom used; bacon, however, sometimes forms a part of the dietary.

Butter is mentioned in only 17 replies; eggs in an equal number of replies; and dripping or lard is stated to be occasionally used as "kitchen."

Coffee is included as an article of food in only 12, and cocoa in 6 returns.

General conclusions from correspondence.

The following conclusions may be drawn from an examination of the replies from which the foregoing table was compiled:—

1. That there is a general similarity over the whole of Ireland as to the diet of the labouring classes.

2. That the dietary of the small farmer differs but little as to quality from that of the labourer.

3. That the diet of the artisan and the farm servant is on a higher scale.

4. That the general dietary of the Irish labourer, small farmer, and artisan is more or less of a mixed nature.

5. That cereal food is largely consumed in Ireland.

PART I.—*continued.*

General conclusions from correspondence.

6. That animal food of some kind is generally, though sparingly, in use.

7. That tea is very extensively used by both sexes.

8. That milk in some form is much employed.

9. That, besides the potato, other vegetables, such as cabbage, turnips, onions, and in some cases parsnips, are not unfrequently in use.

10. That the use of three meals in the day is general.

PART II.—DIETARY IN USE IN THE WORKHOUSES OF IRELAND.

PART II.

Dietary in use in the Workhouses.

We next proceed to take into consideration the diet generally provided in the workhouses of the country.

The dietaries in use in the Irish workhouses are regulated by a General Order issued by the Poor Law Commissioners in the year 1849. That order lays down certain rules for framing dietaries for the inmates of workhouses, with a proviso giving large powers to the Medical Officer to recommend, and to the Board of Guardians to order, any temporary change of diet which may be deemed essential to the health of the paupers in the workhouse.

According to those rules the healthy inmates are divided, for the purposes of diet, into seven classes. The members of some of these classes, however, are seldom found among the criminal inmates of a prison; we shall therefore refer to the diet of the 1st, 2nd, and 4th classes only.

Class 1.—Comprises able-bodied working males.

Class 2.—Able-bodied working females, and

Class 4.—Boys and girls above nine and under fifteen years of age.

According to the Commissioners' regulations, to classes 1 and 2 not less than two meals a day shall be allowed; and to class 4, not less than three meals a day. Where two meals only are allowed to classes 1 and 2, one meal shall consist of *not less* than—

For class 1—8 ozs. of Indian meal and ½ pint of new milk.

For class 2—7 ozs. of Indian meal and ½ pint of new milk.

The other meal shall consist of *not less* than—

For class 1—14 ozs. of brown bread and 2 pints of soup.

For class 2—12 ozs. of brown bread and 1 pint and a-half of soup.

And where three meals are allowed to classes 1 and 2,

PART II.—*continued.*

Dietary in use in the Workhouses.

the amount of nutriment shall be *at least* equal to that contained in the two meals as above set forth.

Of the three meals allowed to class 4, one meal shall consist of *not less* than 5 ozs. of Indian meal and ½ pint of new milk; another meal shall consist of *not less* than 8 ozs. of brown bread and 1 pint of soup; and the third meal shall consist of not less than 4 ozs. of brown bread.

The soup shall be made of pease meal or oatmeal, or of both, in the proportion of 8 ozs. of meal to 1 gallon of water, well seasoned with onions, pepper, and salt; and thickened at all convenient seasons with turnips, parsnips, and carrots, or such other vegetables as the Medical Officer shall approve.

Instead of the articles above named, the following articles may be substituted in framing the dietary:—

Instead of Indian meal—oatmeal, rye-meal, and rice may be used, provided that rice be not used except in conjunction with meal, and then only in the proportion of 2 ozs. of rice to 6 ozs. of meal.

Instead of new milk, buttermilk may be used, if the Medical Officer shall approve of it; and the equivalent shall be, for ½ pint of new milk, 1 pint of buttermilk.

Instead of brown bread, that is to say, bread made of the whole meal of wheat,—rye bread may be used, or rye and barley bread, or potatoes; and the equivalent shall be, for 14 ozs. of brown bread, 16 ozs. of rye bread, or rye and barley bread, or 3½ pounds of potatoes, weighed raw; and in like proportion as nearly as may be for other quantities.

The Board of Guardians may, under the advice of the Medical Officer, use other articles instead of any of the above, and the same or other articles in other proportions than the above, whenever the scarcity of any article, the season of the year, or any circumstance affecting the sanitary condition of the inmates shall be deemed to justify such changes or departures from the authorized articles and quantities; such changes and departures being subject at all times, both as to their adoption and continuance, to the approval of the Commissioners.*

It appears, therefore, that although the Guardians are authorized under certain circumstances to vary and increase the dietary of the paupers in their workhouses, they are not empowered to diminish the amount of nutriment allotted to the respective classes in the scale of dietary regulated by the Poor Law Commissioners.

* Article 13 of Workhouse Rules.

PART II.—*continued.*

Changes suggested by the Poor Law Commissioners in 1859.

In March, 1859, the Poor Law Commissioners addressed a circular letter to every Board of Guardians in Ireland, on the subject of the union dietaries, in which they suggested that under the improved circumstances of the peasantry throughout the country, an improvement in the workhouse dietary might be justified without infringement of the principle that the inmates of workhouses ought not to be better fed, at the expense of the poor rates, than persons maintaining themselves by independent labour; and they proposed, for the consideration of the Guardians, that with a view to the increase of the amount of nutriment given in the course of the week, the equalization of the amount of nutriment on each day, and the introduction of as much variety as possible into the diet, the healthy classes should receive a dinner of meat-soup with bread on three days in the week, on two other days the same quantity of bread with one pint of new milk, and on the two remaining days a smaller allowance of bread with thick rice milk porridge.*

In some unions the minimum scale of dietary, as fixed in 1849, is still in operation; but in many other unions the Guardians have, from time to time, adopted the suggestions of the Commissioners, and have introduced various improvements into the dietaries of the workhouses.

The most important of the changes effected in the dietaries are the addition of a third meal to the dietary of classes 1 and 2 – the able-bodied males and able-bodied females—and the introduction of meat as an ingredient of the soup used at the dinner meal of all the healthy inmates on certain days of the week. It must not, however, be understood that the quantity of food given at the third, or supper meal, to the able-bodied classes is in all cases a clear addition to the quantity previously given, when only two meals were allowed. The third meal is usually composed of a part of the food deducted from the breakfast and dinner meals, or an equivalent, with an appropriate addition of liquid as well as of solid nutriment. For instance, in the South Dublin Union Workhouse (instead of 8 ozs. of Indian meal, and ½ pint of new milk for breakfast, and 14 ozs. of brown bread and 2 pints of vegetable soup for dinner) the dietary of the able-bodied adults consists of, for breakfast, 7 ozs. of mixed meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of coffee; for dinner, 10 ozs. of brown bread, or 2½ lbs. of potatoes with 1 pint of meat

* Twelfth Annual Report of Poor Law Commissioners.

PART II.—*continued.*

Dietary in use in the Workhouses.

soup, or ½ pint of new milk; and for supper, 6 ozs. of brown bread, and ½ pint of tea.

The positive amount of extra nutriment given to each inmate by the addition of meat to the vegetable soup previously in use in the workhouses cannot be accurately ascertained, as the precise quantity of meat of which the soup is made is not stated in many of the dietaries.

Table compiled from the scales of diet in use in the Workhouses of the Poor Law Unions in which the County and Borough Gaols of Ireland are situate.

Counties, &c.	Poor Law Unions.	Healthy Inmates.					
		Classes I. and II. (Adults.)			Class IV. (Boys and Girls, 9 to 15 years old.)		
		No. of meals given each day.	No. of days in each week meat in soup is given.	No. of days in each week potatoes are given.	No. of meals given each day.	No. of days in each week meat in soup is given.	No. of days in each week potatoes are given.
Antrim,	Belfast,	3	3	2	3	3	2
Armagh,	Armagh,	3	3	4	3	3	4
Carlow,	Carlow,	2	2	0	3	2	0
Cavan,	Cavan,	3	0	3	3	0	3
Clare,	Ennis,	2	0	0	3	0	0
Cork,	Cork,	2	0	0	3	2	0
Donegal,	Strabane,	3	0	*	3	0	*
Down,	Downpatrick,	3	3	0	3	3	0
Dublin,	Dublin, North,	2	3	4	3	3	4
Do.,	Do., South,	3	3	4	3	3	4
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	3	3	3	3	3	3
Galway,	Galway,	2	0	*	3	3	*
Kerry,	Tralee,	2	0	2	3	0	2
Kildare,	Naas,	2	2	0	3	2	0
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	2	0	0	3	3	0
King's,	Tullamore,	2	2	0	3	2	0
Leitrim,	Carrick-on-Shannon,	2	6	0	3	6	0
Limerick,	Limerick,	3	2	0	3	2	0
Londonderry,	Londonderry,	3	3	0	3	3	0
Longford,	Longford,	2	6	0	3	6	0
Louth,	Dundalk,	3	4	3	3	4	3
Do.,	Drogheda,	3	3	*	3	3	*
Mayo,	Castlebar,	2	0	7	3	0	7
Meath,	Trim,	3	2	0	3	2	0
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	3	0	0	3	0	0
Queen's,	Mountmellick,	3	1	0	3	1	0
Roscommon,	Roscommon,	2	0	*	3	0	*
Sligo,	Sligo,	3	0	*	3	0	*
Tipperary,	Nenagh,	2	3	0	3	3	0
Do.,	Clonmel,	2	3	*	3	3	*
Tyrone,	Omagh,	3	3	2	3	3	2
Waterford,	Waterford,	2	2	2	3	2	2
Westmeath,	Mullingar,	3	6	0	3	6	0
Wexford,	Wexford,	3	0	7	3	0	7
Wicklow,	Rathdrum,	2	3	0	3	3	0

* Potatoes given occasionally.

PART II.—*continued.*

Number of meals per day, Workhouses.

The Poor Law Unions in which the County and Borough Gaols of Ireland are situate, are thirty-five in number. The scales of dietary in use in the workhouses of those unions, a tabular statement of which is given on the foregoing page, show that, out of thirty-five workhouses, in eighteen the able-bodied inmates receive three meals per day, and in seventeen only two meals per day. In all the workhouses in Ireland, class 4, which corresponds to the class of juveniles in the prisons, receives three meals per day. In twenty-three workhouses the dietary of the able-bodied inmates includes meat. Of the eighteen workhouses in which three meals a day are given, in thirteen meat is used in the soup, and in five no meat is given. Of the seventeen workhouses in which two meals a day are given, in ten meat is used in the soup.

According to the tabular statement above referred to, it appears that in sixteen out of thirty-five workhouses, meat is given in the soup on at least three days in each week, in six it is given on two days, in one workhouse it is given on one day only, and in twelve meat is not given to the able-bodied inmates. In every workhouse in which meat is given in soup to classes 1 and 2, it is also given to class 4; and in three workhouses in which meat is not given to classes 1 and 2, it is given in soup to class 4 on two or three days per week. Potatoes form a part of the workhouse dietary in eighteen out of thirty-five unions during certain months of the year, and are usually given on three or four days in each week at the dinner meal instead of bread.

The conclusions to be drawn from the foregoing statement appear to be,—that in the majority of the unions the Poor Law Guardians, who are the representatives of the ratepayers of the country, are of opinion that two meals per day are not sufficient to sustain a working man or woman;—that animal food, as meat in soup, ought to form part of the diet of the able-bodied inmates of workhouses on certain days of the week; and that the use of potatoes, or other fresh vegetables is essential to the maintenance of the health of the poor committed to their charge. We would observe, however, that when instituting a comparison between the dietaries in use in the workhouses and those in the gaols, it must not be forgotten that the pauper inmates of workhouses are supposed to have been, previously to their admission, in a state of destitution; while a large number of prisoners in gaols have been, up to the time of their incarceration, well fed,—many

PART II.—*continued.*

Dietary in Workhouses.

of them dissipated persons not in the habit of denying themselves any indulgence—and consequently less able to endure, without injury to health, any very considerable or long-continued diminution in the daily amount of nutriment allotted to them.

PART III.

Dietary in County and Borough Gaols in 1849.

PART III.—DIETARY IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS OF IRELAND.

The dietary in use throughout the County and Borough Gaols in Ireland was in the year 1849 as follows :—

Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of new milk or buttermilk.

Dinner, 1 lb. of good bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

The bread to be composed either—1st, of seconds flour; 2nd, whole wheatenmeal; 3rd, one-half seconds flour, and one-half Indian meal.

The stirabout may consist of—1st, 8 oz. of oatmeal 4 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz of Indian meal; 3rd, 6 oz. of either oat or Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice.

In no case is a dietary to consist of two meals of stirabout. At the discretion of the Boards of Superintendence 4½ lbs. of potatoes may be substituted for either of the above-mentioned quantities of bread or stirabout.

Changes made in Prison diet in 1849.

In that year, as it was represented to the Government and to the Inspectors-General of Prisons that the above dietary contained a larger amount of nutriment than the lower orders were accustomed to receive, either within or without the workhouses, and that consequently offences were committed for the mere purpose of obtaining food in the gaols; the Inspectors-General, with the view of checking crime, were convinced of the necessity of diminishing the amount of food afforded to prisoners. They, therefore, with the assistance of the Commissioners of Health, framed the following scale of prison dietary :—

Class 1.—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. of bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper, ——

Class 2.—Females.—Breakfast 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. of bread and ¾ pint of new milk. Supper, ——

Class 3.—Males and Females under 10 years.—Breakfast, 5 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 10 oz. of bread and ½ pint of new milk. Supper, 4 oz. of bread, 1 naggin and ½ new milk.

The prisoners included in Class 1 committed for not less than two months *may in cold weather and if employed in exhausting labour* (should it be certified as proper by the medical officer) receive for *breakfast* 9½ *oz. of meal*, and for dinner 1 lb. of bread or an equivalent portion of potatoes.

The meal may be Indian meal, or oatmeal, or rye meal; rice may be used instead, but only in conjunction with meal, and then in the proportion of 2 oz. of rice to 6 oz. of meal. Instead of new milk butter-

milk may be used in the proportion of half a pint of new milk to one pint of buttermilk.

PART III.—*continued.*

The bread shall consist of either of the following substances:—

Changes made in Prison diet in 1849.

1. Seconds flour. 2. Half seconds flour and half Indian meal. 3. Whole wheatmeal. 4. Rye meal. 5 Rye and barley meal.

Provided that if rye or rye and barley meal be used the equivalents shall be 16 oz. of rye or rye and barley meal for 14 oz. of wheaten or Indian meal, and also in proportion for the other quantities. Potatoes may be substituted for the stirabout or bread in each meal in the following proportions:—

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Breakfast	3 lb.	2½ lb.	2 lb.
Dinner	4 lb.	3½ lb.	3 lb.
Supper	——	——	1 lb.

It is strongly recommended that as to preserve the health variety of food is as necessary as a full supply, the substitution of potatoes for bread at dinner may be made whenever practicable twice or thrice in each week.

The foregoing dietary was approved of by the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Medical Officer of Kilmainham Gaol and Smithfield Government Prison (to whom the question was referred) considered it "to be sufficient."

Dietary in Gaols in 1850.

This dietary was universally adopted and remained unchanged until the following year, 1850, when it having come to the knowledge of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, that acts of vagrancy, and insubordination in workhouses, were committed solely for the purpose of obtaining gaol dietary,—the quantity of milk being the great inducement;—a reduction in the amount of milk issued to prisoners, whose terms of imprisonment did not exceed one calendar month, was determined on, that is, so far as Classes Nos. 1 and 2 were concerned, the reduction not affecting Class No. 3.

The following dietary for prisoners confined for a term *not exceeding one month* was approved of by the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench and sanctioned by the Board of Health:—

Class 1.—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. of bread, 1 pint of oatmeal gruel or vegetable soup.

Class 2.—Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. of bread, ¾ pint of oatmeal gruel or vegetable soup.

Class 3.—*No change in this class.*

Dietary in Gaols in 1851.

In 1851 the Inspectors-General, with the approval of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, of the Board

PART III.—*continued.*

Dietary in Gaols in 1851.

of Health, and the concurrence of five-sixths of the Boards of Superintendence of County and Borough Gaols, made the following alteration in the prison dietary :—

Class 1.—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. bread, 1 pint of gruel two days in the week with intervals. Supper, none.

Class 2.—Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. of bread, ¾ pint of gruel two days in the week with intervals. Supper, none.

Class 3.—Males and Females under 10 years of age.—No alteration in this class.

Dietary in Gaols in 1854.

In 1854 the Inspectors-General of Prisons found during their inspections, and also by written communications from local authorities, that in consequence of difference existing between the dietaries of the prisons and workhouses, the youthful of both sexes (almost exclusively the males) were induced either to commit offences within the walls of the latter institutions, or immediately upon leaving them, in order to obtain the higher scale of food obtainable in the prison.

In the prison there were only two classes as to age, but in the workhouse there was a subordinate class for those between the ages of 9 and 15 years. The prison allowance for males over 10 years of age exceeded that of the workhouse by 2 oz. of meal and 3 oz. of bread daily.

The Inspectors-General, under these circumstances, recommended in CLASS 3 the substitution of the words, "Males and females under 15 years of age;" instead of males and females under 10 years of age.

The recommendation of the Inspectors-General was approved of by the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench as well as by the Physician and Surgeon to the City of Dublin Prisons, whose opinion was taken on the subject.

Since 1854 no modification has been made by the Legislature or other authorities in the dietary in use in the County and Borough Gaols in Ireland.

At present Prisoners are divided into three classes:—1st—Males. 2nd—Females. 3rd—Males and Females under 15 years of age.

The scale of diet for each class is laid down as follows:—

Class 1.—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. of bread and 1 pint of new milk.

Class 2.—Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. of bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Class 3.—Males and females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast, 5 oz. of oatmeal and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, not less than 8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper, 4 oz. of brown bread.

PART III.—*continued.*

Dietary in Gaols in 1854.

The dietary for prisoners whose terms of imprisonment shall not exceed one calendar month is for—

Class 1.—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel or vegetable soup.

Class 2.—Females.—Breakfast, 7 ozs. of meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of milk. Dinner, 12 ozs. of bread, and ¾ of a pint of gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 3.—Males and females under 15 years of age—Breakfast, 5 ozs. of meal in stirabout and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, not less than 8 ozs. of brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper, 4 ozs. brown bread.

The prisoners in class 1, if committed for not less than two months, may in cold weather and if employed at exhausting labour (should it be certified as proper by the medical officer), receive for breakfast 9½ ozs. instead of 8 ozs. of meal, and for dinner 1 lb. of bread instead of 14 ozs., or an equivalent portion of potatoes.

The meal may be Indian meal, or oaten meal, or rye meal. Rice may be used instead, but only in conjunction with meal, and then in the proportion of 2 ozs. of rice to 6 ozs. of meal. Instead of new milk buttermilk may be used, in the proportion of 1 pint of the latter to ½ a pint of the former.

The bread shall consist of either of the following substances:—1. seconds flour; 2. half seconds flour and half Indian meal; 3. whole wheat meal; 4. rye meal; 5. rye and barley meal.

Provided that if rye or rye and barley bread be used, the equivalents shall be 16 ozs. of rye or rye and barley bread for 14 ozs. of wheaten or Indian meal, and also in proportion for the other quantities.

Potatoes may be substituted for the stirabout or bread, in each meal in the following proportions:—

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Breakfast,	3 lbs.	2¼ lbs.	2 lbs.
Dinner,	4 lbs.	3½ lbs.	3 lbs.
Supper,	—	—	1 lb.

PART IV.—INQUIRY AS TO THE SUFFICIENCY OF THE DIETARY IN USE IN GAOLS IN IRELAND.

PART IV.

Question as to sufficiency of present diet in Gaols.

Such being the dietary established by law, previously sanctioned and approved by medical authorities, the question arises:—whether this dietary is sufficient to maintain prisoners undergoing sentences of hard labour in such a state of health during their confinement, as will enable them when leaving gaol to earn their bread, instead of again becoming criminals, or seeking relief at the workhouse, and in either case burdening the ratepayers.

With a view of ascertaining the opinions of those who have had practical experience of the gaol dietaries, one of the queries submitted to the Surgeons and Governors of all the County and Borough Gaols in Ireland was:—whether they considered the dietary at present in use sufficient or insufficient?

PART IV.—*continued.*

Replies from Gaol authorities

Now, of the thirty-nine Governors of gaols, thirty-two state in their replies that the present scale of dietary is insufficient; some of these gentlemen modify their statements, but their opinions, without exception, are in favour of an increased amount of food to prisoners under their charge.

It must be borne in mind that generally the views of Governors of gaols, as to the insufficiency of food, do not apply to prisoners who have to undergo short sentences, *i.e.*, whose period of imprisonment does not extend beyond one calendar month.

With the exception of two, all of the Surgeons who have the medical superintendence of the thirty-nine County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, testify to the insufficiency of the existing scale of prison dietary.

The replies of the Governors and Surgeons of gaols do not always agree; thus the Governor of the Clare County Gaol, at Ennis, states that the diet is "sufficient," and offers no recommendation; while the Surgeon distinctly states that the diet is insufficient. Again, the Governor of Cavan County Gaol states that the food is insufficient, and recommends animal food once or twice a week, as he has known prisoners to faint from the long fast; while the Surgeon of the same gaol states that the dietary is sufficient; but at the same time recommends a light supper. The Governor of the County of Fermanagh Gaol considers the diet sufficient and recommends no change; the Surgeon, though he looks upon the amount of food sufficient, still recommends a light supper.

The Governor of Monaghan Gaol considers the prisoners sufficiently fed; so does the Surgeon. Yet the latter recommends an alteration of the hours for meals, or the giving to prisoners a supper. The Governor and Surgeon of Mayo County Gaol, Castlebar, consider that the food allowed to prisoners is ample. The Governor, however, suggests the propriety of substituting bread for potatoes at dinner.

As regards the quantity of food at present supplied to prisoners in the County and Borough Gaols of Ireland, 82 per cent. of the Governors and 94 per cent. of the Surgeons state positively that the present scale of prison dietary is insufficient.

The next point to be considered, and one which hinges closely on the preceding, is the fact of prisoners being allowed but two meals in the day. This involves a fast of

eighteen hours—a fast that cannot in any way be justified. It is a subject that will be entered into more fully when our personal inspection of gaols is dealt with. As regards a supper, thirty-six of the Governors of gaols and thirty Surgeons recommend that meal as necessary. The written evidence of the Governors and Surgeons of gaols, therefore, clearly demonstrates the propriety of introducing a third meal as an important element of a prison dietary.

PART IV.—*continued.*

Replies from Gaol authorities.

In answer to query No. 7, "are complaints from prisoners in reference to the quantity or quality of their food frequent;"—the surgeons of twenty-eight gaols state that such complaints are frequent, and that they chiefly refer to the quantity, rarely as to the quality of the food. The Surgeon of the Clonmel Gaol, in which (notwithstanding that it is contrary to the General Prison Regulations) a supper is given, remarks that "complaints were very frequent before the introduction of supper, but almost unknown now."

It would appear that prisoners complain more frequently to the Surgeons than to the Governors of prisons in reference to the insufficiency of their food. As already stated, the returns from the Surgeons show that complaints were frequent in twenty-eight instances; these from Governors only amount to twenty-one. The Surgeon of the Kerry County Gaol answers the query thus—"Certainly as to quantity, often and often as to quality, the stirabout and water gruel disagreeing with them." The Governor's answer to the query is merely "No, as they (*i.e.* the prisoners) know the futility of such."

As soon as the answers to the queries which had been forwarded to the Prison Authorities were received by the Committee, it was deemed advisable that the members, or as many of them as circumstances permitted, should personally inspect so many gaols as time would admit of prior to the framing of their Report.

Visits of the Committee to Gaols.

The points of inquiry to be elucidated by visiting the gaols, and which demanded their special attention, were arranged under the following heads:—

Objects of inquiry.

1. The inspection of the food supplied to prisoners.
2. The number of instances where it was found necessary to order extra diet.
3. The state of health of prisoners, as ascertained by individual examination, and their complaints in reference to the quantity or quality of food.

PART IV.—*continued.*

Objects of inquiry.

4. The kind and daily amount of hard labour, and the number of hours allowed for sleep.

5. The sanitary condition of the gaols; the number of sick under medical treatment; and the rate of mortality.

6. The opinions of the Officers of Gaols as to an improved scale of dietary for prisoners, and to what extent it should be carried in the event of the amount and nature of the labour in Irish gaols being assimilated to the system adopted in the English gaols, as prescribed by the 28 & 29 Victoria, cap. 126, sec. 19, which is as follows:—

Hard Labour in Gaols in England and Wales.

"Hard labour for the purposes of this Act shall be of two classes, consisting—1st, of work at the tread-wheel, shot-drill, capstan, stone-breaking, or such other like description of hard bodily labour as may be appointed by the Justices in sessions assembled, with the approval of the Secretary of State, which work is hereinafter referred to as hard labour of the first class; 2ndly, of such other description of bodily labour as may be appointed by the Justices in sessions assembled, with the approval of the Secretary of State, which work is hereinafter referred to as hard labour of the second class; and in every prison where prisoners sentenced to hard labour are confined, adequate means shall be provided for enforcing hard labour in accordance with the regulations of this Act. . . . Provided, that employment in the necessary services of the prison may, in the case of a limited number of prisoners, to be selected by the Visiting Justices, as a reward for industry and good behaviour, be deemed hard labour of the second class."

The 34th rule in Schedule 1 of the Act, directs that—

"Every male prisoner of sixteen years of age and upwards, sentenced to hard labour, shall, during the whole of his sentence, where it does not exceed three months, and during the first three months of his sentence where it exceeds three months, be kept at hard labour of the first class for such number of hours, not more than ten or less than six (exclusive of meals), as may be prescribed by the Visiting Justices, and during the remainder of his sentence shall be kept in like manner at hard labour of the first class, except where during such remainder of his sentence the Visiting Justices substitute hard labour of the second class for hard labour of the first class: Provided that if the surgeon certifies any such prisoner to be unfit to be kept at hard labour of the first class during the whole or any part of the prescribed hours, such prisoners shall, during such whole or part of the prescribed hours, be kept at hard labour of the second class, unless the surgeon certifies that such prisoner is unfit to be kept at either class of hard labour during the whole or any part of such hours. . . ."

And, according to rule 35—

"Every male prisoner under the age of sixteen years sentenced to hard labour, and every female prisoner sentenced to hard labour, shall be kept at hard labour of the second class during such number of hours, not more than ten or less than six (exclusive of meals) in each day, as may be prescribed by the Visiting Justices, unless the surgeon certifies that he or she is unfit for hard labour."

Gaols visited.

The gaols visited were the following:—Naas, Belfast, Downpatrick, Dundalk, Enniskillen, Derry, Lifford, Mo-

naghan, Cork City, Cork County, Limerick County, Limerick City, Waterford, Kilkenny, Kilmainham, Richmond Bridewell, Grangegorman Penitentiary, Galway County, Galway Town, Tullamore, Castlebar, Roscommon, Mullingar, Omagh, and Wexford. PART IV.—*continued.*

1. As regards the quality of food it was (with some rare exceptions) found to be very good—the bread and porridge especially so, as was the milk in the majority of cases; for gruel the amount of oaten meal used to the pint of water varied, thus, in the Roscommon Gaol, the gruel was made with 2 oz. of meal to one pint of water, while in the Wexford Gaol the pint of gruel contained but ½ oz. of meal. Quality of Food.

The exceptional quality of the food mostly referred to the milk (a very important element of the dietary), that supplied to the Castlebar Gaol was very bad: it was examined on the 26th and 27th of last December, and was found to be, on both occasions, wretched. The contract price, it may be added, was 5*d.* per gallon.

In Belfast Gaol, and in Downpatrick, the milk was indifferent, though the contract price in the former was 10½*d.*, and in the latter 10*d.* per gallon.

In the several Gaols visited the number of prisoners on extra diet was not remarkable, with the exception of the Richmond Bridewell, in which out of 230 prisoners 215 were receiving extra diet—of these, 24 received 8 oz. of beef in soup on three days in the week; and 4 of the latter received, in addition, 1 lb. 7 oz. of bread daily for supper. Extra Diet.

3. The majority of the prisoners looked healthy—none of them appeared exhausted by the amount of labour undergone. The complaints as to the quantity of the food, and the weakness resulting from the long fast from dinner to breakfast, were very frequent. As to the quality, the complaints were few. In Castlebar Gaol most of the prisoners complained of the quality, and not without cause. In some instances, complaints were made respecting the nature of the food, which nevertheless was found on inspection to be of excellent quality. Health of Prisoners.

4. With reference to hard labour it is by no means rigidly enforced in any of the Prisons which we have visited. The want of uniformity in the system was very apparent. In only two or three instances did we observe anything approaching to real hard labour, while in many others it was merely nominal. Hard labour not rigidly enforced in Irish Gaols.

In the gaols of Belfast and Cork (County), though the labour is not very severe, still the prisoners are obliged Remunerative labour.

PART IV.—*continued.*

Remunerative Labour.

to work, and work well. In the former gaol the work of the prisoners produces no less than £1,300 per annum; the laundry, which is admirably conducted, contributing £600 per annum. All the prison authorities in Belfast are in favour of remunerative labour; they are strongly opposed to the introduction of the tread-wheel, crank labour, or shot-drill; not so as to stone-breaking, since they received for the stones broken by the prisoners last year £270.

The number of hours allowed for sleep is about nine.

Cleanliness of Gaols and Sanitary Condition.

5. The cleanliness of the gaols was remarkable, and the sanitary condition good; the majority of the hospitals were unoccupied, and the mortality during the last five years was trifling.

Recommendations of Officers of Gaols as to introduction of Meat in Soup.

6. Nearly all the officers of the gaols visited, are of opinion that in the event of hard labour (similar to that enforced in English gaols) being introduced into the county and borough gaols of Ireland, an addition of meat in soup to the present dietary would be necessary.

The result of our inspection shows—

General results of Inspection.

That with one or two exceptions the quality of the food supplied to the prisoners was very good.

That the diet, though scant, has not materially injured the health of the prisoners:—more than this, some prisoners, who had nearly completed long sentences, stated that their health had improved during their imprisonment.

That the condition of prisoners as regards clothing, bedding, and lodging is far superior to that of the small farmer or labourer.

PART V.

PART V.—RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE.

Mixed diet.

It will be enough in reference to prison dietaries if we adopt the opinion in which the best writers agree, that unless under exceptional circumstances a mixed diet is the one natural to man. And although the chemical elements necessary for the support of life, by repairing or preventing the waste of the body, may be found in a vegetable diet, yet, even in the use of vegetable food, the system seems to require a certain admixture; for though the same elements are employed, they exist originally in different combinations, so that there is a variation in quantity in these original elements, and, consequently, a variation in the quality of the food.

PART V. – *continued.*

Mixed diet.

Ascending a step higher we come to the admixture of animal and vegetable food, and the animal, differing as it does from most vegetable food, in having a greater proportion of flesh-making elements, presents also its remaining constituents in varying proportions and consequent combinations. It is clear that if variations of the elements of food as to quality be best fitted to support the vigour of the body, the admixture of the animal with vegetable food, in proportions varying according to circumstances is to be desired.

That a diet to a great degree of a vegetable nature is sufficient for the mechanical work of the agricultural labourer, seems to be admitted ; yet it cannot be said that the experiment of complete restriction to vegetable food for this class has been fairly tried, at least in this country. Milk, in the form of fresh milk or buttermilk, has long been used by the free labourer, and it has been already shown that a certain amount of some kind of animal food is employed, the frequency of its use, of course, varying with the rate of wages, and the general prosperity of the district.

Inutility of considering the ultimate analysis of Food.

It appears to us that in proposing dietaries for the different classes of prisoners in the Irish Gaols, it is unnecessary to overload our Report with details as to the elementary analysis of the food recommended. For the questions as to what amount and what quality of food may be necessary to support health, by addition of material or by prevention of the waste of the body under a given amount of labour, seem to depend on considerations to a great degree apart from those relating to its elementary analysis.

In this inquiry we gain little in a practical point of view by determining the actual amount of nitrogen, carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen which are supposed necessary for the support of life under varied circumstances; were we to do so we should have to deal with differences of opinion among scientific men. If these elements were administered in their simple state, and in a supposed due proportion, they would in no case support life. But when taken in most of the forms of combination in which they exist in animal and vegetable matter they become nutritive. Hence the question is rather more as to the quantity and quality of food than its ultimate elements. It is more a question what kind and amount of food is proper, than what relative amounts of nitrogen and carbon, of oxygen and hydrogen should be given. The human digestive

PART V.—*continued.*

Inutility of considering the ultimate analysis of Food.

Quantitative analysis.

and respiratory systems are laboratories no doubt, but they are living laboratories, and so, purely chemical considerations are, at least at present, insufficient to explain their results.

And even if we were to give the absolute quantities of these elements in each article of food, together with their cost as related to these quantities, we should not necessarily arrive at any correct notion of the nutritive value or the relative cost of the food, inasmuch as all these elements may exist in combinations whose dietetic properties, whether as regards the addition of material or the prevention of waste, are held to be of the lowest value; while the expense of various articles of food of the same, or of very similar ultimate composition, may be very different. For similar reasons we do not think it necessary to deal with even the proximate analysis, as such could merely give, in relation to the nutritive character of a dietary results which would be only approximative, and would furnish no means of estimating the cost. Besides the amounts of albuminous, starchy, or oily matters, there are other substances necessary for the support of life, and these are presented in varying quantities, especially in vegetables, so that in the end experience will have to be resorted to; and as in the case of the ultimate analysis in relation to food, so in that of the proximate, there are wide differences of opinion among scientific men.

Proximate analysis.

Diet best adapted for Prisoners.

In determining the question as to what would be the food best adapted for this or that class of men, other and more important considerations come in. A mixed diet is natural to civilized man. It has made us what we are from generation to generation. Yet, taking men in families or masses, we recognise that there is in man a power of accommodation in his system as to the food which is to supply him for the wants of the four kinds of work indicated by Professor Haughton, the vital, calorific, mental and mechanical work. That power seems to depend, among other things, on the attaining a balance between the influence of a direct addition to the system, and that which acts in retarding the waste of the body; for some foods appear to act in the first, and some in the second way. And though it must be admitted that for the higher amounts of mechanical work, that is of work requiring a great expenditure of muscular strength, a larger proportion of more nourishing food is required; yet the

PART V.—*continued.*

influences of habit, of exercise, and of hereditary disposition must never be lost sight of.

Diet best adapted for Prisoners.

But the practical question arises, what is to be the fitting diet of the prisoner condemned for varying periods of time to hard labour? The answer would seem to be that if the hard labour exceed that of the free labourer, under ordinary circumstances, it ought to be better than that of the free labourer; yet it is a question whether the free labourer does not often undergo an amount of labour greater than that of the condemned prisoner. As a general rule, however, at least in countries other than Ireland, the greater the exertion the more nutritious is the diet. Now, although it appears as the main result of the researches of European physiologists that the greatest health, power, and activity of body is produced by a mixed diet, *i.e.* a diet partly animal and partly vegetable; it must not be forgotten that although more than one reduction in the prison's diet has taken place since 1849; and though the reduced scale, with occasional exceptions has been ever since employed, the health of the prisoners cannot be said to have been injured.

Healthy appearance of Prisoners.

In our various inspections of the County and Borough Gaols nothing was more striking than the healthy appearance of the inmates, even of those who had undergone long sentences. The hospital returns showed the rarity of illness, and the mortality was extremely small, and commonly confined to cases of lunacy or accident; yet the diet, with the exception of milk, was exclusively farinaceous, consisting almost uniformly of bread, oatmeal and Indian meal porridge, and, as a rule, at the rate of only two meals in the day which implies the fast of eighteen out of twenty-four hours.

In this matter, however, two points are worthy of notice.

1st—That the quality of the different articles of food was in the great majority of cases good.

2nd—That hard labour is not carried out in the Irish gaols with much severity; while such prisoners as are employed in attendance on dangerous lunatics, and in works such as the erection of buildings—or show any falling off in condition—are commonly allowed extra diet.

That the good quality of the food employed has had its influence on the health of the prisoners may safely be admitted, and this exemplifies the truth of the dictum that the best rule for diet is that it should be sparing but good.

PART V.—*continued.*

Healthy appearance of Prisoners.

Yet that other circumstances concur in promoting the health of prisoners in the Irish gaols, is obvious. They are exempted from the effects of bad ventilation, cold, and damp; they have good beds, personal cleanliness is attended to, and the evils of intoxication rendered impossible.

The allowance of extra diet in the Richmond Bridewell was found to be much larger than that in any other prison that we inspected. Yet the physical health of the inmates of this prison did not appear to be in any respect superior to that of prisoners in other gaols. Allowance must be made however for the circumstance that the inmates of this prison were, in a large proportion, taken from the ill-ventilated streets and lanes of Dublin, and belonged mostly to the dissolute classes of society.

Returns of Sickness and Mortality in Irish Gaols, 1849 to 1867.

Through the courtesy of the Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland we have been furnished with returns from each of the County and Borough Gaols, showing for each of the years 1849 to 1867 inclusive, the total number of prisoners in custody, the number in gaol hospitals, and the number of deaths.

From these returns it appears that during the nineteen years over which they extend, there were in custody in the County and Borough Gaols of Ireland (exclusive of debtors and dangerous lunatics), an annual average of 55,900 prisoners, or 1 in every 104 of the population;* the annual average number confined in the gaols in the province of Leinster, was 24,839, or 1 in 59; in those of Munster, 17,391, or 1 in 87; in those of Connaught, 4,944, or 1 in 185; and in the gaols of the province of Ulster there were confined during the nineteen years an annual average of 8,726 prisoners, or 1 in 219 of the population.* It may be well to remark that the above numbers are not to be taken as representing the number of committals in each year, but as giving the total number of prisoners in custody during each year, many of them having been re-committed several times during a year, and consequently enumerated on each occasion. The Inspectors-General, in their 44th Report, referring to the subject of re-commitments, observe that they are "owing to the greater proclivity of females, for the most part prostitutes, to recur to gaol," and that they ascertained that "one-third of the females and one-eleventh of the males in custody during 1865 underwent more than *one* imprisonment within the year."

* According to the Census of 1861.

PART V.—*continued.*

Returns of Sickness and Mortality in Irish Gaols.

The average annual number of prisoners and the localities in which they were imprisoned have not, however, so much concern with the subject under our consideration as the comparative number of receptions into the gaol hospitals and the ratio of mortality during the several years embraced in the returns during which different scales of dietary were adopted in the prisons; therefore the following Table, which is compiled from these returns, has been divided into periods in accordance with the time during which the several scales of dietary, before referred to in this report, were in use.

TABLE, showing by Periods, for the years 1849–67, the Estimated Population in Ireland, the total number of Prisoners* in Custody during each year, in the County and Borough Gaols of Ireland, the number in Gaol Hospitals, and number of Deaths; also the ratio of Prisoners to Population, and ratio of those in Hospital, and of Deaths, to total number of Prisoners.

Years.	Estimated Population, middle of each year.	Total number of Prisoners in Custody during the year.*	Number in Gaol Hospital.*	Number of Deaths.	Ratio of Prisoners to Population.	Ratio of number in Hospital to total number of Prisoners.	Ratio of Deaths to total number of Prisoners.
1849, .	7,256,314	113,568	11,380	1,167	1 in 64	1 in 10	1 in 97
1850, .	6,877,549	119,540	8,537	510	1 in 58	1 in 14	1 in 234
1851, .	6,514,473	115,918	8,511	429	1 in 56	1 in 14	1 in 270
1852, .	6,336,869	96,662	7,416	187	1 in 66	1 in 13	1 in 517
1853, .	6,198,984	78,346	6,331	131	„ 79	„ 12	„ 598
1854, .	6,083,183	64,256	5,091	69	„ 95	„ 13	„ 931
Average, 1852–54,	6,206,352	79,755	6,279	129	1 in 78	1 in 13	1 in 618
1855, .	6,014,665	52,360	4,556	75	1 in 115	1 in 11	1 in 698
1856, .	5,972,851	45,948	3,585	42	„ 130	„ 13	„ 1,094
1857, .	5,919,454	42,002	3,409	35	„ 141	„ 12	„ 1,200
1858, .	5,890,814	36,109	2,686	21	„ 163	„ 13	„ 1,719
1859, .	5,861,711	33,675	2,410	32	„ 174	„ 14	„ 1,052
1860, .	5,820,960	32,302	2,210	19	„ 180	„ 15	„ 1,700
1861, .	5,788,415	31,499	2,114	22	„ 184	„ 15	„ 1,432
1862, .	5,784,527	33,785	2,474	23	„ 171	„ 14	„ 1,469
1863, .	5,739,569	35,630	2,588	36	„ 161	„ 14	„ 990
1864, .	5,675,307	34,321	2,323	18	„ 165	„ 15	„ 1,907
1865, .	5,641,086	34,156	2,007	25	„ 165	„ 17	„ 1,366
1866, .	5,582,625	30,630	1,769	19	„ 182	„ 17	„ 1,612
1867, .	5,557,196	31,494	1,659	21	„ 177	„ 19	„ 1,495
Average, 1855–67,	5,788,398	36,448	2,599	30	1 in 159	1 in 14	1 in 1,221

* Debtors and Dangerous Lunatics are not included in this Table.

PART V.—*continued.*

Returns of Sickness and Mortality in Irish Gaols.

An examination of the foregoing table shows that in the year 1849, notwithstanding a comparatively liberal scale of dietary being in use, the ratio of those in gaol hospitals to total number of prisoners in custody, was as high as 1 in 10, and the number of deaths 1 in 97. It must, however, be borne in mind that this was an exceptional year, when compared with the other years in the table; it immediately followed three years of extreme suffering throughout this country; poverty was doubtless the incentive to the crimes for which many were committed, who, it may naturally be assumed, were received into the various prisons with impoverished constitutions, and probably having contracted diseases incidental to that state, such as dysentery, diarrhœa, fever, &c.; the gaols were overcrowded, and in addition to other calamities, an epidemic of cholera fell upon Ireland in that year, which swelled the bills of mortality in the Gaols.

In the following year (1850), although the scale of dietary was reduced, the ratio of receptions into gaol hospitals to total prisoners was only 1 in 14, and the deaths 1 in 234.

It may, however, be well to remark that very many of the prisoners were sentenced to terms of imprisonment too short for a dietary (although it might be too low) to cause any serious results while the prisoner was under confinement, whatever ill effects might afterwards have resulted.

In 1851 the scale of dietary for adults committed for a term *not exceeding one month*, was further reduced, gruel being substituted for newmilk twice a week; nevertheless, the ratio of receptions into gaol hospitals remained the same (1 in 14), and the ratio of deaths decreased to 1 in 270 of the total committals.

For the following three years (1852–4), the scale of dietary approved of for adults sentenced to a term *not exceeding one month*, remained the same; but a reduction in the dietary for adults sentenced to longer periods took place. The average number of receptions into hospitals for this period (1852–4) was 1 in 13 (in 1853 it was 1 in 12), and the average ratio of deaths for the three years was only 1 in 618; a marked improvement in the relative mortality having occurred during each of the years; thus—in 1852 the ratio was 1 in 517, in 1853 it was 1 in 598, and in 1854 it was only 1 in 931. This improvement may be fairly attributed to the absence of epidemics, and the fact of the gaols not being overcrowded; also to the probability of the prisoners being in a better state of health

on admission, the effects of the "famine period" having nearly passed away. PART V.—*continued.*

A further alteration in the prison dietary scale was made in the year 1854, and the scale then adopted has remained in use for the past thirteen years, and upon this scale it is now our duty to report. The period, 1854 to 1867, during which the dietary scale just referred to has been in use, has been on the whole remarkably healthy—the only epidemic of importance being a slight invasion of cholera in 1854, and the recent outbreak of that disease in the latter end of 1866; happily both these visitations passed off without sensibly effecting the death ratio in the Gaols. Returns Sickness and Mortality in Irish Gaols.

The average annual number of prisoners in the several County and Borough Gaols of Ireland in the years during which the present scale of dietary has been in use was 36,448, affording a ratio of 1 in 159 of the estimated population; the average number of receptions into the gaol hospitals was 2,599, or 1 in every 14 of the total prisoners; and the average annual number of deaths was but 30, or 1 in every 1,221 of the prisoners in custody.

Now, were our inquiry confined to the question as to whether the scale of dietary at present adopted in the gaols of Ireland was sufficient to sustain the life of prisoners, doubtless from the foregoing ratio of mortality we should come to the conclusion that it is; but whether it is sufficient to preserve the health of the prisoners unimpaired, does not appear so manifest; for we find, as above stated, that an annual average of 1 in 14 were received into gaol hospitals, notwithstanding that amongst the number of prisoners on which this ratio was calculated, very many are included who were sentenced to very short periods of incarceration; besides this, the prisoners in each gaol are under the inspection of a Medical Officer, who is vested with the authority to order *extra diet* to any prisoner whose state of health he considers to require it, and from the replies of these officers to our query No. 4—"are you often obliged to order extra diet to prisoners not in hospital?"—we must conclude that the Medical Officers have availed themselves frequently of this privilege; however, we will allude to the subject of extra diet more in detail in a subsequent portion of this report.

We have carefully considered the question of reduction in diet as a means of penal correction. It may be looked at from two points of view:— Punishment Diet.

PART V.—*continued.*

Reduction of Diet as a means of penal correction.

I. As part of the general discipline to which all prisoners are subjected according to their class.

II. As a punishment for infraction of the prison rules.

Dietetic punishment is recommended in the report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords (see clause VIII.), but in terms which simply affirm the principle.

To carry out a punishment by extreme reduction of diet for any length of time, we think objectionable; and we further consider that even for short periods the system should be adopted with great caution.

The Governor of a gaol has the power of confining a refractory prisoner to the dark cell for a period not exceeding seventy-two hours, during which time the diet is generally confined to one pound of bread per diem, with water for drink. On the fourth day the prisoner is enlarged and restored to the dietary of his class. But in the event of his non-submission, the Governor may on the fifth day recommit him for another period of three days; and a third punishment may be inflicted after an interval of a day—that is to say, that for twelve days, with intervals of every fourth day, the prisoner may be kept in the dark cell upon bread and water. Should he still prove refractory, he may be committed under the warrant of a Magistrate who is a member of the Board of Superintendence, for a period not exceeding a calendar month; so that it is possible that a prisoner may be confined for thirty-seven days on bread and water. One case has been reported to us where the prisoner, under these circumstances, got twenty-one days of this discipline, after having undergone the three sentences by the Governor for seventy-two hours each. This prisoner continued refractory after all. In a sanitary point of view we hold such discipline to be objectionable, other modes of enforcing prison discipline in extreme cases seem to be requisite; for although men may be found who can without apparent injury bear the great deprivation of food implied in these sentences, yet such cases may be held to be exceptional; and again, though no disease may be developed at the time, the effects of the punishment on the system may be shown at some future period.

Nor would the daily visits of the Surgeon to the prisoner wholly remove the objection. For that officer would not recommend the cessation of the punishment until he found the prisoner ill, that is to say, until mischief was done. It is plain that the frequent repetition of such

PART V.—*continued.*

punishments, must undermine the health of both body and mind; inducing on the one hand the bodily evils which are produced by defective nutriment, and on the other weakening that power of self-control, which is the sole means of avoiding a repetition of the offence.

Reduction of Diet as a means of penal correction.

Nor do we think it consistent with the character and the objects of medical science, that the Surgeon should be compelled to watch for the time when the punishment can be no longer endured, and so virtually to become, in his own capacity, an assistant to the execution of a sentence.

We are glad to say, however, that in the county and borough gaols of Ireland such punishments are rarely inflicted, and that the sentence is remitted immediately on the submission of the prisoner.

Rarity of such punishment in Irish Gaols.

As the punishment of prisoners by restrictions of diet has been recommended by many, so it may here deserve to be noticed that some recommend an improved scale of dietary for the well conducted criminals as a "reward diet." This last system is said to have been adopted in some of the Continental gaols, and in consequence of several who take a great interest in convict life, having directed our attention to this matter, we deemed it worthy of consideration.

Question of Reward Diets.

In the abstract the doctrine appears most plausible, and to many unacquainted with the criminal classes worthy of adoption. With very few exceptions, the authorities of the gaols which we visited were strongly opposed to anything like the introduction of "reward diets." The Governor of the Enniskillen Gaol curtly stated that he thought "good conduct should be the *rule* and not the *exception* in a gaol." Many said that the introduction of such a system must prove wholly subversive of discipline, give rise to scheming, not only on the part of prisoners, but also on the part of prison officers; and lastly, all admitted that the *worst criminals proved the best conducted prisoners.* From this last, it must be inferred that the old offender would reap all the rewards in diet, and that the prisoner who was sentenced for a first offence, would be placed in a lower grade than the old offender who was consequently more familiar with prison regulations.

Though this argument may not hold good in all cases, still it appears sufficiently cogent to prevent our advocating "reward diets."

Progressive Dietaries.

What has been termed a "progressive dietary," in other words, the placing prisoners sentenced to hard labour,

PART V.—*continued.*

during the early periods of their incarceration, on the lowest scale of food, has been carefully considered.

We have no hesitation in affirming that such a procedure must be attended with the worst results.

It is at the first period of imprisonment that want of liberty is most keenly felt by the prisoner; there may be remorse for the crime committed which led to the imprisonment, or chagrin at the detection of that crime, a craving for the too frequent stimulants, in short, everything combining to depress the vital powers; then if in addition to these the allowance of food be barely sufficient to sustain life, how can the hard labour sentence be carried out? The prisoner cannot do the work, health fails, the Surgeon is called upon and the inevitable result is extra diet. In the views we hold on this point, we are borne out by the opinions entertained by the great majority of the Surgeons and Governors of the County and Borough Gaols in Ireland.

We have, moreover, the high authority of Dr. Christison and also that of Mr. Thomson, who in their report on the prison dietaries of Scotland, observe, "We hold that hard labour and the depression of mind of convicts do not admit of low dietary rates; and if there is a failure of health and strength in the early months of imprisonment, it is difficult and expensive to restore this class of prisoners to vigour for work."

Proposed alterations in the Dietary in Irish Prisons.

In proposing alterations of the Irish prison dietary, the subject may be looked at from three points of view, viz.:

Alterations in quantity of food.
Alterations in quality.
Variety in the articles of food.

By the last we mean a variation in food within certain periods of time, so as to avoid the evils of complete monotony of food.

An increase of the dietary has been recommended by most of the Governors and Surgeons of the Irish prisons. The increase which they propose is not great, and merely consists in the recommendation that a third meal in the day should be given, it being considered that the period of abstinence from food between the time of dinner to that of breakfast on the following day is too long. No recommendation for increase of quantity as to the breakfast and dinner in present use has been made to us.

A prison dietary, independently of other considerations

PART V.—*continued.*

Proposed alterations in the dietary in Irish Prisons.

should suffice to preserve health and vigour, but must not from its being in advance as to quantity and quality of the food in common use, act as an incentive to crime.

We shall first deal with the question of the quantity of food; and with respect to the weight of the food at breakfast and at dinner, as at present used, we do not propose any addition, except for prisoners committed for upwards of three months with hard labour; but we are of opinion that two meals in the day are insufficient, and that the addition of a third meal is advisable for all prisoners sentenced to periods exceeding one week.

The practice of using three meals in the day by the agricultural population throughout Ireland is general, except in times of great scarcity, while in many of the union workhouses the giving of three meals in the day is the rule.

Supper recommended.

Under the present system in Gaols there is a fast of nearly eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, and when the prisoners are put to hard labour before breakfast, they suffer accordingly. We are prepared, therefore, to recommend the addition of a supper to prisoners of every class (with the exception of those committed for "one week or less"); the supper to consist of bread with sweet milk, to be issued at the hour fixed for that meal.

Quantity of food.

As regards the dietaries of Irish prisons when compared with those of England it must be remembered that the agricultural classes in this country have long been accustomed to the potato, which constitutes a very bulky article of diet. Now, though complaints were seldom made to us by the prisoners as to the quality of their food, yet a greater quantity was often desired, especially by those who had been recently committed. It has been stated that in many cases the condition of the prisoner deteriorated in the earlier periods of confinement, but after a month or six weeks the appearance of good health returned: this circumstance is not to be forgotten. The reports of the medical officers show that little, if any, disease has been induced by the dietary. In two instances, however, of young men admitted in perfect health, a great falling off in condition ensued during the early periods of confinement. These men subsequently got into a state of flabby fatness succeeded by scrofulous enlargement of the glands of the neck.

Use of potatoes.

We are strongly in favour of the introduction of the potato into the prison dietaries. It is right however, to

PART V.—*continued.*

refer to the fact that for years past the potato crop in Ireland has been an uncertain one, and that even in the best seasons the "potato blight" has been met with in some localities; the cost too rises considerably in the summer months, yet by careful storing, or by a fair contract, there seems no reason why this article of food, to which the people have been so long accustomed, should not be provided and given with sufficient liberality. At Castlebar, potatoes are supplied by yearly contract at 4*d.* a stone. It is required that they should be washed before delivery at the prison; and before they are boiled, they are picked by some of the prisoners, and those found to be bad are rejected.

Bulk of Food.

And this opens another consideration, namely the question of the bulk of food. An Irish labourer will often consume half a stone of potatoes at a meal, but if he has *kitchen* with his meal, that is a bit of bacon, or eggs, or salt herring, or dripping, or milk, a quarter or a third of a stone will suffice. Now it is plain that to people accustomed to this bulk of diet, a meal in smaller quantity, even though it might be equally or more nutritious, will not be so satisfying. And this explains the circumstance that there is often at first a falling away in the condition of the inmates of prisons, coupled with an inaptitude to labour, but that after a time the system seems to recover.

Vegetable and Meat Soups.

We have to propose, in addition to the use of potatoes, other modifications in the prison dietary as established—viz., the introduction of vegetable soup, and, prospectively, of soup made with both meat and vegetables. We also propose to give to certain classes of prisoners tea at the supper meal. These changes will affect both the quality and the quantity of food, and facilitate the carrying out the principle of variety in the diet.

It is the practice at the Westmeath Gaol to give a vegetable soup, and we have found it of most excellent quality; it was composed of oatmeal, onions, carrots, and turnips, with the condiments of pepper and salt. It was hot, savoury, and not thin, and appeared to us a most relishing article of diet.

It is unnecessary for us to dilate on the advantages of a supply of well dressed vegetable food, and in this country it will have an additional value as a substitute for the potato, when that esculent is scarce or of inferior quality.

The meat used for the second form of soup should be fresh beef or mutton. We would prefer the former;

for there is a value with reference to the taste of food independent of its nutritive quality. We recommend that the meat after boiling should be given with the soup, rather than at a subsequent time when cold. PART V.—*continued.* Vegetable and Meat Soups.

As to what is termed "bone liquor" as a basis for soup, we cannot approve of it. For unless in the case of the hollow bones which contain marrow, the amount of nutritive matter which can be extracted from bones already boiled must be trifling.

With respect to the quality of food to be employed, it is unnecessary for us to state that it should be of the best. To provide bad food, by accepting the lowest tender, must be the worst economy. We have already given our testimony as to the excellent nature of the supplies of bread, meal, and milk, in most of the prisons which we have visited, and have stated our opinion that to this circumstance the good health of the prisoners is in a large measure to be attributed. In two gaols we found the milk poor, in one decidedly bad. Yet in those, as in other places, the duty of inspecting and reporting on the food is entrusted to the Chaplains. We are of opinion that this arrangement requires modification. Food to be of best quality.

In every prison a daily inspection of the food should be made by the Governor or Surgeon, or by both; and as regards the question of milk, every prison should be provided with a lactometer and cream tube. Yet it is obvious that if Boards of Superintendence contract for milk—which has been the only substitute for meat in our prison dietaries—at 40 per cent. under the Market price, no regulation would avail. Inspection of Food.

The specific gravity of good milk should be from 1028 to 1035, and the lower specific gravity does not necessarily imply an inferior milk, as it may be caused by a larger proportion of cream. Hence the necessity of the use of the cream tube as well as that of the lactometer. Milk.

We cannot too strongly insist on the importance of providing good milk. In the Irish as in the Scotch prison dietaries, milk has been the only substitute for meat, and it is much to be regretted that this all-important source of nourishment should be rendered defective by the practice of a false economy, or that the want of a proper vigilance on the part of those whose duty it is to examine the supply, should afford an opportunity for fraudulent adulteration of the article.

In our proposed dietary we recommend an increased Buttermilk.

PART V.—*continued.*

quantity of newmilk for all classes of prisoners, and that, with the sanction of the surgeon, buttermilk may be substituted at breakfast or dinner; in the proportion of one pint of the latter in lieu of half a pint of the former.

Bread.

We recommend that the bread for prisoners should be made with whole wheatenmeal or with equal parts of wholemeal and seconds flour. In the Westmeath Gaol it was the practice formerly to prepare the bread from the flour ground in the prison, by which a perfectly wholesome bread was obtained. But owing to the great diminution of late years in the number of prisoners who could be employed at the mill, this system has been discontinued.

Stirabout or Porridge.

We propose that prisoners of all classes should receive for breakfast certain quantities of meal made into stirabout or porridge; the meal may be either oatmeal or equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal. With regard to the former care should be taken that it has been sufficiently cleaned and dried. In the Westmeath prison there is a mill and kiln for the preparation of oatmeal, by which a supply of the very purest and best article is obtained. The proper drying of the meal insures the safety of its storage as well as its improvement as an article of diet, whether we consider it as to its quality, or the bulk of the mess of porridge for each prisoner; and we see no reason why the Authorities of other Prisons should not adopt the same system which has been the practice in the Westmeath Gaol, where oatmeal is seldom used until it has been made at least twelve months—that at present in use has been in store for a year and a half. The drying gives a greater amount of nutriment for an equal weight of the oatmeal. We have ascertained that 8 oz. of oatmeal, if in good condition, as just described, will weigh about 3 lbs. when made into stirabout.

Indian Meal.

We recommend that Indian meal, when used, should always be in combination with oatmeal. To make a digestible porridge of the admixture of the two meals requires, however, careful manipulation, inasmuch as the Indian meal takes a longer time to cook than oatmeal. The meal from the European maize is to be preferred to that of America.*

In all cases the stirabout or porridge should be served hot.

* See Article—Polenta, Appendix, p. 87.

PART V.—*continued.*

Stirabout or Porridge. Gruel.

As to the use of simple gruel, especially as a substitute for milk, we recommend its discontinuance. It is an article not in use by the people, and is only acceptable to prisoners on account of its being served warm. Its nutritive value is of the lowest.

Classification of Prisoners.

Prisoners in Irish gaols are at present divided, with reference to diet, into only two classes—viz., those who are confined for terms not exceeding one calendar month, and those who are undergoing imprisonment for longer periods. *Taking for granted that the English system of Hard Labour, as described on page* 18, *will be extended to Ireland;*—we propose, in suggesting a dietary for prisoners in the County and Borough Gaols of this country to adopt, up to a certain point, the classification recommended by the Committee appointed in 1864 to inquire into the dietary of Gaols in England, and to divide prisoners sentenced to various terms of imprisonment with hard labour into four classes:—

CLASS I.

Prisoners for one week or less.

CLASS I.—includes prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment of one week or less with hard labour. This class is chiefly composed of persons confined for drunkenness and its results, assaults, and other disorderly conduct. As a restricted diet for so short a term of imprisonment cannot injure, and is often likely to benefit the health of such persons, we propose to allow to the adult males of this class only two meals daily; the breakfast to consist of 8 ozs. of meal made into stirabout and half a pint of newmilk, and the dinner of 14 ozs. of bread and 1 pint of newmilk. Adult females will also receive two meals daily; the breakfast to consist of 7 ozs. of meal made into stirabout and half a pint of newmilk, and dinner of 12 ozs. of bread and three quarters of a pint of newmilk.

Prisoners of both sexes, under 15 years of age, are to receive three meals per day; viz., for breakfast, 5 ozs. of meal made into stirabout and half a pint of newmilk; for dinner, 8 ozs. of bread and three quarters of a pint of vegetable soup; and for supper, 4 ozs. of bread and half a pint of newmilk.

CLASS II.

Prisoners for more than one week, and not exceeding one month.

CLASS II.—includes prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment longer than one week, and not exceeding one month. For all prisoners in this class the breakfast meal shall be the same as that of prisoners in class 1.

Adult males are allowed for dinner 14 ozs. of bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup on three days, and 3½ lbs. of potatoes with 1 pint of newmilk on four days in each week; and for supper, 6 ozs. of bread and half a pint of

PART V.—*continued.*

CLASS II.—*continued.*

newmilk on three days, and the same quantity of bread with half a pint of tea on four days in each week.

Adult females are to receive for dinner 12 ozs. of bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup on three days, and 3 lbs. of potatoes with three quarters of a pint of newmilk on four days in each week; and for supper, 5 ozs. of bread and half a pint of tea on four days, and the same quantity of bread with half a pint of newmilk on the remaining three days in the week.

Prisoners of both sexes, under 15 years of age, shall receive for dinner 8 ozs. of bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup on three days, and 2½ lbs. of potatoes with three quarters of a pint of newmilk on four days in the week; for supper, 5 ozs. of bread and half a pint of newmilk daily.

CLASS III.

Prisoners for more than one month, and not exceeding three months.

CLASS III.—comprises prisoners undergoing sentences of more than one month, and not exceeding three months in duration. The breakfast meal for all prisoners is the same as in classes 1 and 2. For dinner all prisoners receive the same diet as that proposed for class 2, except on Sundays, when adult males will be allowed 14 ozs. of bread and 1 pint of meat soup; adult females, 12 ozs. of bread and three quarters of a pint of meat soup; and prisoners under 15 years of age, 8 ozs. of bread and three quarters of a pint of meat soup. For supper adult males are allowed 6 ozs. of bread and half a pint of tea on five days, and the same quantity of bread with half a pint of newmilk on the remaining two days in each week. Adult females are allowed 5 ozs. of bread and half a pint of tea on five days, and the same quantity of bread with half a pint of newmilk on two days in the week. The supper meal for prisoners of both sexes, under 15 years of age, is the same as for those in class 2.

CLASS IV.

Prisoners for more than three months.

CLASS IV.—includes all prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding three months with hard labour. In the English prison dietary this class comprises prisoners undergoing sentences of more than three, and not exceeding six months; but as we are of opinion that the diet which would be sufficient for a prisoner for six months with hard labour would adequately support him for any longer period, we do not purpose to make any distinct provision for longer sentences.

In this class the adult male will be allowed for breakfast 9 ozs. of meal made into stirabout with half a pint of newmilk, daily. For dinner, 14 ozs. of bread and 1 pint

PART V.—*continued.*

CLASS IV.—*continued.*

of meat soup on two days in each week, and on other days the same diet as that allowed to class 3. The supper is the same as that proposed for class 3.

The adult female is to receive 8 ozs. of meal and half a pint of newmilk for breakfast, daily; for dinner, 12 ozs. of bread and three quarters of a pint of meat soup on two days in the week, and on the other days in the week the same diet as that given to class 3; for supper daily the same diet as that allotted to class 3.

Prisoners of both sexes, under the age of 15 years, shall every day receive for breakfast 6 ozs. of meal in stirabout with half a pint of newmilk; for dinner, 8 ozs. of bread and three quarters of a pint of meat soup on two days in the week, and on the other days of the week the same diet as that allowed to class 3. For supper they are to have the same diet as that given to classes 2 and 3.

Untried Prisoners and Debtors.

Prisoners without hard labour.

Untried prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and destitute debtors, should receive the same diet as that recommended for Class III. All prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment, without hard labour, for any period not exceeding one week, shall be placed on the diet of Class I.; and prisoners sentenced to any term exceeding a week, without hard labour, shall receive the diet of Class II.

Proposed Dietary Scale.

The following table sets forth the dietaries which we recommend for prisoners sentenced to various terms of imprisonment with Hard Labour. We have annexed to the table our suggestions for certain modifications in the dietary for prisoners without Hard Labour, as well as for untried prisoners, and destitute debtors. We have also given directions for the preparation of the various articles of diet.

[TABLE.

SCALE of DIETARY proposed for Prisoners sentenced to various

Days of the Week.	Articles of Food.	Class I. — One Week or less.			Class II. — More than One Week and not exceeding One Month.		
		Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Males and Females under 15 years.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Males and Females under 15 years.
Breakfast.							
Every day,	Meal,	8 oz.	7 oz.	5 oz.	8 oz.	7 oz.	5 oz.
	New Milk,	½ pint.	½ pint.	½ pint.	½ pint.	½ pint.	½ pint.
Dinner.							
Sunday,	Bread,	14 oz.	12 oz.	8 oz.	14 oz.	12 oz.	8 oz.
	New Milk,	1 pint.	¾ pint.	—	—	—	—
	Vegetable Soup,	—	—	¾ pint.	1 pint.	1 pint.	1 pint.
	Meat Soup,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday,	Bread,	14 oz.	12 oz.	8 oz.	—	—	—
	New Milk,	1 pint.	¾ pint.	—	1 pint.	¾ pint.	¾ pint.
	Potatoes,	—	—	—	3½ lbs.	3 lbs.	2½ lbs.
	Vegetable Soup,	—	—	¾ pint.	—	—	—
Wednesday and Friday,	Bread,	14 oz.	12 oz.	8 oz.	14 oz.	12 oz.	8 oz.
	New Milk,	1 pint.	¾ pint.	—	—	—	—
	Vegetable Soup,	—	—	¾ pint.	1 pint.	1 pint.	1 pint.
Thursday,	Bread,	14 oz.	12 oz.	8 oz.	—	—	—
	New Milk,	1 pint.	¾ pint.	—	1 pint.	¾ pint.	¾ pint.
	Potatoes,	—	—	—	3½ lbs.	3 lbs.	2½ lbs.
	Vegetable Soup,	—	—	¾ pint.	—	—	—
	Meat Soup,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supper.							
Sunday,	Bread,	—	—	4 oz.	6 oz.	5 oz.	5 oz.
	New Milk,	—	—	½ pint.	½ pint.	½ pint.	½ pint.
	Tea,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,	Bread,	—	—	4 oz.	6 oz.	5 oz.	5 oz.
	New Milk,	—	—	½ pint.	—	—	½ pint.
	Tea,	—	—	—	½ pint.	½ pint.	—
Wednesday and Friday,	Bread,	—	—	4 oz.	6 oz.	5 oz.	5 oz.
	New Milk,	—	—	½ pint.	½ pint.	½ pint.	½ pint.

Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and destitute Debtors, should receive the same diet
exceeding a week, shall be placed on the diet of Class I.; and Prisoners sentenced to

NOTE.—The meal directed in the above Table to be used at breakfast may be oatmeal, or mixed meal
following formula:—Add to one gallon of boiling water 8 oz. of oatmeal, blended in a little cold water, 2 lbs.
when boiled for one hour it is fit for use—parsnips or carrots may be substituted for turnips. Meat Soup is
the boiling point, let it simmer for two hours, then add oatmeal and vegetables as for Vegetable Soup, and
or of equal parts of seconds flour and wholemeal. The tea is to be made with half a pound of tea and one
newmilk at breakfast or dinner if the Surgeon approve of the change; and the equivalents shall be for

On the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, Roman Catholic prisoners shall have in
according to classification.

terms of Imprisonment, with Hard Labour, in the Gaols of Ireland.

Class III.			Class IV.			Articles of Food.	Days of the Week.
More than One Month and not exceeding Three Months.			More than Three Months.				
Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Males and Females under 15 years.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Males and Females under 15 years.		
						Breakfast.	
8 oz. ½ pint.	7 oz. ½ pint.	5 oz. ½ pint.	9 oz. ½ pint.	8 oz. ½ pint.	6 oz. ½ pint.	Meal. New Milk.	Every day.
						Dinner.	
14 oz. — — 1 pint.	12 oz. — — ¾ pint.	8 oz. — — ¾ pint.	14 oz. — — 1 pint.	12 oz. — — ¾ pint.	8 oz. — — ¾ pint.	Bread. New Milk. Vegetable Soup. Meat Soup.	Sunday.
— 1 pint. 3½ lbs. —	— ¾ pint. 3 lbs. —	— ¾ pint. 2½ lbs. —	— 1 pint. 3½ lbs. —	— ¾ pint. 3 lbs. —	— ¾ pint. 2½ lbs. —	Bread. New Milk. Potatoes. Vegetable Soup.	Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday.
14 oz. — 1 pint.	12 oz. — 1 pint.	8 oz. — 1 pint.	14 oz. — 1 pint.	12 oz. — 1 pint.	8 oz. — 1 pint.	Bread. New Milk. Vegetable Soup.	Wednesday and Friday.
— 1 pint. 3½ lbs. — —	— ¾ pint. 3 lbs. — —	— ¾ pint. 2½ lbs. — —	14 oz. — — — pint.	12 oz. — — — ¾ pint.	8 oz. — — — ¾ pint.	Bread. New Milk. Potatoes. Vegetable Soup. Meat Soup.	Thursday.
						Supper.	
6 oz. — ½ pint.	5 oz. — ½ pint.	5 oz. ½ pint. —	6 oz. — 1 pint.	5 oz. — 1 pint.	5 oz. ½ pint. —	Bread. New Milk. Tea.	Sunday.
6 oz. — ½ pint.	5 oz. — ½ pint.	5 oz. ½ pint. —	6 oz. — 1 pint.	5 oz. — 1 pint.	5 oz. ½ pint. —	Bread. New Milk. Tea.	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
6 oz. ½ pint.	5 oz. ½ pint.	5 oz. ½ pint.	6 oz. ½ pint.	5 oz. ½ pint.	5 oz. ½ pint.	Bread. New Milk.	Wednesday and Friday.

as Class III. All Prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment, *without* hard labour, for any term not any term exceeding a week, *without* hard labour, shall receive the diet of Class II.

composed of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal. Vegetable Soup should be made according to the of turnips peeled and sliced, 4 oz. of onions cut small, and as much pepper and salt as will make it palatable; to consist of 1½ lbs. (24 oz.) of coarse beef, cut small, to every five quarts of cold water; after it has reached boil all for one hour, when the quantity will be reduced by one-fifth. The bread is to be made of wholemeal, pound of sugar to four gallons of water, and one quart of newmilk. Buttermilk may be used instead of every half pint of newmilk, one pint of buttermilk.
lieu of milk two oz. of molasses at breakfast, Vegetable Soup at dinner, and tea, without milk, for supper

PART V.—*continued.*

Alterations in Dietary recommended during present system of hard labour in Irish Gaols.

Until the English system of hard labour be introduced into the Irish gaols, the alterations which we would recommend in the present dietary are :—For prisoners sentenced to periods of imprisonment longer than one week, the addition of a third meal or supper of—for adult males, 6 ozs. of bread and half a pint of newmilk ; for adult females and juveniles of both sexes, 5 ozs. of bread and half a pint of newmilk ; the substitution of vegetable soup (made as directed in the preceding Table) for gruel at dinner, and of potatoes for bread at dinner on three days in the week, whenever they can be procured at a moderate price ; the quantities of potatoes to be 3 lbs. for adult males and 2½ lbs. for adult females and juveniles.

Exceptional diet on certain days.

Communications having been received by the Inspectors-General of Prisons from several Roman Catholic Chaplains of gaols, and forwarded to us, suggesting the propriety of making a change in the dietary of members of the Roman Catholic Church on the first Wednesday in Lent, the last Wednesday in Lent, and Good Friday, we accordingly recommend in our proposed dietaries the alterations referred to—viz., in place of milk, 2 ozs. of molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper, on those days.

Extra diets.

We anticipate that these modifications of the dietary, if approved of by the Government, will in a great measure relieve the surgeons of prisons from the necessity of ordering extra diet to prisoners not in hospital.

It has been represented to us that the power of ordering extra diets would, if exercised beyond a limited degree, interfere with the discipline of the prison by lessening the power of the Governor, and by leading to jealousy, discontent, and attempted deception on the part of the non-recipients of the extra allowance. The surgeon should have the option of recommending a diminution of hard labour or an increase in the allowance of food. We are, however, of opinion, that in all cases of prisoners not in hospital, he should make a record of his advice and the grounds of its recommendation in a book kept for the purpose.

But independently of this, we would in no way counsel any diminution of the powers of the medical officers of prisons, the importance of whose functions both as to the health of the prisoners and the due execution of the law, it is difficult to overestimate. In Ireland, more perhaps than in any country with which we are acquainted, the

PART V.—*continued.*

Extra diets.

surgeon has to perform the difficult and responsible duty of determining questions as to the remission of sentences in consequence of illness, alleged or real; and under these circumstances there is sometimes brought to bear upon him a great pressure from without. Such an officer should be chosen from the best ranks of his profession, and should above all things occupy a perfectly independent and honourable position.

Conclusion.

In concluding this report we are desirous of expressing our sense of obligation to the Boards of Superintendence, the Inspectors-General and other Prison Authorities, to the Poor Law Commissioners, and to our numerous Private Correspondents, for their courtesy in affording us their assistance, and for the important information with which they have so freely and kindly furnished us.

We have the honour to be
Your Lordship's
Most obedient servants,

WILLIAM STOKES, M.D.,
(*Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland; Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin.*)

JOHN HILL, M.D.,
(*Poor Law Medical Inspector.*)

WILLIAM M. BURKE, FELL. C.P.I.,
(*Physician in Ordinary to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant; Medical Superintendent, General Register Office, Dublin.*)

DUBLIN,
18*th February*, 1868.

APPENDIX

TO

REPORT of the COMMITTEE on the DIETARIES of COUNTY and BOROUGH GAOLS in IRELAND.

QUERIES issued by the COMMITTEE to the BOARDS of SUPERINTENDENCE, the GOVERNORS, and the SURGEONS of the COUNTY and BOROUGH GAOLS in IRELAND, and the REPLIES thereto received.

QUERY No. 1.

Query No. 1.

WHAT SCALES OF DIETARY ARE IN USE IN THE PRISON UNDER YOUR SUPERINTENDENCE?

As fixed by the General Prison Regulations.

QUERY No. 2.

Query No. 2.

STATE THE CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS WITH REGARD TO DIETARY?

As fixed by the General Prison Regulations.

QUERY No. 3.

Query No. 3.

DOES YOUR EXPERIENCE ENABLE YOU TO FORM AN OPINION AS TO THE SUFFICIENCY OR INSUFFICIENCY OF THE DIET IN USE (EXCLUSIVE OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL)? IF SO HAVE THE GOODNESS TO STATE IT.

REPLIES from BOARDS of SUPERINTENDENCE.

Replies from Boards of Superintendence.

Antrim County.—The doctor has the power, which he freely exercises to order any addition he thinks proper in any case; with this understanding, we think the present scale sufficient. We have not heard of any prisoners who have been insufficiently dieted, nor have they, as a rule, decreased in weight, but rather the reverse.

Armagh County.—We should think the present scale of dietary insufficient for prisoners sentenced to three months and upwards.

Clare County.—We consider the present diet sufficient.

Cork City.—We recommend that prisoners sentenced to more than four months, with hard labour, to get 4 oz. of bread extra, and half a pint of sweet milk to be deducted from the two pints at present given at dinner; and males and females under 15 years old to get 10 instead of 8 ounces of bread at dinner.

Donegal County.—We consider the fast between dinner and breakfast too long, and recommend a light supper to be given.

Dublin County.—We consider it sufficient in ordinary cases.

Fermanagh County.—We have found it quite sufficient, but consider

Query No. 3.

Replies from Boards of Superintendence.

the hours should be changed; viz., breakfast at 9 o'clock, A.M., dinner at 4 o'clock, P.M.

Kilkenny County and City.—The present hours for breakfast and dinner in this prison are 9, A.M., and 3, P.M.; these meals not considered the best division of the 24 hours. We, therefore, suggest that in future breakfast should be as heretofore at 9, A.M.; but that the hour of dinner should be changed to 4, P.M., in winter, and 5, P.M., in summer. And as a greater space of time would then intervene between breakfast and dinner, we would suggest that adult males should receive 10 ounces of mixed oatmeal and Indian meal for breakfast in place of 8 ounces as at present; and for females 8 ounces of same description of meal in place of 7 ounces. The allowance of milk same as at present; but we would not recommend a third meal to be given.

Londonderry County.—No.

Mayo County.—The dietary of the prison is very superior to that of the great bulk of the ratepayers of this county, at whose cost the prisoners are kept, and is amply sufficient to keep them in most perfect health; the Board consider it unnecessary to make any increase to the present scale of dietary, and beg to call the attention of the Committee to the statement made by the Governor of this gaol in reply to Query No. 9 ("Formerly such was the case; but the reduction of diet to the present scale evidently cut off the source of crime"), which statement the Board desire to confirm, and express their entire acquiescence therewith.

Meath County.—We are of opinion that it is insufficient, after two months, for able-bodied prisoners.

Monaghan County.—We consider the dietary ample, with the exception of Class 3 to whom soup or milk might be given at dinner instead of gruel.

Queen's County.—The prisoners' diet for a month or under is sufficient, with the exception of females, who should get the same quantities as males of this class; very many of them are often nurses. Male and female prisoners exceeding a month should get a light supper.

Roscommon County.—We would merely recommend a light supper in addition to present dietary, in case of prisoners under sentence of more than 14 days.

Tyrone County.—Sufficient.

Waterford County.—The Board is of opinion that a third meal, consisting of 8 ounces of bread and half pint of new milk, be given to all adult prisoners in the evening; and that potatoes, twice a week, be substituted for the present dinner of bread.

Wicklow County.—We consider the present scale of diet too low.

Replies from Governors of Gaols.

Replies from Governors of Gaols.

Antrim County.—The females have ample; but I am of opinion that the males should have a few ounces of supper bread, and that those sentenced to three months and upwards should have vegetable soup two days in the week.

Armagh County.—I should consider the present scale of dietary insufficient for prisoners under sentence of three months and upwards.

Carlow County.—I have no reason to think that the present dietary is insufficient; but I would not object to its improvement by the addition of a light supper.

Cavan County.—I consider the food insufficient, and would recommend that a light supper should be given, and also some animal food once or twice a week.

Query No. 3.

Replies from Governors of Gaols.

Clare County.—I consider the present diet sufficient.

Cork County.—I do not consider the present dietary sufficient for prisoners undergoing long sentences, especially for males sentenced to hard labour.

Cork City.—I consider that male prisoners, sentenced to long periods of hard labour, should get 4 ounces of extra bread, after four months; and juveniles, 2 ounces extra on admission.

Donegal County.—I have found the dietary of this prison insufficient, inasmuch as I have known prisoners to faint in the morning from exhaustion, consequent on the long fast intervening between the dinner (2.30, P.M.) of one day, and the breakfast (8.30, A.M.) of the following, a period of 18 hours!

Down County.—In consequence of the long interval between dinner and breakfast, I would recommend the addition of a small supper.

Dublin County.—I do not consider the present dietary sufficient for prisoners sentenced to long periods of imprisonment.

Dublin City (Richmond Bridewell).—Having nine years' experience as Governor of two Irish prisons, I am fully of opinion of the insufficiency of diet in use; owing to the want of an evening meal, the fast being too long from dinner to breakfast (16 hours).

Dublin City (Grangegorman Penitentiary).—I am of opinion that the present scale of dietary (which does not provide any food between dinner and breakfast, an interval of 16 hours) is insufficient, except in the case of prisoners committed for a week and under, who are generally of a drunken and disorderly class.

Fermanagh County.—From my experience I am of opinion the present scale of dietary is quite sufficient for healthy inmates.

Galway County.—Insufficient. I think supper ought to be given to those whose sentence exceeds one month. At present the prisoners fast 18 hours; viz., from 3, P.M., until 9, A.M.

Galway Town.—The diet is insufficient in quantity and quality considering the present condition of the country, and the great reduction in crime.

Kerry County.—My experience extends over only four years, during that period I have no reason for considering the dietary insufficient.

Kildare County.—The present scale of prison diet has been under my observation for eight years, and, in my opinion, it is sufficient to maintain ordinary prisoners in health, whose period of imprisonment does not exceed six months, after that period I would advise a small allowance of bread and milk for supper, and a little meat and soup once in each week at dinner, the meat to be further increased to two days in each week after twelve months.

Kilkenny County and City.—I consider a supper would be required for any prisoner exceeding one month; but not for a month or under.

King's County.—My opinion is that the present diet is too scanty to expect men to work on, especially for long confinement.

Leitrim County.—I am of opinion the diet is not sufficient for persons getting long imprisonment.

Limerick County.—I consider that the present diet is insufficient, and that the prisoners should get a moderate third meal; the present breakfast and dinner are, I consider, sufficient as such.

Limerick City.—I believe the present dietary to be sufficient for those confined for one month and under, but for those confined for longer periods I believe the diet is insufficient, and would recommend that a third meal should be given.

Londonderry County.—The dietary is, in my opinion, insufficient, no

Query No. 3.

Replies from Governors of Gaols.

prisoner (with the exception of dissipated characters) being turned out in as robust health as received in.

Longford County.—My experience is very short, but I am inclined to the belief that the quantity is not sufficient.

Louth County.—In my opinion the diet at present issued is not sufficient in quantity; the interval between 3, P.M. for dinner and 9 o'clock next morning is too long; a supper is desirable.

Drogheda Town.—It is my opinion that the diet is not altogether sufficient, all become gradually weaker in bodily strength in proportion to their long imprisonment.

Mayo County.—Yes. After seventeen years' experience, I consider the diet in use (subject to rare medical exceptions) quite sufficient; yet the bread instead of potatoes would be preferable, while stirabout is used daily.

Meath County.—I am of opinion that it is insufficient after two months for able-bodied prisoners.

Monaghan County.—I consider the diet sufficient.

Queen's County.—I think the prisoners' diet for a month or under sufficient, with the exception of females, to whom I would give the same quantity as males of this class; very many of them are often nurses. To male and female prisoners exceeding a month, I would give a light supper.

Roscommon County.—Prisoners appeared stout and healthy even after a prolonged imprisonment.

Sligo County.—I am of opinion that the ordinary diet is insufficient for those sentenced to more than a month without hard labour, also for those sentenced to more than a week with hard labour.

Tipperary County (North Riding).—I think it insufficient for prisoners undergoing a long term of imprisonment.

Tipperary County (South Riding).—My opinion is that the present scale of diet is not sufficient, but with the supper ordered by the Medical Officer of 6 ounces of bread and half pint of milk to be an ample allowance.

Tyrone County.—After twenty years' experience, my opinion is that the present dietary is quite sufficient.

Waterford County and City.—My opinion is that the quantity of diet in use is insufficient. Breakfast is supplied at 9, A.M., and dinner at 3, P.M. daily, and the time that a prisoner must be without food; viz., from 3, P.M., on the one day till 9, A.M., on the following day (18 hours), is, I think, too long, particularly as the quantity supplied for dinner is merely sufficient (and in many cases entirely insufficient) for the meal.

Westmeath County.—After twenty-six years' experience, I am of opinion that the diet in use is sufficient, except in the case of male prisoners at hard labour.

Wexford County.—With long imprisoned prisoners it is insufficient.

Wicklow County.—I consider the present scale of diet too low for any class of prisoners.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

Antrim County.—With respect to the males, I think there might be a slight addition in the form of supper, either in the form of a few ounces of bread or meal made with gruel, with advantage; no increase for females.

Armagh County.—I think the present scale of diet sufficient, with perhaps a light supper of 6 or 8 ounces of bread and half pint of milk for prisoners sentenced to longer periods of imprisonment than three months; and the substitution of potatoes for bread on two or three days in the week.

Query No. 3.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

Carlow County.—I am quite satisfied with the present scale of dietary. I would not object to a light supper.

Cavan County.—It appears to be sufficient, as a general rule, for healthy prisoners; but as it would appear to be more in accordance with present views of Human Physiology, that a light supper should be added to the present scale of dietary in force here, I suggest such.

Clare County.—No. I have never been on Prison diet myself, and my observation does not enable me to form any satisfactory opinion; but upon other grounds I have formed the opinion that the diet in this gaol is insufficient.

Cork County and Cork City.—I am, and always have been, of opinion that the diet is insufficient for prisoners sentenced to long imprisonment, and especially with hard labour.

Donegal County.—In most cases it has been sufficient; but I consider a light supper will be a great improvement, thereby preventing too long a fast.

Down County.—For a long time after my appointment as Medical Officer to Down Gaol, I acted perhaps rather too rigidly on the opinion that it is very desirable, that extra diet should only be given to those on the sick list; and though I have never allowed actual illness to occur for want of nourishment, I have frequently had prisoners much reduced in muscularity, and having constantly pale tongues and gums, with a sluggish state of the bowels. The giving of a surplus of eight ounces of meal bread and half a pint of sweet milk has been an effectual remedy, and some prisoners of long term get some white bread instead of brown.

Dublin County.—I consider there is an insufficiency of food.

Dublin City (Richmond Bridewell and Grangegorman Penitentiary).—In my opinion those imprisoned for more than one month are not sufficiently fed. The imprisonment, however, of juveniles rarely exceeds one month; these offenders are generally sent to reformatories after seven or fourteen days.

Fermanagh County.—I have found the diet in use sufficient to keep healthy prisoners in health, and am satisfied with it, save that I would recommend the addition of a light supper of bread and milk.

Galway County and Galway Town.—The food is insufficient in quantity and nutritive value.

Kerry County.—Strong country agricultural labourers and farmers have come to me and declared I would put them to death if I continued them on the gaol rations; these men were accustomed at home to be fed plentifully each meal, and three times daily.

Kildare County.—I consider it to be insufficient for those whose period of imprisonment exceeds six months, but sufficient for shorter periods if not employed at hard or exhausting labour.

Kilkenny County and City.—I consider that the present dietary is insufficient, and that the addition of a supper to all prisoners committed for terms over one month would be requisite in addition to the two meals allowed at present.

King's County.—It is insufficient.

Leitrim County.—After twenty years' experience I consider the long fast between dinner and breakfast (18 hours) as most objectionable. The present dinner hour, 3.30, P.M., ought to be changed to 2, P.M., and a light supper given at 6, P.M.—say, half a pound of bread and half a pint of milk. I would also give an increase of food at breakfast and dinner to those criminals sentenced to over three months, falling back on the existing scale for the last month of their imprisonment.

Limerick County and City.—The surgeon coincides with the replies given by the Governors of these gaols, with the exception of giving potatoes twice a week, which has not been recommended by the Governor

Query No. 3.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

of the County Gaol, but which the surgeon considers "would be a very eligible change for the prisoners' dinner."

Londonderry County.—Yes. The diet is in my opinion nearly sufficient, and merely requires alteration as to distribution and arrangement, and division of meals, with perhaps a slight alteration and trifling increase.

Longford County.—It is insufficient.

Louth County.—I think the addition of a light supper desirable; the interval between dinner and breakfast being too long. I therefore suggest seven ounces of bread and half a pint of milk for supper.

Drogheda Town.—In addition to the present diet I would suggest the allowance of a light supper—say, of half a pound of bread and half a pint of milk; and also to substitute potatoes for bread two or three times weekly for dinner. I am of opinion that almost in all cases the prisoners improve in their general health, and this I consider to be owing to the care and attention paid to them; their cells are well ventilated, and a regular temperature kept up; their bedding and clothing are good and sufficient, and the quality of their food is most particularly looked after, and nothing but of the best quality admitted.

Mayo County.—Sufficient if health be good.

Meath County.—I am of opinion that it is insufficient after two months for able-bodied prisoners.

Monaghan County.—From the bodily condition of the prisoners in this goal, I am of opinion their diet is sufficient. *But* as the fast from dinner-hour on one day, 3, P.M., to 9 o'clock on the day following is a long one, I think the dinner-hour might be postponed to 4 or 4.30 P.M., probably with some advantage, unless some addition be made in the way of supper.

Queen's County.—Diet at present sufficient for prisoners under one month, except nursing females over one month, I believe a light supper to be desirable.

Roscommon County.—I cannot say that the health of any prisoner has been injured by the diet in use, but I consider it insufficient for the able-bodied.

Sligo County.—I think it desirable in some cases to have a supper—six ounces of bread and half a pint of sweet milk should be given. In other respects the present dietary is sufficient, the Medical Officer having the power to increase the diet under the circumstances stated in reply to question No. 4.

Tipperary County (North Riding).—I think it insufficient for prisoners undergoing a long term of imprisonment.

Tipperary County (South Riding).—I am of opinion that the dietary is insufficient without a third meal or supper, as I consider 18 hours' fast too long to keep the prisoners in good health; and on the 1st of June last I accordingly ordered a small supper to be given to the prisoners; this has been attended by the most beneficial results, the number of cases prescribed for both in and out of hospital having diminished from 15 to 20 per cent. since its introduction.

Tyrone County.—It is quite sufficient.

Waterford County and City.—I am of opinion that the diet is insufficient.

Westmeath County.—I think the diet is sufficient for all prisoners except those for lengthened periods at hard labour, to whom I would give a slight additional allowance; it is right to say that in giving this opinion, the provisions are of the best description in this prison.

Wexford County.—With long imprisoned prisoners it is insufficient.

Wicklow County.—I consider the present rate of diet too low, and the interval of 18 hours between dinner and breakfast too long.

QUERY No. 4.

Query No. 4.

ARE YOU OFTEN OBLIGED TO ORDER EXTRA DIET TO PRISONERS NOT IN HOSPITAL? IF SO, ON WHAT GROUNDS?

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

REPLIES from SURGEONS of GAOLS.

Antrim County.—I should not say I am. About one in thirteen men, who being tradesmen, and confined more within doors, require more, especially as they are under long sentence; some of the females being in the wash-house, which we consider more severe, are also on extra allowance.

Armagh County.—I have never considered it my duty to do so; I have been solicited to do so at times, but have declined.

Carlow County.—No.

Cavan County.—Never, except for lunatics or lying-in women. I send to hospital all complaining prisoners requiring change of diet or medical treatment.

Clare County.—I am not *obliged;* but I have occasionally done so, or ordered change of diet; generally on account of their attention to lunatics, or for some other special services or work about the gaol. Sometimes when their constitution seems feeble, or when some disorder of the digestive function exists, and occasionally, on some pretext, when I consider any individual suffering from hunger.

Cork County.—I am frequently, on the grounds of debility and loss of flesh.

Cork City.—Not often; and when I do, on the grounds of long sentences with hard labour, also owing to debility and loss of flesh.

Donegal County.—Occasionally I have, for those imprisoned for long periods.

Down County.—Almost my sole extra diet is the above [reply to query No. 3], except for those in hospital, and all prisoners of three months in gaol get it, and some under three months, but very few get it before at least six weeks in gaol.

Dublin County.—I have been frequently obliged to order extra diet on the grounds of debility and strumous development.

Dublin City (*Richmond Bridewell*).—Very frequently. Failure of strength caused by the severity of work, and the want of an evening meal; in some instances strumous disease.

Dublin City (*Grangegorman Penitentiary*).—Very often. Failure of strength from exhausting labour, and the long fast between dinner and breakfast; tendency to struma.

Fermanagh County.—When prisoners are assisting to take charge of dangerous lunatics; also in the case of artisans working at their respective trades.

Galway County and Town.—Yes; many prisoners are unable to use the prison diet.

Kerry County.—To men of the above mentioned description [in answer to query No. 3] I have.

Kildare County.—Yes, on the ground of impaired health, or when engaged in exhausting labour.

Kilkenny County and City.—No, except on the grounds of ill-health.

King's County.—In dyspeptic cases, which are very frequent, and in cases of diarrhœa.

Leitrim County.—I find it absolutely necessary to order extra diet to the able-bodied prisoners after one month's residence in the prison, the more particularly if they are undergoing sentences of hard labour, and chiefly on the principle that "prevention is better than cure."

Limerick County and City.—The Surgeon of these gaols coincides with the replies of the Governors thereof.

Query No. 4.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

Londonderry County.—Not often; and when extra diet is ordered I am guided by our judgment and observation.

Longford County.—Frequently; general debility and hard labour.

Louth County.—I am not.

Drogheda Town.—When any derangement of health occurs, I am at once called upon, and if the prisoner is found to suffer from diarrhœa or any lowering complaint, he or she is either sent to hospital, or the diet is changed from buttermilk and coarse bread to new sweet milk and white bread.

Mayo County.—Occasionally.

Meath County.—No.

Monaghan County.—I am not. The only occasions have been in the case of poor unfortunate infants who have been admitted with the mothers.

Queen's County.—Very seldom, though I think the interval between dinner and breakfast too long without food.

Roscommon County.—On some occasions, owing to prisoners being large and robust, and for whom I did not consider the ordinary diet sufficient.

Sligo County.—Yes, if the health and strength fail or weight diminish.

Tipperary County (North Riding).—Yes; from weakness complained of by prisoners, and evidenced by wasting of flesh, vertigo, &c., &c.

Tipperary County (South Riding).—Not in any single instance since the giving of the supper to class 1 and 2 [see reply to Query No. 3]. Before I was frequently obliged to order extra diet, meat included, to prevent prisoners from losing strength, and also to cure disease.

Tyrone County.—Very rarely—in cases of prisoners from the better ranks of life, who have been previously living rather above par, and in cases of extreme age.

Waterford County and City.—Very often; either on account of urgent complaints of hunger, or in the cases of prisoners sentenced to long periods of imprisonment.

Westmeath County.—Hard-labour persons and others, at times, come to gaol, who are weakly and delicate; in such cases it is occasionally necessary to give a small allowance of additional food for a short time.

Wexford County.—With long confined prisoners at trades and at exhausting labour, 14 ounces of brown bread is allowed to male prisoners, three times a week, for supper, by the sanction of the Medical Officer.

Wicklow County.—I am, in every case of long confinement, when I consider the prisoner's health may become impaired.

Query No. 5.

QUERY No. 5.

Is it your opinion that the daily repetition of the same Diet is Injurious to the Health of the Prisoners?

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

Antrim County.—I have not found it so.

Armagh County.—I have not found it injurious. Of course variety would be agreeable to inmates of prisons as well as to everyone else.

Carlow County.—No.

Cavan County.—I do not think so—in the instance of this prison.

Clare County.—Yes.

Cork County and City.—I think a variety would be advantageous; but from an experience of 27 years, I think the disadvantage arises from insufficiency and too long intervals. I would suggest that in lieu of oatmeal

Query No. 5.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

soup in the City Gaol, and vegetable soup in the County Gaol, that prisoners sentenced to four months and over, with hard labour, be allowed meat soup *twice* a week, and all under four months, with hard labour, *once* a week. The vegetable or oatmeal soup to be continued to all those not sentenced to hard labour. The two days in the week for meat soup to be Thursday and Sunday.

Donegal County.—I have not found it so; but I think the change proposed [potatoes three days weekly] will be beneficial.

Down County.—Not injurious, unless continued for a very long time, and then a very slight variety in food is sufficient.

Dublin County.—It is.

Dublin City (Richmond Bridewell).—After the first few months it appears to be so in some cases. In short imprisonments I have not observed injurious results from this cause.

Dublin City (Grangegorman Penitentiary).—In long imprisonments (upwards of six months) it sometimes is so. In the shorter terms this has not been observed, as a rule.

Fermanagh County.—I have found the dietary of our gaol sufficiently varied to preserve the inmates in health.

Galway County and Town.—Yes, it requires to be varied.

Kerry County.—There is an eternal sameness in the dietary; in summer it should be changed to potatoes, which is their natural food, and which are then plentiful and cheap. I do consider the eternal sameness of diet injurious; I allude to prisoners who have to undergo one year, or one and a half, or two years' imprisonment.

Kildare County.—Yes, for those sentenced to lengthened periods of imprisonment.

Kilkenny County and City.—It has not been found so in this prison; but I would consider an occasional change advisable.

King's County.—Those confined for long periods suffer from the want of variety in the diet.

Leitrim County.—Yes.

Limerick County and City.—Potatoes twice weekly would be a very eligible change for the prisoners' dinner.

Londonderry County.—The daily repetition of the same diet in this gaol has not been injurious to the health of the prisoners.

Longford County.—Yes.

Louth County.—I have not found it to be injurious to the health of the prisoners; at the same time, I am of opinion, that some variety might be advantageous, say potatoes twice a week instead of bread.

Drogheda Town.—No.

Mayo County.—No.

Meath County.—It is to prisoners of over two months.

Monaghan County.—It does not seem to have proved so here by any means, not even in a single instance.

Queen's County.—Occasionally; but this, I think, can be left to the attention of the Medical Officer, which in that respect will seldom be required.

Roscommon County.—Yes; and though I have not observed any injurious results, yet I consider the diet should vary as much as possible, and that 3 lbs. of potatoes might be substituted occasionally for the 12 ounces of bread at dinner.

Sligo County.—I cannot say there have been any bad effects, but probably potatoes instead of bread two or three days a week might be desirable.

Tipperary County (North Riding).—Yes. I think occasional change of diet would be serviceable.

Query No. 5.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

Tipperary County (*South Riding*).—I consider that a greater variety would be desirable, and would give pea soup instead of gruel for dinner, and cocoa instead of milk for supper.

Tyrone County.—No.

Waterford County and City.—I am of opinion that it is not conducive to their health, and that it ought to be varied.

Westmeath County.—I think not.

Wexford County.—No.

Wicklow County.—I have not found it so in scarcely any instance; the mixed diet of Indian meal and oatmeal for breakfast, and of Indian meal and flour in bread for dinner, I have found to answer admirably.

Query No. 6.

QUERY No. 6.

Is it your Practice to inspect and report on the Nature of the Food supplied? If so, at what Intervals of Time?

Boards of Superintendence.

In the replies to this query received from the Boards of Superintendence it is stated that the Chaplains of the gaols daily inspect the food and report thereon, and that the Boards inspect these reports at each of their meetings.

Replies from Governors of Gaols.

Replies from Governors of Gaols.

Antrim County.—Yes, daily; the Chaplains also.

Armagh County.—I daily inspect the provisions supplied, and when there is cause of complaint make an entry in my journal to that effect.

Carlow County.—I inspect the food daily, and if reasonable ground of objection exists I report it to the Chaplains, whose department it is exclusively, and who are regular in their inspection.

Cavan County.—I inspect the food supplied every morning, and if not good it is returned.

Clare County.—I inspect all food almost daily, and find it good.

Cork County.—I inspect all food stuffs on arrival from the contractor, and I inspect the prepared food daily. The Chaplains also inspect the food and keep a record of same, which is submitted to the Board of Superintendence at each meeting.

Cork City.—Inspected daily for breakfast and dinner.

Donegal County.—Yes; I inspect every fresh supply of food on delivery at the gaol, and visit each meal issued to the prisoners respecting all complaints.

Down County.—I inspect the food daily, but make no report; this is done by the Chaplains.

Dublin County.—Constantly inspected by me and the respective Chaplains, who make their reports on the authorized form.

Dublin City (*Richmond Bridewell*).—I inspect the food on delivery daily.

Dublin City (*Grangegorman Penitentiary*).—I occasionally examine the provisions; but this duty properly belongs to the Chaplains, who inspect the food daily, and record their report thereon for the information of the Board.

Fermanagh County.—The food supplied is daily inspected by one of the Chaplains of the prison before being served, and if any necessity arise I draw their attention and that of the Local Inspector to it.

Query No. 6.

Replies from Governors of Gaols.

Galway County.—I inspect the food. The Chaplains are inspectors of provisions, and report daily thereon.

Galway Town.—Yes; but no report made by me.

Kerry County.—It is my practice to inspect the food daily, and enter the result in my journal, which is laid before the Board monthly.

Kildare County.—It is my practice to inspect the food daily. The Chaplains attend twice a week, and the Local Inspector very frequently. In my opinion the Medical Officer and not the Chaplains should be the ex-officio inspector of food.

Kilkenny County and City.—It is, constantly.

King's County.—Yes. I inspect the provisions daily, and report verbally to the Local Inspector if I consider there is any cause of complaint.

Leitrim County.—I inspect the issue of food daily, and when any complaint is made as to quality, I report to the Chaplain, who then inspects the food and directs a change if necessary.

Limerick County.—This is the Chaplain's duty, but I can reject improper supplies, and do so when necessary.

Limerick City.—This is the Chaplain's duty, but I also see the provisions issued daily, and reject same when necessary.

Londonderry County.—I inspect and report upon the food daily.

Longford County.—Yes; daily.

Louth County.—The provisions are examined by the Chaplains in weekly turns. I examine the food also, and if I find it inferior I call the Chaplains' attention thereto.

Drogheda Town.—I inspect the food every day, and return to the contractors any portion of the food that is deficient in quality or quantity.

Mayo County.—Yes; generally twice daily. The Chaplains also inspect with great regularity, and their reports on each article of diet are laid before the Board, and investigated at each meeting.

Meath County.—Yes; daily.

Monaghan County.—Yes; every meal.

Queen's County.—Not unless the food is bad or unfit for use, when I purchase other food, and report it to the Board of Superintendence.

Roscommon County.—Daily; the Chaplains three times a week.

Sligo County.—It is my practice to visit and inspect the breakfast and dinner messes daily.

Tipperary County (North Riding).—Yes; daily.

Tipperary County (South Riding).—I inspect and report on food daily.

Tyrone County.—I see the food daily and should I find any portion bad, I order a fresh supply, and report same to the Board of Superintendence at their first meeting.

Waterford County and City.—It is my practice to inspect daily the nature of the food supplied, and to report on same when not of good quality.

Westmeath County.—I inspect the food daily, and report if necessary.

Wexford County.—It is my constant practice to inspect the food supplied.

Wicklow County.—The provisions are inspected daily by the Chaplains and Governor, and very frequently by the Surgeon.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

In reply to this query the Surgeons of gaols state that it is not their practice, as it is the duty of other officials, but that they frequently do so when they are called on, or when they have reason to suspect anything wrong.

Query No. 7.

QUERY No. 7.

ARE COMPLAINTS FROM PRISONERS IN REFERENCE TO THE QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF THEIR FOOD FREQUENT?

Boards of Superintendence.

REPLIES from BOARDS of SUPERINTENDENCE.

This query has been replied to by fifteen Boards of Superintendence; nine have answered in the negative; three say "yes, as to quantity;" two state "very seldom;" and one replies "occasionally."

Replies from Governors of Gaols.

REPLIES from GOVERNORS of GAOLS.

Antrim County.—No. Sometimes those unaccustomed to stirabout desire to have bread, and those who may have been on extra allowance when in on former occasions apply for the same.

Armagh County.—Complaints are frequently made by the prisoners of the quantity of food supplied.

Carlow, Cavan, Down, Galway, Meath, Monaghan, and Tyrone Counties, and Cork City.—No.

Clare County.—Very seldom.

Cork County.—Prisoners very frequently complain of not getting enough to eat. Complaints against the quality are not frequent.

Donegal County.—No; quite the contrary.

Dublin County.—Not to my knowledge.

Dublin City (Richmond Bridewell).—Complaints are frequently made in reference to quantity, but rarely any complaints are made by prisoners in reference to quality. Great care is taken to have good food supplied.

Dublin City (Grangegorman Penitentiary).—No.

Fermanagh County.—Very few complaints are made.

Galway Town.—Almost daily.

Kerry County.—No; as they know the futility of such.

Kildare County.—Many prisoners apply for supper, and the matter is submitted to the Medical Officer. They never complain of the quality, for none but the best provisions are received into the gaol.

Kilkenny County and City.—Very seldom.

King's County.—Yes, frequently.

Leitrim County.—Frequently as to quantity, but seldom as to quality.

Limerick County.—Frequent as to quantity, but only very occasional as to quality, or rather as to *kind*, and this almost exclusively of the Indian-meal stirabout, which some find unpalatable; but those who get a third meal appear to do well on this article of diet, which I am of opinion it would be most advisable to retain as portion of an increased scale, as it is wholesome, and at the same time not calculated to attract persons to prison.

Limerick City.—Frequent as to quantity.

Londonderry County.—We very rarely have any complaints as to the quality of the food, but have constant complaints as to the quantity.

Longford County.—As to quantity, often.

Louth County.—Complaints have been made of the quantity of food, but not frequent until the committal of Fenian prisoners this year.

Drogheda Town.—They frequently complain of the quantity not being sufficient; what they seem to wish most is a few pounds of bread for supper.

Mayo County.—Unfounded at times; well founded, rarely.

Queen's County.—Complaints are made only with respect to quantity.

Roscommon County.—Sometimes; but frequently as to the quality of the milk.

Query No. 7.

Replies from Governors of Gaols.

Sligo County.—Prisoners sometimes complain of the quantity of food.

Tipperary County (North Riding).—Yes, frequently as to quantity; sometimes as to quality.

Tipperary County (South Riding).—No complaints of the quality of the food, but very many as to the quantity until the supper was given; no complaints now.

Waterford County and City.—The quality is very seldom, if at all, found fault with, but the quantity is very often complained of.

Westmeath County.—Not frequent as to quality, but often as to quantity.

Wexford County.—Sometimes as to quality, frequently as to quantity.

Wicklow County.—Infrequent as regards the quality, but frequent as regards the quantity.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

Carlow, Donegal, Fermanagh, Kilkenny, Mayo, and Meath Counties.—No.

Cork County, Down County, Dublin County, Dublin City (Richmond Bridewell and Grangegorman Penitentiary), King's County, Tipperary County (North Riding), and Wexford County.—Occasionally as to quality, frequently as to quantity.

Antrim County.—Old prisoners (*i.e.*, recommittals) are the chief applicants—having enjoyed extras on former occasions—for quantity. A *few* find the food disagree, becoming acid, &c.

Armagh County.—Such complaints are very infrequent, but I have not seen reason to admit their sufficiency when made.

Cavan County.—Very infrequent, in fact, I do not at this moment remember such a thing occurring for a long period.

Clare County.—Complaints as to quantity were extremely rare. I remember only three or four cases in twenty years; but since Lord Mayo referred to the subject in the "House" such complaints have been very frequent. As to quality I make a distinction. I have never heard complaints as to the quality of the articles of the food; but now prisoners very often complain of the kind of food.

Cork City.—Scarcely ever as to quality, and seldom as to quantity.

Galway County and Galway Town.—Yes; almost daily.

Kerry County.—Certainly as to quantity often, and oftener as to quality, the stirabout and water gruel disagreeing with them; in such cases vomiting has often happened, and pyrosis, or water-brash, in some cases.

Kildare County.—Applications for supper are very numerous. No complaints as to quality of food have been made to me, except in cases when it was stated to disagree.

Leitrim County.—Yes.

Londonderry County.—Never.

Longford County.—Frequently, as to quantity.

Louth County.—Complaints were infrequent until the committal of the Fenian prisoners to Dundalk Gaol from Kilmainham.

Monaghan County.—No complaint of this nature has been made in my time. The great loss the prisoners complain of is the want of tobacco.

Queen's County.—Only complaints of stirabout, not as improperly prepared, but as disagreeing; in these cases I inquire into the truth of statement, and, if necessary, order other food.

Roscommon County.—Yes; as to the quantity of solid food, and the quality of the milk.

Sligo County.—Not very frequent.

Tipperary County (South Riding).—Very frequent before the introduction of supper, but almost unknown now.

Tyrone County.—Very infrequent.

Query No. 7.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

Waterford County and City.—Yes; especially as regards the quantity.

Westmeath County.—Not frequent; sometimes complaints are made as to quantity. Men are in prison at times, whose wants could not be expected to be satisfied in a gaol.

Wicklow County.—Very rarely as regards the quality, but frequently as regards the quantity, if the latter be not supplemented by the Medical Officer.

Query No. 8.

QUERY No. 8.

HAVE YOUR PRISONERS SUFFERED FROM DISEASES USUALLY ASCRIBED TO INSUFFICIENT OR UNSUITABLE DIET? IF SO, DID SIMILAR DISEASES AT THE SAME TIME PREVAIL AMONG THE POPULATION OUTSIDE THE PRISON?

Boards of Superintendence.

BOARDS OF SUPERINTENDENCE.

The replies received from Boards of Superintendence to this query are all in the negative.

Replies from Governors of Gaols.

REPLIES FROM GOVERNORS OF GAOLS.

Twenty-three Governors of gaols have replied simply in the negative to this query; the remaining sixteen reply as follows:—

Cavan County.—No; but I have frequently seen prisoners faint in the morning, which I attribute to the long fast from 3 o'clock, P.M., the previous day, to 9 o'clock, A.M., and it principally occurred with prisoners who were only a short time in gaol.

Cork County.—Within my experience (nearly eighteen years) a half dozen or so of prisoners, who were for some time confined, have been attacked with scrofulous diseases in the prison, which I attribute to the diet, in conjunction with the depressing effects of imprisonment. I have also noticed that many male prisoners lose flesh. I can offer no opinion as to diseases prevailing outside.

Dublin City (*Richmond Bridewell*).—I am not aware of any diseases from which the prisoners suffered in consequence of insufficient or unsuitable diet. My experience is that gaols are generally most healthy. I have frequently found prisoners to feign illness by malingering, &c., for the purpose of getting into hospital where better diet is given, or to get put on supper bread.

Dublin City (*Grangegorman Penitentiary*).—I would refer to the Medical Officer's reply to this query, as my connexion with this prison is too short to enable me to form an opinion.

Fermanagh County.—The prisoners have never suffered here from insufficient diet. We have not had a death for more than six years.

Galway Town.—I cannot answer this query; the Surgeon can best do so.

Kildare County.—Modified as the dietary is by the Medical Officer I have not observed that prisoners have ever suffered from diseases ascribed to insufficient or unsuitable diet. The prisoners, except worn-out lunatics, are very healthy.

King's County.—Yes; there have been scurvy, diarrhœa, and sudden attacks of bowel complaints from the unsuitableness of the present diet, when there were no such cases outside the prison.

Limerick County.—A few prisoners have been sometimes attacked with diarrhœa. At such times all oatmeal gruel has been stopped, and milk used instead. I believe such attacks have generally occurred when a similar disease prevailed outside the prison.

Londonderry County.—I do not think that we have any cases of scrofulous diseases originating inside the gaol. We, at times, receive bad cases, which are attended to by the doctor, and soon recover; nor do I

Query No. 8.

Replies from Governors of Gaols.

think that scrofulous diseases can be said to be very prevalent in this neighbourhood.

Louth County.—I refer to the opinion of the Medical Officer.

Mayo County.—As a whole, no; individuals at times, but very rarely, and not at all out of proportion with the population outside.

Tipperary County (North Riding).—This query is fully answered by the Surgeon of the gaol.

Tipperary County (South Riding).—Cannot say; it is for the Medical Officer to answer.

Waterford County and City.—They have not; and the diseases usually complained of in the prison are of the ordinary description that, so far as I know, exist at the same time among the population outside.

Westmeath County.—I have seldom known prisoners to suffer from disease ascribed to the diet, and when such occurs the Medical Officer changes the diet.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

In twenty instances the Surgeons of gaols have replied to this query by a direct negative; the remaining fifteen answer as follows:—

Cavan County.—Some prisoners have suffered from strumous diseases, and a few from phthisis; these were transferred at once to hospital and placed on suitable diet for their cases, and I invariably sanction the release from prison of such as presented indubitable evidence of tubercular or other structural degeneration of any vital organ.

Clare County.—No. During the time of the famine the prisoners, of course, suffered from these diseases, which at the time prevailed extensively among the population outside, but the prisoners have not been so affected at any other time.

Cork City.—I cannot say they have. It is a strange fact that when epidemic diseases have prevailed in the city they have never (except in the cholera of 1849) prevailed in either this or the county gaol.

Down County.—During nine years I have not had an approach to an epidemic in the gaol. I have had more than an average of deaths from phthisis, but they were chiefly of lunatics or debtors, so not referable to the dietary of the gaol.

Dublin County.—Yes.

Dublin City (Richmond Bridewell).—Strumous affections have become developed or aggravated; scorbutic disease has not been observed.

Dublin City (Grangegorman Penitentiary).—The development of scrofulous affections and the aggravation of symptoms already existing have been observed. I have not met with any case of scurvy.

Galway County and Galway Town.—Yes.

Kerry County.—The Surgeon of this gaol states that those sentenced to long imprisonment, and perpetually confined to their halls and small, adjacent yards, are uniformly complexionless, a peculiar colour, skin loose, and muscles flabby.

King's County.—They often suffer from pyrosis and diarrhœa, which I attribute to the diet.

Leitrim County.—Yes; but not since the famine years.

Limerick County.—[See reply from Governor].

Monaghan County.—They have not. I have known diarrhœa occur in a very few instances, on which occasions I have ordered the change from gruel to milk, &c., but at all such times I have met with the disease outside the prison.

Queen's County.—Never in the prison, though I have observed it elsewhere from the absence of vegetables.

Tipperary County (North Riding).—Yes; from scrofula, diarrhœa, &c.,

Query No. 8.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

in the famine years, when similar diseases prevailed outside the prison; for the last few years diarrhœa was the principal.

Tipperary County (South Riding).—The prisoners frequently complained of pain and weakness of stomach, dizziness in the eyes, and pain in the head, which complaints did not occur in my practice outside the prison. No doubt, in many instances, I attributed those complaints to malingering, but they have all but ceased since June last. We have had some scrofula, but no scurvy this year.

Waterford County and City.—Not to my knowledge, but I am satisfied that had I not frequently improved the diet of individual prisoners, they should have so suffered.

Wicklow County.—Never, inasmuch as such an occurrence was always anticipated.

Query No. 9.

QUERY No. 9.

HAS IT COME TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE WITHIN THE LAST FIVE YEARS THAT CRIME HAS BEEN COMMITTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING ADMISSION INTO GAOLS, AND THEREBY GETTING BETTER FOOD THAN THAT WHICH WAS SUPPLIED IN THE WORKHOUSES, OR SUCH AS THE WAGES FROM LABOUR MIGHT PRODUCE?

Boards of Superintendence.

BOARDS of SUPERINTENDENCE.

In the replies received from the Boards of Superintendence it is stated that crime has not been committed to their knowledge (within the period specified) for the purpose of obtaining admission into gaol.

Replies from Governors of Gaols.

REPLIES from GOVERNORS of GAOLS.

This query has been answered by thirty-three Governors of gaols in the negative; the remaining six Governors replied as follows:—

Cork County.—I cannot say that it has, but I have no hesitation in saying that if prison dietary in the case of prisoners undergoing medium or short sentences be improved that certain classes will be more apt to commit offences, especially if the confinement and labour of persons be not rendered as irksome and as severe as possible, consistently with the health of the prisoners.

Fermanagh County.—I do not consider crime has been committed for the purpose of gaining admission to the gaol, and I have always found workhouse prisoners anxious to return to the workhouse at the expiration of their imprisonment.

Galway Town.—A few isolated cases from the Workhouse, but none from the outside. Hitherto there were large numbers, but now that state of things is changed.

Limerick County.—I cannot say that I am aware of any such case within the last five years, but I do not know what might happen under association of classes and lax discipline, as far as regards paupers without principle or decency. I believe the labouring classes, when employed, have been for a long time past beyond such a temptation, but that the greatest care should be observed, that an increased dietary should not be attractive.

Mayo County.—Formerly such was the case, but the reduction of diet to present scale evidently cut off that source of crime.

Tyrone County.—Not during the time specified, but previous thereto many prisoners preferred the food here to that in the workhouse, and often so stated in the Petty Sessions Court.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

Query No. 9.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

The Surgeons of twenty-eight gaols replied to this query in the negative; the remainder answered as follows:—

Cavan County.—A few prostitutes from time to time have been transferred from the Workhouse for wilful violence, and also from the streets, and this reason has been assigned for their violence, but not any other class of prisoners, except idiots and lunatics, who often have misbehaved in Workhouse in order to be committed to gaol.

Clare County.—I make a distinction. I have known (in a few cases only) crime to have been committed for this purpose, but not for getting better food *in the gaol*, but at Spike Island, when sent to that place under a sentence of penal servitude.

Cork County and Cork City.—It has not, and I am sure the present dietary cannot be any inducement whatever, quite the contrary, for obtaining admission to either county or city gaol.

Donegal County.—Yes, in one instance, about a year and a half ago.

Fermanagh County.—I believe such cases are very few.

Galway County and Galway Town.—Inmates of the workhouse have committed crimes with the object of being sent to gaol for the purpose of receiving better diet.

Kerry County.—It has come to my knowledge that many (particularly youths) have been sent from the workhouse to the gaol, either from delinquency in the workhouse, or most probably to get better diet, at least with that idea in their minds.

Monaghan County.—No; but previous to that time (when the prison dietary was the better) I have known such. I believe the practice amongst the tramps and idlers was a common one. I have not known a labourer to do so.

Tyrone County.—It is not so common by any means within the last five years, but it does sometimes occur still.

QUERY No. 10.

Query No. 10.

DO YOU CONSIDER IT EXPEDIENT THAT THOSE SENTENCED TO SHORT PERIODS OF IMPRISONMENT WITH HARD LABOUR SHOULD BE PLACED ON A DIET INFERIOR TO THAT OF THOSE SENTENCED TO LONGER PERIODS?

Replies from Boards of Superintendence.

Replies from Boards of Superintendence.

The above query was replied to by fifteen Boards of Superintendence as follows:—

Armagh County, Cork City, Kilkenny County and City, Queen's County, and Wicklow County.—Yes.

Clare County, Donegal County, and Tyrone County.—No.

Dublin County.—We consider that much depends on the comparative length of imprisonment.

Fermanagh County.—No, save as regards drunkards, as recommended in the Governor's report.

Londonderry County.—Yes, if the imprisonment is not for longer duration than a fortnight.

Meath County.—Not inferior, but less quantity.

Monaghan County.—The present practice is that prisoners confined for a month or under get gruel instead of milk, and we have heard of no injurious results or complaints. We, therefore, approve of its continuance.

Roscommon County.—Yes, for any term under fourteen days.

Westmeath County.—The Board have always been guided in this by the Medical Officer.

Query No. 10.

Replies from Governors of Gaols.

Replies from Governors of Gaols.

Antrim County.—I consider the present dietary (with the addition mentioned in my answer to Query No. 3) a very good scale.

Carlow County.—I think that Dietary Table No. 1 (prisoners sentenced to more than one month's imprisonment), omitting gruel altogether, sufficient for short periods.

Cork City.—Both classes to be on the same scale on admission, and until after four months.

Donegal County.—No; but I think that all convicted prisoners should be placed on the diet of No. 2 Class (prisoners sentenced to more than one week's imprisonment) first, and then rise progressively from class to class, until they arrive at the dietary of their own class.

Dublin City (*Richmond Bridewell*).—I consider all prisoners should receive diet according to classification of sentence.

Dublin City (*Grangegorman Penitentiary*).—Yes; as this is exclusively a female prison, there is no *hard labour*, except laundry work.

Fermanagh County.—I could not recommend any change in the present scale of dietary, except with drunkards, who, I am of opinion, should be placed upon one meal per diem.

Galway Town.—Yes; a short-term prisoner should, by a smaller allowance, be made to feel his imprisonment, as the long-term prisoner does by his lengthened incarceration and labour.

Kildare County.—It is so at present; prisoners sentenced to one month and under get oatmeal gruel instead of milk. This rule has not been complained of, and seems to work well.

Kilkenny County and City.—I consider those imprisoned for over a month should have a better diet than those sentenced to a month or under.

Londonderry County.—I do. I would say a fortnight should be the low-diet period; I think our low-diet period of a month too long.

Longford County.—No, when the term exceeds one week.

Drogheda Town.—I consider it expedient that all prisoners committed for any period over one calendar month, sentenced to hard labour or not, should receive full diet. Poor debtors and all prisoners committed for trial at Assizes or Quarter Sessions should also be placed on full diet.

Mayo County.—Yes; it is so in this prison, and acts as a deterrent on lesser criminals.

Meath County.—Not inferior but less quantity.

Roscommon County.—Those under a month.

Tyrone County.—I think not; for, if adopted, it would be an inducement for prisoners to obtain a sentence for a longer period; just as two prisoners at last Quarter Sessions in this county, when sentenced to two years' imprisonment, expressed their regret at not getting five years' penal servitude.

Waterford County and City.—I think the present scale of dietary is too low for any prisoner, no matter how short may be his sentence.

Westmeath County.—I think it a useful arrangement, to deter prisoners from coming into prison.

Wicklow County.—I think any under a week may be treated as at present, subject to the discretion of the Medical Officer to order extra diet when he considers it necessary.

Armagh, Cork, Down, Galway, King's, Leitrim, Limerick, Queen's, Sligo, Tipperary (*N. R.*), and *Wexford Counties, and Limerick City.*—Yes.

Cavan, Clare, Dublin, Kerry, Louth, Monaghan, and Tipperary (*S. R.*) *Counties.*—No.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

Query No. 10.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

Antrim County.—The present system has worked very well.

Carlow County.—I think that any prisoner whose sentence does not exceed one month need not receive the supper, as suggested (in answer to Query No. 3).

Cavan County.—Most certainly I do not. It is quite possible, for instance, that a man of strumous delicate habit, condemned to two or three weeks' hard labour, might in that period, on insufficient diet, develop a fatal disease as the result of such punishment, although, of course, this would be more likely in a long imprisonment.

Clare County.—I consider it expedient that those sentenced to long periods of imprisonment should be placed on a diet superior to that of those sentenced to shorter periods.

Donegal County.—I would commence same diet with all convicted prisoners, and allow them to progress from class to class.

Down County.—I would give short terms, short diet; the hard labour of this gaol is far from severe; in fact, I don't think it requires any special dietary at all, unless hard labour becomes more severe. I would make length of imprisonment the sole criterion of the class of dietary, or very nearly so.

Galway County and Galway Town.—As a general rule, the diet ought to be in proportion to the labour performed.

Londonderry County.—No, except drunkards and prostitutes imprisoned for not above fourteen days.

Longford County.—No, except in those cases where the sentence is for one week or less.

Louth County and Drogheda Town.—(See reply from Governor.)

Meath County.—Not inferior, but less quantity.

Monaghan County.—I do not; on the contrary, my observation is, that he who is sentenced to a short time, say a month or so, seems to suffer more than those sentenced to six, twelve, or eighteen months. The man imprisoned for a short time frets himself, owing to his change of diet and living, and his looking forward with eagerness to his being set free; whilst the other makes up his mind to put in his time, and becomes acclimated, so to speak, to the food, the work, and the treatment, and his bodily condition improves. Such appears to be the case here.

Tipperary County (South Riding).—I do not. I would not run any risk of lowering the prisoners' strength, and consider that the depressing effects of imprisonment act most powerfully during the first months of confinement, and on that account would not lessen the prisoners' food even for short periods of imprisonment.

Tyrone County.—No; the hard labour is not of a very trying description, and those who from age or infirmity are unable to undergo it, are always exempted.

Waterford County and City.—I would give three meals a day to every prisoner, no matter what his sentence might be, the medical attendant still retaining his discretionary power to order extra diet when he considers it necessary.

Westmeath County.—I think not; a discretionary power should be given to the physician, which I have always exercised.

Wicklow County.—I think any under a month may be treated as at present, subject to the discretion of the Medical Officer to order additional diet where he may think it necessary.

Armagh, Cork, Dublin, Kerry, Kildare, King's, Leitrim, Limerick, Mayo, Queen's, Sligo, Tipperary (North Riding), and Wexford Counties, Cork City, Dublin City (Richmond Bridewell and Grangegorman Penitentiary), Kilkenny County and City, and Limerick City.—Yes.

Fermanagh, Louth, and Roscommon Counties.—No.

Query No. 11.

QUERY No. 11.

IS IT DESIRABLE THAT PRISONERS SENTENCED TO LONG PERIODS SHOULD, ON THEIR ADMISSION, BE PLACED ON THE LOWEST SCALE OF DIET, OR THAT THEY SHOULD AT ONCE RECEIVE THE ORDINARY DIET OF THEIR CLASS?

Boards of Superintendence.

BOARDS of SUPERINTENDENCE.

The replies to this query received from Boards of Superintendence were as follows :—

Armagh, Clare, Dublin, Londonderry, Meath, Monaghan, Queen's, and Wicklow Counties.—Consider that each prisoner should be at once placed on the ordinary diet of his class.

Antrim County, Fermanagh County, Kilkenny County and City, Roscommon County, and Tyrone County, say "No."

Cork City.—No; they should get extra.

Donegal County.—Yes, to be increased gradually if behaviour be good.

Westmeath County.—The Board considers that to place a prisoner on a low scale on his first admission is most objectionable.

Replies from Governors of Gaols.

REPLIES FROM GOVERNORS of GAOLS.

Thirty-one of the Governors of Gaols state in their reply that they "consider that prisoners sentenced to long periods should at once receive the ordinary diet of their class."

The remaining eight Governors reply as follows :—

Cork City.—Yes, until after four months.

Donegal County.—Yes, commencing at No. 2 Class, and then progressing from class to class until they arrive at the diet of their own class.

Limerick County.— . . . The prospect of a long sentence under the "separate system" is depressing, and I would wish to see prisoners for a longer term than three months placed at once on their full diet.

Antrim, Carlow, Monaghan, Roscommon, and Tyrone Counties.—No.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

REPLIES FROM SURGEONS of GAOLS.

The Surgeons of twenty-five gaols are of opinion "that prisoners sentenced to long periods should at once receive the ordinary diet of their class."

The remaining number reply as follows :—

Clare County.—I think they should be placed on the lowest scale of diet on their admission.

Donegal County.—I would allow them to commence at Class 2, and rise progressively.

Down County.—I would put them at once on the ordinary diet of their class, unless a much more liberal dietary than I anticipate is adopted.

Dublin City (Richmond Bridewell).—I think it is desirable to have two scales of diet for a long imprisonment—an ordinary and an extra; the latter to begin after a portion of the term shall have expired. In cases of six to twelve months I would add eight ounces of meat on three days in each week during the final three months of the term; and in those of twelve to twenty-four months, the same addition to commence on the first day of the thirteenth month, and continue during the residue of the term.

Dublin City (Grangegorman Penitentiary).—In cases of six to twelve months I would give the higher diet of their class from the commencement of the entire term.

Kerry County.—Increase and alteration of dietary after three months, with exceptions.

Leitrim County.—I think not; I would rather place them on the lowest scale towards the end of the term of imprisonment. *Query No.* 11.

Limerick County.—(Coincides with reply of the Governor.) Surgeons of Gaols.

Antrim County, Carlow County, Kilkenny County and City, Longford County, Roscommon County, and Sligo County.—No.

QUERY No. 12. *Query No.* 12.

IS THE PRACTICE OF PLACING A PRISONER ON A LOW SCALE OF DIET DURING THE FIRST FEW DAYS OF IMPRISONMENT ADOPTED IN YOUR GAOL?

This query has been answered in the negative in all the replies received from Boards of Superintendence, Governors, and Surgeons of gaols. The Surgeon of Sligo Gaol adds "but probably it would be advisable if those who are frequently committed for drunkenness were made to feel the gaol irksome to them by being placed on a restricted diet."

QUERY No. 13. *Query No.* 13.

IS IT YOUR OPINION THAT PUNISHMENTS FOR THE INFRACTION OF PRISON REGULATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH RESTRICTIONS IN DIET?

REPLIES from BOARDS of SUPERINTENDENCE.

With one exception, this query has been answered in the *affirmative* in all the replies received from the Boards of Superintendence, with the proviso that the punishment is to be subject to the supervision of the medical officer. Boards of Superintendence.

The Board of *Kilkenny County and City* Gaol answered in the *negative.*

REPLIES from GOVERNORS of GAOLS.

Replies from Governors of Gaols.

All the governors of gaols answered this query in the affirmative, many adding "with the approval of the medical officer." The Governor of *County Dublin* Gaol, however, says, "if possible some other mode of punishment should be substituted." The Governor of *County Limerick* Gaol replied "Decidedly;" and further remarks, "I believe that anything else would be attended with injurious consequences. I have known prisoners who would willingly vary prison life by spending two or three days now and then in idleness in a dark cell, only for the short diet which is given in punishment. I have two such men at present in my custody." And the Governor of *County Louth* Gaol, having replied in the affirmative, observes, "I have the power to place a prisoner for such misconduct on bread and water, not exceeding three days for same offence, but the Act does not state the quantity of bread to be given."

REPLIES from SURGEONS of GAOLS.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

The surgeons of thirty-three gaols replied to this query in the affirmative, one of whom (the surgeon of *County Westmeath* Gaol), answers thus, "I think it should. I have no doubt of the propriety of it when properly exercised. I have often put an end to scheming by a threat of diminished diet; pretence of sickness for the purpose of getting off labour has frequently been put an end to by me by an *apprehension of a lower diet.* This opinion is the result of a long experience."

Query No. 13.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

The surgeons of the six undermentioned gaols do not coincide with the foregoing opinion; they answer the query as follows:—

Cavan County.—Most certainly not; I think this is altogether unjustifiable on any grounds of reason or right, human or divine.

Galway County and Galway Town.—Only by order of a magistrate.

Kildare County.—Not if any other means could be devised which would be effectual and generally applicable.

King's County.—No, unless in very refractory cases, and then under the direction of the medical officer.

Monaghan County.—No; where the diet is low, as in this prison, I would not advise its reduction as a means of punishment; I should rather recommend an hour earlier or later to extra work.

Roscommon County.—No.

Query No. 14.

QUERY No. 14.

ARE THE PRISONERS NOT IN HOSPITAL DAILY INSPECTED BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER?

Not daily, except when necessary.

Query No. 15.

QUERY No. 15.

CAN YOU OFFER ANY INFORMATION AS TO THE WAGES AND DIETARY OF LABOURERS IN YOUR DISTRICT?

REPLIES from BOARDS of SUPERINTENDENCE.

Boards of Superintendence.

Armagh County.—The northern portion of the county Armagh being manufacturing, and the southern almost employed in agricultural pursuits, the difference in wages and modes of living is great. Wages for agriculture have risen at least 30 per cent., and a better dietary prevails to an equal extent.

Clare County.—Wages 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, and the diet is generally bread, potatoes, and milk.

Cork City.—Wages 10*s.* per week.

Donegal County.—The rate of wages is increased within the last few years, and the diet much improved.

Dublin County.—Wages range from 8*s.* to 10*s.* per week, and the dietary has improved.

Fermanagh County.—Labour wages have increased one fourth; for constant employment 6*s.* per week in winter, and 8*s.* in summer. Diet of labourers principally meal and potatoes, varied with tea and bread.

Kilkenny County and City.—Wages 1*s.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per day.

Londonderry County.—Wages about 8*s.* per week.

Meath County.—Wages 1*s.* per day in summer, and 10*d.* in winter, but higher in spring and harvest.

Monaghan County.—Wages have risen considerably; it is difficult to get labourers in Monaghan district under 1*s.* 3*d.* per day; in country districts about 1*s.* a day, constant work. Dietary is much improved.

Queen's County.—The average rate of wages in the country is about 1*s.* 2*d.* per diem; in the towns about 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem.

Roscommon County.—Wages from 10*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per diem. Diet—Breakfast, Indian meal stirabout, with or without milk; dinner, potatoes, with or without milk.

Tyrone County.—The wages and dietary vary considerably; wages from 10*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* a day. *Query No.* 15.

Board of Superintendence.

Westmeath County.—The average wages are for constant employment in the country about 7*s.* per week. The diet of the labourer generally consists, for breakfast, of bread made of Indian and oat meal mixed; sometimes (not often) of wheaten bread, and generally tea or buttermilk; for dinner, principally similar bread with a little butter or kitchen stuff, and potatoes; and for supper, tea and bread. The food of the family at home is generally inferior to the above.

Wicklow County.—The wages in this town (Wicklow) at present are from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*, and in the country around something less. The dietary is, we think, about equal to what is now suggested for the gaol.

Replies from Governors of Gaols.

Replies from Governors of Gaols.

Antrim County.—Wages high, but all food very dear.

Armagh County.—(Same reply as given by Board of Superintendence.)

Carlow County.—I would say the average daily wages of labourers through the year is from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* Diet, stirabout and potatoes, with a good proportion of bread.

Cavan County.—Labourers' wages in this neighbourhood average about 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem.

Clare County.—Wages 7*s.* per week. Bread and potatoes with milk is the general diet.

Cork County.—I believe the wages to vary from 8*s.* to 10*s.* per week; and that the dietary of the labouring classes consists of bread, milk, tea, or coffee, varied occasionally by potatoes, fish, or Indian meal.

Cork City.—Wages about 10*s.* per week, and the dietary for a family cannot be good.

Donegal County.—No.

Down County.—(No reply.)

Dublin County.—I believe wages range from 9*s.* to 12*s.* per week, and the dietary has, I believe, been improved.

Dublin City (Richmond Bridewell).—I believe as a rule the labouring class can earn from 9*s.* to 12*s.* per week, and I am fully of opinion if flesh meat, consisting of either beef or bacon, is obtained by them one day in the week it is the utmost.

Dublin City (Grangegorman Penitentiary).—Labourers' wages in this locality average from 10*s.* to 12*s.* per week.

Fermanagh County.—The wages of labourers in this town (Enniskillen) is about 9*s.* in winter, and 11*s.* per week in summer; in country districts about 6*s.* in winter, and 8*s.* per week in summer. Their general diet consists of flour and meal "home-made" cakes, or bread and tea for breakfast; potatoes (when cheap) and milk, or bread and tea for dinner, and stirabout and milk for supper. Occasionally for their Sunday dinner they may have American bacon (if the price be moderate), and this principally "to dress" cabbage. Salt herrings are sometimes extensively consumed, but meat forms hardly any portion of their diet.

Galway County.—Wages about 1*s.* per day. Their dietary for four months—viz., April, May, June, and July, consists of Indian-meal stirabout, the remaining eight months potatoes.

Galway Town.—The average wages about 7*s.* per week. The diet, when there is a family, Indian-meal stirabout; without a family, generally potatoes and milk.

Kerry County.—Wages 1*s.* 3*d.* a day on an average throughout the year, and I believe their principal food consists of potatoes and milk.

Kildare County.—The average wages is from 6*s.* to 8*s.* per week.

Kilkenny County and City.—The usual wages for labourers when dieted

Query No. 15

Replies from Governors of Gaols.

by those who employ them is from 7*d.* to 9*d.* per diem, and from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* when they diet themselves. I don't consider that those who diet themselves are as well cared for as the inmates of either the gaol or workhouse, particularly where there is a family.

King's County.—Wages are at present good, and labourers live better than formerly.

Leitrim County.—Wages from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per day; diet, Indian meal and potatoes, and occasionally bread and tea and meat.

Limerick County.—I am informed that men in regular employment with gentlemen or comfortable farmers get about 7*s.* per week, without diet, with a house and garden patch; that men engaged at the very busy time of the late harvest got 15*s.* per week and diet, since then 9*s.* and diet, and that at present (5th December, 1867) and for the winter hired labourers' wages may be about 5*s.* per week, with diet.

Limerick City.—The average wages of the labouring classes are 10*s.* per week; and as to the diet used by them I cannot say, as most of them have families who are wholly dependent on their wages.

Londonderry County.—Town porters, labourers, &c., about 10*s.* per week; country labourers about 7*s.* per week. Diet—potatoes, oatmeal, Indian meal, white flour bread occasionally, tea, coffee, eggs, and butter; also salt herrings, but I would say beef never.

Longford County.—Being, I may say, a stranger in this district, I cannot offer any sound information.

Louth County.—I believe labourers' wages range from 6*s.* to 8*s.* per week, except in towns or at harvest work. I cannot say as to diet.

Drogheda Town.—Ordinary labourers receive about 1*s.* 8*d.* per diem when employed; their dietary generally consists of stirabout, potatoes, milk, and butter. Those without families occasionally use bread, tea, and coarse meat.

Mayo County.—Average wages 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per day; at hurried periods or by task at public works, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per diem, but rarely constant. Dietary—stirabout with milk, potatoes with milk, salt, and occasionally butter, eggs, or cured herrings; oaten bread rarely. Having regard to the food used by the labouring poor of this district and to the ordinary Poorhouse dietary, I am clearly of opinion that it will be unjust to those who will be assessed for increased prison expenditure, and will tempt the poor to increased crime if additions be made to the gaol dietary.

Meath County.—Wages vary from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per day, exclusive of the harvest, which rates up to 3*s.* 6*d.* per day. The dietary varies according to the number of the family, from Indian-meal stirabout to bread and tea for both meals.

Monaghan County.—Wages are much higher, and food is much better.

Queen's County.—The average rate of wages in the country is about 1*s.* 2*d.* per diem, in the towns about 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem. Tea or coffee at breakfast, bread and milk or potatoes for dinner.

Roscommon County.—Wages at present (11th November, 1867) in town 1*s.* 6*d.*; in rural districts, 10*d.* per diem. Diet—Breakfast, Indian-meal stirabout and milk; dinner, potatoes and milk, or salt herrings; supper, potatoes, or bread and tea.

Sligo County.—The wages of the labourers in Sligo district are 1*s.* 6*d.* per day when employed. Their diet consists of stirabout and milk, potatoes and buttermilk, or salt herrings occasionally for about six months; when the potatoes become exhausted, oatmeal and Indian-meal stirabout and bread and tea for the remainder of the year.

Tipperary County (North Riding).—The minimum is 1*s.* a day at present (7th December, 1867), and I know that the labouring classes are much more comfortable and live better than formerly.

Query No. 15.

Replies from Governors of Gaols.

Tipperary County (South Riding).—Labourers from 8*s.* to 10*s.* per week; diet more varied, and better than formerly.

Tyrone County.—The wages of labourers vary according to the season of the year, for instance, in spring and harvest, 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* is paid; in summer and winter, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem; their dietary changes with their wages, and many of them in the winter season find it very difficult to support themselves and their families.

Waterford County and City.—The usual average wages in the city of Waterford are 10*s.* per week, and in the county, 7*s.* 6*d.* The dietary of city labourers is, I understand, better than that of country labourers; the breakfast of the former usually consists of bread, butter, and tea or coffee; the dinner, sometimes bread and milk, and sometimes potatoes and meat; and the supper, bread and milk, or potatoes and milk, and sometimes bread and tea. The breakfast of country labourers is usually stirabout and milk; dinner, potatoes and milk, or bread and milk; and supper, stirabout and milk or potatoes and milk. Country labourers scarcely ever use bread and tea for breakfast, and seldom use meat at any meal.

Westmeath County.—Wages average about 9*s.* a week throughout the year; their food in the country is generally stirabout and milk, and potatoes; on Sundays something better. In the town they mostly subsist on bread, tea, cocoa, &c.

Wexford County.—Wages low, and diet insufficient, from the price of provisions.

Wicklow County.—The daily wages of labourers in this district is from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per day; the dietary being about equal to that proposed for the gaol.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

Antrim County.—Wages are high, but provisions of every kind are very expensive here.

Armagh County.—Wages in and about Armagh have, to my certain knowledge, increased for men in a ratio of not less than 50 per cent.; for females the increase is in proportion, rather more; the natural result being that with large means of procuring food and other comforts, a better abundance and quality of food is used.

Carlow County.—Average wages throughout the year, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* daily. Diet—stirabout and potatoes, with a good proportion of bread.

Donegal County.—Both much improved.

Down County.—Nothing very accurate, but the wages of respectable labourers are greatly increased during the last few years; they, either in their own houses, or in the houses of small employers, get much better food than formerly; in the farmers' houses the servants get meat at least thrice weekly, but there are still many strays and waifs that get no meat, and these are the most likely to be our inmates.

Fermanagh County.—Wages of labourers employed all the year round are 6*s.* to 7*s.* a week.

Galway County and Galway Town.—Average wages 7*s.* 6*d.* weekly; the diet is principally potatoes and milk.

Kerry County.—Wages vary at different periods—not lower than 1*s.*; some periods 2*s.* per day. I hear that four men will eat over one stone of potatoes each meal, three times daily; or one pound of meal made into cakes, baked, with milk in abundance, for each man.

Kildare County.—Wages vary from 7*s.* to 9*s.* a week for labourers in constant employment. Dietary does not differ much from that in the prison, except in the fact of three meals instead of two, and in the use of tea and potatoes.

Query No. 15.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

Kilkenny County and City.—Wages 8*d.* per day, with food, and from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* without food. Those provided by their employers are generally well fed, but I consider that those who have to diet themselves are worse fed than the inmates of either gaol or workhouse.

King's County.—The wages of the daily labourers have risen from an average of 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per day, and their dietary now consists of white bread and tea, and stirabout and milk, instead of the potatoes and milk which was formerly the dietary for the three meals. The labourer seldom has meat.

Leitrim County.—Both have been much improved during the last few years.

Longford County.—Wages of labourers vary from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* a day.

Louth County.—I am not competent to give any further information than that I believe very many of the families of the same class as the generality of prisoners have not as good diet as that provided in the gaol.

Meath County.—Wages varied from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*, exclusive of the harvest, which rated up to 3*s.* 6*d.* a day. The dietary varied according to the number of the family, from Indian-meal stirabout to bread and tea for breakfast, potatoes and buttermilk for dinner.

Monaghan County.—The wages of the common labourer varies from 1*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem; the latter not infrequent in harvest and hay times. A man for constant employment will work the year round for 7*s.* per week. The hired labourer of the farmer gets £10 to £14 per annum and upwards, with good food and tea, indispensable in latter days. This is the "servant boy," and forms the worst class of society. He does as little as he can for his employer; he spends his nights frequently from home, at his illegal societies or meetings, and but too often is the means of leading the junior members of the farmer's family into evil ways and introducing them to pernicious society. The poor labourer who is not the hired one (the "servant boy") obtains (not constantly) from 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per day, and for this gives a long day's work, and on it supports (God knows how) himself, and often a wife and several children! *He truly is the man "condemned to hard labour,"* his *daily* toil being much more severe than the *week's* hard labour of a gaol prisoner. He is exposed to the inclemency of the weather, whether of heat, or of cold and wet, and goes home to but a miserable lodging; whereas the convict is brought out of his warm bed and cell, he is housed under a well enclosed shed, and the *hard labour* he undergoes is somewhat ludicrous in comparison to the poor honest man who supports his family, truly, by the sweat of his brow. Potatoes and milk, or bread or stirabout with milk for breakfast and supper, and for dinner occasionally (very rarely) a herring or a bit of bacon, forms the diet of this poor man, and I regret to say, where the family is large, the poor people are obliged to ignore the dinner lest they should go supperless to their poor bed.

Queen's County.—The labourers use now, instead of stirabout and potatoes, as formerly, bread, tea, coffee, milk, and potatoes. Wages from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per day.

Roscommon County.—Wages about 1*s.* 6*d.* a day. Diet—breakfast, Indian or oatmeal stirabout and milk; dinner, potatoes and bread, with eggs and milk, or oatmeal gruel; supper, potatoes or stirabout, with milk.

Sligo County.—A good labourer can obtain 1*s.* 6*d.* a day when employed, but this can scarcely procure for a family a diet equal to that of the workhouse.

Tipperary County (*North Riding*).—The minimum is 1*s.* a day at present, and I know that the labouring classes are much more comfortable, and live better than formerly.

Tipperary County (*South Riding*).—The labourers in my district get

Query No. 15.

Replies from Surgeons of Gaols.

wages varying from 6*s.*, the minimum, to 8*s.* and 9*s.* weekly, occasionally 10*s.* near the town ; the rate varies according to skill and locality. Their diet is better and more varied than in former times ; according to market price, they use potatoes or Indian meal or both, with sour milk, herrings occasionally, and bread and tea for breakfast, in the towns especially. I cannot give any information from personal knowledge as to quantity.

Waterford County and City.—The average wages in the city is about 10*s.* a week, and in the country, 8*s.* Labourers in both country and city take three meals daily, but the latter use a better quality of food ; their food generally consists of bread and butter with tea ; dinner of potatoes and milk, or bread and milk, with occasionally the addition of meat, and generally bread and tea for supper. The country labourers have generally stirabout and milk for breakfast, potatoes and milk, or bread and milk for dinner, and potatoes and milk, or stirabout and milk for supper.

Westmeath County.—Within the last two years wages have risen from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* daily for labour ; at certain periods even higher. The diet consists of oatmeal and Indian-meal stirabout, potatoes, and milk ; many residing in towns have tea, cocoa, and bread, occasionally meat, particularly on Sundays.

Wexford County.—Wages low, and diet insufficient, from the price of provisions.

Wicklow County.—The daily wages of labourers from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*

Drogheda Town, Limerick County, and Limerick City.—The surgeons of these gaols state that they coincide with the replies of the governors.

Cavan County, Cork County, Cork City, Dublin County, Dublin City (Richmond Bridewell and Grangegorman Penitentiary), Londonderry County, Mayo County, and Tyrone County.—The surgeons of these gaols did not reply to Query No. 15.

Observations made on Returns by Boards of Superintendence.

In addition to the foregoing Replies the following Observations were appended to the Returns.

Boards of Superintendence.

Antrim County.—We have no unremunerative labour here; we believe it to be worse than useless from its prejudicial effects on the temper of the prisoners, who think they are unnecessarily employed. We would greatly regret that washing and stone-breaking were made hard labour, in such a sense that they could not be the employment of prisoners who are not sentenced to hard labour, as, if so, we would have difficulty in carrying on our work, or in employing our prisoners.

Armagh County.—A different and better scale of dietary is provided for lunatics. We don't think it desirable that any change should take place in the dietary of the female classes.

Cork County.—We approve of the answers of the governor to the queries. We dissent, however, from the recommendation to increase the dietary of prisoners confined for one month with hard labour. We also consider the giving animal food to prisoners for more than four months unnecessary, unless in special cases selected by the medical officer.

Dublin City (Richmond and Grangegorman).—The Board adopts the suggestions of the Governor of Richmond Bridewell.

Meath County.—We consider our gaol diet sufficient for prisoners under two months, and those for a longer period to have supper of eight ounces bread and half a pint of new milk, or six ounces meal, made into stirabout ; this last we would prefer in case potatoes were not given for dinner at least twice a week. We think also that prisoners after two months should have new milk instead of gruel, which they are getting at present twice a week.

Observations made on Returns by Governors of Gaols.

Governors of Gaols.

Antrim County.—Hard labour has not been defined by law for Ireland. Our hardest labour is pumping, and is looked on as *hard labour*. Breaking stones (males) and washing (females) is common labour, and for two reasons —1. These are not hard labour; 2. If they were (by law) hard labour we should not know how to employ our prisoners.

Cork County.—I do not think that any addition whatever should be made to the present dietary of persons sentenced to one week or less, either with or without hard labour; neither do I think those sentenced to any term not exceeding one month, without hard labour, should receive any increase. As regards other cases, I believe the addition of a small *third* meal will remedy most of what is complained of; and in the case of prisoners of four months and over, they certainly should get a small portion of animal food occasionally. These observations refer altogether to male adults, as I find that on the present scale most of the female prisoners keep up their health and strength pretty well.

Limerick County. . . . . . I strongly hold that in our prisons too large a portion of the prisoner's time is, generally speaking, unoccupied. I am not prepared to recommend a less diet for classes without hard labour than for those with hard labour. The law requires, and properly requires, that these prisoners shall not spend their time in idleness; furthermore, they must be subject to the separate system of confinement, which is now in force here, ... and if they are placed on shorter diet than the "hard labour prisoners" I consider their condition would be less desirable than theirs, and that the addition of "hard labour" to a sentence would be a boon. . . . . I consider that it would be well not to give milk with the third meal, and that a lighter and warm drink would be better. Oatmeal gruel would be better than milk, but, if introduced, I think gruel for dinner two days in the week would not answer, and that milk should be given with that meal every day. I believe a warm supper is requisite to prevent a prisoner from chilling in the cell after perspiring during work in summer, and that again the prisoner should be warmed up for the evening occupation in winter, whether it would be light labour in the cell or school instruction, or made up of both; and I consider nothing would be so good with the supper meal as coffee or tea. I believe they are excellent to prevent sickness, sustain health, and give a prisoner who is fairly fed *a heart for his work*, and for instruction; and I would desire that the criminal classes might feel the influence of a harmless stimulant, and get so accustomed to it that they would be more likely, when at liberty, to find their way to the refreshment-rooms than to the public-house, or seek to have at home a cheap and civilizing beverage. Moreover, the association of this meal with useful evening employment in the cells might be the means, in many instances, of establishing habits fraught with life-long benefit.

SUPPLEMENTAL QUERIES issued by the COMMITTEE on the DIETARIES of COUNTY and BOROUGH GAOLS in IRELAND, and REPLIES thereto received from the GOVERNORS of GAOLS.

QUERY, No. 1.

Supplemental Query No. 1.

WHAT ARE THE STATED HOURS FOR BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND SUPPER WHEN THE LATTER MEAL IS GIVEN?

			A.M.	P.M.
In 18 replies	Breakfast,		9;	Dinner, 3.
In 5 „	„		9;	„ 4.
In 2 „	„		8.30;	„ 3.
In 2 „	„		8.30;	„ 2.30.
In 2 „	„		8.45;	„ 2.45.
In 2 „	„		9 to 10;	„ 3 to 4.
In 1 reply (Antrim County),	„		7.45;	„ 4.
In 1 „ (Kerry County),	„	{Summer,	9;	„ 4.
		{Winter,	9;	„ 3.
In 1 „ (Leitrim County),	„		9.30;	„ 3.30.
In 1 „ (Limerick County),	„		9 to 10;	„ 3.45 to 4.45.
In 1 „ (Longford County),	„	{Sundays,	9;	„ 3.30.
		{Week days,	8.30;	„ 2.
In 1 „ (Monaghan County),	„		8.30;	„ 3.
In 1 „ (Westmeath County),	„		8.45;	„ 2.30.
In 1 „ (Wicklow County),	„		8.45;	„ 2.45.

Supper, when given, between 5, P.M., and 6, P.M., in general.

QUERY, No. 2.

Supplemental Query No. 2.

AT WHAT HOUR ARE THE PRISONERS LOCKED UP AT NIGHT, AND AT WHAT HOUR DO THEY RISE IN THE MORNING?

Summer—In thirty-three replies "lock-up" is stated to be at 6, P.M.; in four at 7, P.M.; and in two at 8, P.M.; and the "unlock" in thirty-one instances is said to be at 6, A.M.; in seven at 6.30, A.M.; and in one instance (Londonderry County) at 5.30, A.M.

Winter—The time for "lock-up" and "unlock" is regulated to some extent by the length of the day. The former in general takes place about 5, P.M., and the latter about 7, A.M.

QUERY, No. 3.

Supplemental Query No. 3.

IS THE SEPARATE SYSTEM ADOPTED IN YOUR GAOL. IF SO, TO WHAT EXTENT?

In nineteen gaols the separate system is adopted; in ten it is partly so; and in the remaining ten it is said not to be adopted.

QUERY, No. 4.

Supplemental Query No. 4.

BY WHAT MEANS ARE SENTENCES TO HARD LABOUR FULFILLED?

In nine replies it was stated by "tread-wheel;" in seven by "tread-wheel and industrial labour;" in two by "tread-wheel, shot-drill, and stone-breaking;" in one by "tread-wheel and shot-drill;" in another by "tread-mill, shot-drill, and crank-pump;" in three by "stone-breaking;" in three by "stone-breaking, and other industrial labour;" in four by "stone-breaking and tread-wheel;" in two by "crank-pump;" in four by "crank-pump and industrial labour;" in one by "shot-drill;" in another by "shot-drill and capstan-mill;" and in *Grangegorman Penitentiary* by "washing in laundry."

Supplemental Query No. 5.

QUERY, No. 5.

WHAT IS THE DURATION OF HARD LABOUR PER DIEM, AND WHAT ARE THE INTERVALS BETWEEN THE PERIODS OF HARD LABOUR DURING THE DAY?

Antrim County.—The prisoners here work from 9.10, A.M., till 3.50, P.M.

Armagh County.—Seven hours per diem, twenty minutes' relaxation allowed every two hours.

Carlow County.—Nine hours in summer, each alternate fifteen minutes, or four and a half hours' labour; in winter, six hours, or three hours' labour.

Cavan County.—Industrial and punitive labour commences at 6, A.M., in summer, and daylight in winter, until 8.30 in summer; 9 o'clock in winter; from 12 to 3 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 o'clock in summer, and until dark in winter. Prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are allowed from 2 to 3 o'clock for relaxation. Prisoners on tread-mill are allowed twenty minutes' relief in every hour.

Clare County.—Two hours daily, without any interval.

Cork County.—Each prisoner sentenced to hard labour gets on an average four hours per day on the treadmill, two hours at a time. There is always an interval of at least two hours—indeed, almost as a rule, much more—before a prisoner is placed a *second* time on the mill. During the intervals, when a prisoner is not on the treadmill, he is employed either at stone-breaking, oakum-picking, or some other industrial work, or at white-washing or labourer's work about the prison.

Cork City.—Seven hours in summer, five and a quarter hours in winter; intervals, from quarter to 9 to 12, noon, and from 4 to 5, P.M., in summer; same in winter. No labour after 4, P.M. Prisoners are at school and other labour during the intervals.

Donegal County.—Nine hours per diem at work, and three hours relaxation, viz.:—half an hour for breakfast, half an hour for dinner, one hour for school, and five minutes every hour during work, and one hour (from 6 to 7, A.M.) making beds and cleaning cells.

Down County.—Five and a quarter hours—intervals, 8.30 to 10, A.M., and from 12, noon, to 4, P.M. Industrial in place of hard labour from 12, noon, till 2.30, P.M.

Dublin County.—Two hours, with intervals of ten minutes.

Dublin City.—Seven hours and a half in summer, which includes rest three and a half hours; in winter, five and a half hours, including rest of one hour and fifty minutes.

Dublin City (*Grangegorman Penitentiary*).—This being exclusively a female prison there is no means of carrying out the sentence of hard labour, except to a very limited extent, by washing in laundry. The prisoners are, however, employed at sewing, cleaning, and other work.

Fermanagh County.—Two hours each day in summer, and one and a half hour in winter, in spells of fifteen minutes each.

Galway County.—Six and three quarter hours in summer, four and three quarter hours in winter, at intervals of fifteen minutes.

Galway Town.—Industrial labour is carried on for an average of eight hours daily.

Kerry County.—Two hours per day on treadwheel, viz.:—from 11, A.M., to 1, P.M.

Kildare County.—Four hours in summer, and three in winter, with intervals of fifteen minutes between the periods.

Kilkenny County and City.—Four and a half hours in summer, and four hours in winter—say one and a half hour before breakfast, two between breakfast and dinner, and one hour after dinner; in winter months the half hour is divided.

Supplemental Query No. 5.

King's County.—Six hours per diem—from 8 till 9 o'clock, 10 till 2 o'clock, and 4 till 5 o'clock.

Leitrim County.—Five hours on treadwheel daily, with an interval of five minutes between each quarter of an hour.

Limerick County.—About seven hours in summer, and five and a half in winter; intervals, meal hours.

Limerick City.—From 1st March to 30th September the prisoners are employed from 6, A.M., to 6, P.M., with the exception of two hours, one for breakfast and one for dinner, viz.:—those sentenced to hard labour are employed two hours on treadwheel, and eight hours stone-breaking.

Londonderry County.—Eight hours per day; the intervals are breakfast, school, exercise, and dinner, one hour each.

Longford County.—10.15, A.M., to 12.15, P.M., 3.5, P.M., to 4.5, P.M.; five minutes on, five minutes off wheel; actual time treading, one and a half hour.

Louth County.—Six to seven hours in summer, about five hours in winter intervals, dinner, breakfast, and school, one hour each.

Drogheda Town.—Seven hours per diem; intervals, from 6 to 7, A.M., from 9 to 10, A.M., from 12 to 2, P.M, and from 3 to 4, P.M. First interval employed cleaning cells, &c., second at breakfast, third at school, and fourth at dinner.

Mayo County.—Longest period, six hours, but some prisoners only part time and part at trades, &c.; wheel worked by relays, rest given between. Intervals from work, 9 to 11, A.M., and 2 to 4, P.M.

Meath County.—One hour on tread-wheel, with an interval of two and a half minutes each quarter of the hour.

Monaghan County.—All labour in summer, 7 to 9, A.M., 10, A.M. to 2, P.M., and 4 till 6, P.M., except school-hours, from 12, A.M., to 2, P.M.

Queen's County.—Seven hours per diem; the intervals are occupied by meals, school, and exercise.

Roscommon County.—From 7 to 9, A.M., 10 to 3, P.M., and 4 to 5, P.M. One hour's schooling alternately to each ward. Prisoners at hard labour on tread-wheel are on every alternate ten minutes.

Sligo County.—Five hours per day on the tread-wheel, with intervals of ten minutes on and five minutes off. Days when not on the tread-wheel kept at shot-drill for two hours, and at bone and stone-breaking for the remaining portion.

Tipperary County (North Riding).—Prisoners go to the tread-wheel at 10, A.M., and remain at it for two hours, namely, until 12 o'clock.

Tipperary County (South Riding).—Tread-wheel four hours per day. The prisoners are on the wheel about twelve minutes when they come down, and are relieved by another set for the same time.

Tyrone County.—Six and one third hours in summer, three and two thirds hours in winter per diem, with intervals of rest on tread-wheel of one third of said time. Working hours during the day—summer, 7 to 9, A.M., 12 to 3, 4 to 6, P.M.; winter, 8 to 9, A.M., 12 to 3, P.M. No work on Tuesdays and Saturdays until 12 o'clock, noon.

Waterford County and City.—Nine hours per diem from 1st March to 1st September, and eight hours from 1st September to 1st March. The intervals are one hour allowed for breakfast and one hour for dinner, viz.:—from 9 to 10 o'clock, A.M., and from 3 to 4, P.M.

Westmeath County.—From 10, A.M., to 2, P.M., and from 3.30 to 6, P.M., in summer; one and a half hour less in winter.

Wexford County.—Five hours hard labour per diem, an interval between the periods of two and a half hours.

Wicklow County.—Five hours, viz.:—two before and two after breakfast, and one after dinner.

Supplemental Query No. 6.

QUERY, No. 6.

ARE ANY PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE OF HARD LABOUR SUBJECTED THERETO DAILY BEFORE BREAKFAST, AND IF SO, FOR HOW LONG A PERIOD?

In twelve replies it is stated that the prisoners are not subjected to hard labour before breakfast; the remaining twenty-seven may be classified as follows:—four state for one hour, seven for one hour and a half, one for one hour and three quarters, ten for two hours, two for two hours and a quarter, one for two and a half hours, and two for three hours. In winter the period is regulated to some extent by the length of the day.

LETTER from PRISON DIETARY COMMITTEE to POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.

5, Henrietta-street, Dublin,
23rd October, 1867.

Correspondence with Poor Law Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN,—As members of a Committee appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to inquire into the dietaries of the Irish County Prisons, we shall feel obliged by your kindly obtaining for us the forms of dietaries in use in the different Workhouses of the Unions in which the County Gaols are situate.

We should also be glad to receive any information which the Clerks of these Unions can afford us with regard to the ordinary diet of the labourers and small farmers outside the Workhouse, and of the average wages throughout their respective districts.

We are, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

WILLIAM STOKES.
JOHN HILL.
WM. M. BURKE.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House, Dublin.

LETTER from the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS to PRISON DIETARY COMMITTEE.

Poor Law Commission Office,
Dublin, 14th November, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 23rd ultimo, the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland forward to you herewith copies of the dietaries in use in the Workhouses of Unions in Ireland in which County and Borough Gaols are situate, copies of letters from the Clerks of the several Unions to which these dietaries relate, containing information relative to the ordinary diet of labourers and small farmers outside the Workhouse, and the average wages throughout the Union are also enclosed.

The average daily cost of food for persons of the able-bodied class in the Workhouse is also shown.

A list of the Unions in question is also enclosed.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

To Drs. Stokes, Hill, and Burke,
5, Henrietta-street.

Correspondence with Poor Law Commissioners.

Letter from Prison Dietary Committee to Poor Law Commissioners.

5, Henrietta-street, Dublin,
18th November, 1867.

Gentlemen,—The Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Dietaries in the County and Borough Prisons in Ireland beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 26,892, dated the 14th instant, and to offer you their best thanks for the various documents relating to the subject of their inquiry, which you have had the goodness to forward to them.

The documents received are—copies of the dietaries in use in the Workhouses of Unions in Ireland in which County and Borough Gaols are situate, a list of the Unions in question, and a statement showing the average daily cost of food for persons of the able-bodied class in each Workhouse; also copies of letters from the Clerks of the several Unions to which these Dietaries relate, containing information as to the ordinary diet of labourers and small farmers outside the Workhouse, and the average wages throughout the Union.

We are, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

William Stokes.
John Hill.
William M. Burke.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House, Dublin.

Prison Dietary Committee, Ireland.

Tabular Statement of Returns received from the Clerks of Poor Law Unions in which the County and Borough Gaols are situate.

Counties, &c.	Name of Poor Law Union in which the Gaol is situated.	Average weekly cost of food for able-bodied Inmates of Workhouse.		Average wages of labourers per week, in each Union.	Ordinary food of Labouring Classes in the Poor Law Unions in which the County and Borough Gaols are situate.
		Males.	Females.		
Antrim County, . . .	Belfast, . . .	1/7½	1/5½	11/3	Stirabout and buttermilk for breakfast; potatoes, with bacon, fish, or inferior meat for dinner; potatoes, or stirabout and milk, for supper; tea on Sundays.
Armagh ,, . . .	Armagh, . . .	1/7	1/5½	7/-	Potatoes, stirabout and milk, tea, and occasionally flesh meat.
Carlow ,, . . .	Carlow, . . .	2/-	1/10	7/-	Potatoes, or stirabout made from Indian meal.
Cavan ,, . . .	Cavan, . . .	2/-	1/11½	9/-	Potatoes, stirabout and milk; tea and bread sometimes; and herrings and meat but very seldom.
Clare ,, . . .	Ennis, . . .	1/10¾	1/9	7/6	Cheap breadstuffs, with tea or coffee; the small farmers have potatoes and milk.
Cork County, . . } ,, City, . . . }	Cork, . . .	1/8	1/8	9/-	In the city: white bread, with butter, tea or coffee; potatoes and milk occasionally, and meat at least once a week. In the country: potatoes and milk generally; bread, Indian meal, butter, and eggs; meat very seldom.
Donegal County, . . .	Strabane, . .	1/9	1/7	9/-	Indian-meal flour, and tea and sugar; potatoes at this season; flesh meat seldom used.
Down ,, . . .	Downpatrick, .	1/9	1/8	12/-	Oaten or Indian-meal stirabout, with buttermilk; potatoes and milk; bread and tea; sometimes a little bacon, or herrings.
Dublin ,, . . .	Dublin, South, .	2/1	2/1	11/-	Tea and bread, potatoes, and stirabout and milk.
,, City: Richmond Bridewell, . } Grangegorman Penitentiary, }	Dublin, North, .	2/0¼	2/0¼	9/-	Potatoes, wheatmeal and oatmeal, tea, butter, and milk; bacon on Sundays; beef or mutton at Christmas and Easter. ☞ *Separate reports were forwarded by several of the guardians of North Dublin Union.*
Fermanagh County, . .	Enniskillen, . .	1/11¾	1/8	10/6	Meal, potatoes and milk; tea and coarse cake often for morning and mid-day meals.
Galway ,, . } Galway Town, . . }	Galway, . . .	1/4½	1/2½	7/-	Oaten or Indian meal, potatoes and milk, or fish (salted or dried). In town, generally bread, with tea, coffee, or cocoa, at breakfast.
Kerry County, . . .	Tralee, . . .	2/0⅜	1/8⅓	8/-	Potatoes and milk, Indian-meal bread, butter, and eggs.
Kildare ,, . . .	Naas, . . .	1/10½	1/9½	7/6	Bread and tea, or stirabout and milk, for breakfast; potatoes or wheaten bread, tea, and butter; American bacon once or twice a week.
Kilkenny County and City, .	Kilkenny, .	1/10½	1/7½	7/-	Indian-meal stirabout, or potatoes and milk.

King's County,	Tullamore,	2/2	1/9	7/-	Potatoes, oaten or Indian meal stirabout and milk; bread and tea; potatoes and herrings, butter, eggs.
Leitrim	Carrick-on-Shannon,	1/9¼	1/8¾	6/-	Indian-meal stirabout and buttermilk, *or sugar;* those having some of their family able to assist, have potatoes, bread, and tea, or new milk.
Limerick County, „ City,	Limerick,	2/3	2/-	7/-	In city: tea or coffee, with bread, potatoes and skimmed milk; meat or coarse fish three or four times a week. In country: potatoes and skimmed milk, or Indian-meal stirabout, coarse bread, and tea or coffee.
Londonderry County,	Londonderry,	2/1¾	1/10½	8/6	Indian or oatmeal stirabout, with buttermilk, and tea; potatoes and buttermilk, or herrings or other fish; meat occasionally.
Longford „	Longford,	1/8	1/8¾	5/-	Stirabout and milk, and potatoes and milk.
Louth „	Dundalk,	2/-	1/10	8/-	Stirabout and milk, or bread and tea; potatoes and herrings, or eggs; occasionally fried bacon.
„ Drogheda Town,	Drogheda,	1/8½	1/8½	7/-	The Board consider the ordinary diet of the labourers inferior to that in the workhouse.
Mayo County,	Castlebar,	1/4	1/2	7/6	Breakfast—stirabout and milk; Dinner—potatoes and herrings, or milk and butter; Supper—potatoes and milk.
Meath „	Trim,	2/2½	2/2½	6/-	Tea, Indian and oatmeal, and potatoes while they last.
Monaghan „	Monaghan,	1/11	1/9	8/-	Indian meal for breakfast and supper; potatoes for dinner; occasionally tea and bread.
Queen's „	Mountmellick,	2/3	2/-	7/6	Bread and tea; potatoes, milk, eggs; and with some, American bacon occasionally.
Roscommon „	Roscommon,	1/8½	1/6	9/-	Breakfast—Indian or oaten meal stirabout, bread, or stirabout, with milk; Dinner—potatoes and milk, and sometimes eggs or herrings.
Sligo County,	Sligo,	1/7¾	1/6¾	6/-	Indian and oaten meal stirabout; tea; potatoes and buttermilk, herrings or coarse fish; parings and scraps of pork or bacon, lard, cabbage, and turnips.
Tipperary (North Riding),	Nenagh,	1/11¾	1/9½	8/-	Potatoes and skimmed milk, August to January; the remainder of the year, Indian and oaten meal stirabout; bread, eggs or butter; meat occasionally on Sundays.
„ (South Riding),	Clonmel,	2/0¼	1/10	8/-	Potatoes and sour milk, with Indian-meal stirabout, occasionally; bread and tea, salt herrings, &c.
Tyrone County,	Omagh,	1/9⅓	1/6¾	8/-	Stirabout and milk; bread and tea, and potatoes and milk; butchers' meat seldom used.
Waterford, County and City,	Waterford,	1/11½	1/11½	7/-	Breakfast—Indian-meal stirabout and milk; Dinner—potatoes and milk, or herrings. In the city, bread and tea and pork offal is used.
Westmeath County,	Mullingar,	2/6½	2/6½	6/-	Second-class flour, mixed with potatoes and Indian meal, with tea; oaten and Indian meal stirabout.
Wexford „	Wexford,	1/10	1/10	8/-	Bread, butter, milk, and tea; small farmers live very comfortably.
Wicklow „	Rathdrum,	2/2½	2/2½	8/-	The ordinary diet of labourers is better than that in the workhouse, being more varied and larger, but not as good in quality.

COPIES OF SOME OF THE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM PRIVATE CORRESPONDENTS.

From Dr. O'Meara, Carlow.

Letters from private correspondents.

October 31, 1867.

For some years past my attention has been directed occasionally to the dietary of the working classes in this locality. I have made additional inquiries, which tend to confirm the reports I had previously received.

The day labourers may be divided into two classes—1st, those who are dieted by the farmer for whom they work (including servant-boys, who sleep on the farmer's premises); and 2nd, those who receive solely a money payment for their labour, and who diet themselves.

The following is the average diet in this neighbourhood of the first-mentioned class:—

Breakfast.—Stirabout and mixed milk (equal parts of sweet milk and buttermilk). A pint of oatmeal will thicken a quart of water, and one man will eat nearly that quantity for breakfast; but if there be twelve men to breakfast, ten pints of oatmeal will be sufficient for them.

Dinner.—Two out of the six working days, bacon, ten to twelve ounces, with cabbage and potatoes, about three and a half pounds of the latter, to each man, and buttermilk. The remaining four working days the dinner consists of potatoes, about one stone to three men, buttermilk, and about three ounces of butter; or potatoes, two herrings, about one ounce of butter, and buttermilk; or potatoes and mixed milk or thick milk. If the farmer's holding be very small and his means limited, flesh meat is only eaten on Sundays in his house, and the dinner of any labourer he may employ is the same as that of the four working days last detailed.

Supper.—Either stirabout or potatoes, with buttermilk or mixed milk.

The man or boy who sleeps in a farmer's house gets meat on Sundays for dinner.

The maid-servant of the farmer generally gets tea in the morning.

The diet of the small farmer is the same as that above mentioned, with this modification that he usually takes tea for breakfast, sometimes after eating stirabout and milk.

The food of the labourer who diets himself is very different from the foregoing. It varies considerably according to the locality. Within a radius of three miles, taking this town as the centre, the breakfast of this class is generally a bottle of cold tea (frequently without milk) and half a three-penny loaf; the other half of the loaf he eats for his dinner, often dry, sometimes with tea again, rarely with milk, or perhaps he has potatoes and buttermilk, or herrings and potatoes, for dinner. For supper, potatoes, or stirabout and milk if he has had bread for breakfast and dinner; or he takes bread and tea for supper if he has had potatoes for dinner. Butter he obtains very rarely. Once a week he can sometimes afford himself a little bacon, and then frequently eats it for supper.

This class of labourer, living at a greater distance from a town, generally takes stirabout and milk for breakfast, potatoes and buttermilk for dinner, occasionally with a little butter, or an egg, or herrings; and for supper, potatoes or stirabout and buttermilk. Flesh meat they generally procure once a week. The practice of using tea and dry bread once or twice a day is becoming more general among the peasantry. The diet of the artisan in this locality is as follows:—Breakfast, bread, butter, tea, and occasionally an egg. Dinner, ten or twelve ounces of bacon, with cabbage and potatoes, for five days out of the seven; for the remaining two days, potatoes, with buttermilk and butter, or herrings, or perhaps a tea dinner. Supper bread, butter, and tea.

I am, &c.

Letters from private correspondents.

From Dr. Stoney, Kilronan, North Arran.

December 11, 1867.

The farmers feed on potatoes, rarely fresh fish, more constantly salt fish, and during the last six months of each year sheep's and cow's milk, the earlier produce of the cows being reserved for the rearing of calves, and from January to May, the cows not being supplied with winter fodder do not give milk, except in rare instances.

The diet of the labourer consists, in many cases, of potatoes only; many however, have a small portion (say two ounces) of salt fish with each meal; occasionally, in summer, buttermilk or sour milk. Both classes use Indian meal during May, June, and July, whenever it is found to be more economical than potatoes. Butter and eggs are scarcely ever consumed by these classes, but are sold in large quantities. With the exception of fish animal food does not form any portion of the diet. Cooked limpets are, at certain seasons, frequently used for dinner and supper. On or before the 11th of November, the festival of St. Martin, those who can, kill a sheep, a goat, or fowl, and consume the flesh: and at other times, when an animal has been fatally injured by accident or disease it is killed and eaten. Tea is only partaken of on festival days, and whenever persons leave for town on business, and miss their ordinary meal at home. The workhouse dietary is inferior to that of the working classes. The Sunday dinner no better than that of week-days. Cabbages and a few parsnips grown—the former mostly given to cows and pigs, the latter are eaten by the people; a few persons have potato onions, which are much esteemed. Fish, except in the months of February and March, is much used. Wages, 1*s.* per diem, with two meals, and more rarely 1*s.* 6*d.* without diet; for females, 6*d.* and 10*d.* respectively. Crime has never been committed with the view of obtaining food in gaol.

As regards this population of 3,300 persons with one magistrate and six policemen, the committals to prison for the past ten years have not annually averaged one per thousand of the people, and not one has been committed for trial either at Assizes or Quarter Sessions.

From Francis J. Lynch, esq., M.D., Loughrea, County Galway.

October 29, 1867.

The labouring men and small farmers, who reside in the country far away from towns and villages, have less variety of food than the town and suburban labourers; the former prefer potatoes as the staple article of food—three-quarters of a stone being the daily allowance for the three meals for each man, with a pint of milk at each meal. Often milk cannot be had, when a herring, at each meal, is substituted, and sometimes a daily allowance of two eggs added. Occasionally perhaps, or two or three times a week, some cabbage is boiled and served with the potatoes at dinner, or some turnips are pounded with the supper meal of potatoes, and boiled with a little milk. Tea or coffee is not much used by the men, but the women contrive to have either, especially the former, two or three times a week, besides Sundays, when all the grown-up get a little tea, if possible. When potatoes are scarce or too dear, one pound of second flour is baked into bread for dinner, with half a pint of milk or a little tea; and one pound of oatmeal or Indian meal is used for breakfast, made into stirabout, and either bread or stirabout taken again for supper. When milk cannot be had, half an ounce of sugar is taken with the stirabout. Bakers' bread is occasionally used as a substitute—one pound being the

Letters from private correspondents.

allowance for each meal, and they prefer tea to milk along with it. Occasionally the diet is supplemented by various little messes, such as onions boiled down with milk, then mashed with flour and water, pepper and salt, adding, when procurable, some kitchen stuff; sometimes a little coarse fish is brought home from market and used at supper.

The labourers, who live near towns, get better wages and are able to have greater variety in diet; they have meat of an inferior description on Sundays, also eggs, tea, and bread for breakfast, and a little butter; and on week-days, potatoes, stirabout, bread and milk, as before mentioned; sometimes they have meat once or twice in the week with cabbage; half a pound is the daily allowance of meat, when they can have it, which is only during the short periods of the year when labour is scarce and wages higher. When milk is scarce, they use, with their potatoes, onions boiled with flour and water, and butter or dripping, and pour it out, when prepared, on plates, to be taken with the potatoes; and they like this as well as milk, and find it palatable and sustaining. A given weight of Indian meal makes a larger bulk of stirabout than oatmeal, and they like it well; but it is commonly observed by the labourers, who use it, that the sense of hunger quickly returns when depending on it for food, so that one-third of oatmeal is commonly added. Oatmeal bread, baked into flat cakes, is also used for variety, with tea and a little butter; two ounces of butter is considered a fair allowance for one man. Some like buttermilk as well as new milk, but take one pint and a half of buttermilk at the meal, which, when they use buttermilk, is usually bread in some shape—one pound of bread at each meal. Some eat more than this, and most, one pound and a half of bread at dinner. When neither milk nor buttermilk can be had, half an ounce of sugar is used with the stirabout, with herrings or eggs daily. For their staple diet, potatoes are preferred, even when high-priced, so that they generally manage to have one meal of them—stirabout being taken night and morning. When the diet consists exclusively of bread, tea or coffee is taken usually instead of milk. Dripping, or kitchen-stuff, used two or three times a week in making some savoury vegetable mess for supper; fresh whiting, coarse gurnet, mackerel, are sometimes boiled and used at supper, but probably not oftener than two or three times a month.

As a general rule, except on Christmas-day and occasionally on Sundays, the classes referred to use no meat as a regular article of diet. Good beef or mutton is procured on Christmas-day and Easter Sunday; at other times, when they can afford it, half a pound of bacon, or inferior mutton, or half-fed veal, or a goose, is the description of animal food.

Tea is coming into general use—the women being able to do with less nourishment when they take it; but the men prefer milk and other substitutes when at work, though they consider tea more palatable and cheering.

The Sunday dinner differs in the occasional but not regular use of meat for dinner, and in the use of tea, bread, butter, and sometimes eggs, for breakfast. Agricultural labourers fare better than do the inmates of the workhouse; but the workhouse dietary is better for the women, children, and infirm.

Salt herrings are in general use, but no other kind of salt fish.

From Dr. Gartland, Dundalk, County Louth.

October 25, 1867.

The ordinary diet of the labouring man and small farmer in this county I believe to be—for breakfast—oatmeal or India meal stirabout and buttermilk, or bread and tea; the latter for those who cannot get milk.

Letters from Private Correspondents.

Dinner—potatoes and buttermilk, or perhaps salt fish, herrings, or stock fish; and for the better class of small farmer, perhaps occasionally a small portion of bacon and cabbage; this may be a Sunday dinner.

Supper—potatoes and milk, loaf bread, or stirabout and milk; perhaps potatoes and salt. Many no supper at all.

The workhouse dietary better than that of the labouring classes and small farmers.

From Dr. Moore, Cavan.

November 1, 1867.

The universal diet of the labouring men about this town, is bread and tea, twice or three times a day; very rarely potatoes, with a herring, or a little bacon. The diet of the labouring men in the country, generally married men who have families, and are bound to work with the farmer on whose land they live, is stirabout and milk for breakfast, potatoes and milk for dinner, and the same for supper; very rarely do they taste animal food, except at Christmas or Easter. The Sunday dinner is no better than any other. There is no class so well fed as the servants of farmers holding from twenty to forty acres; they get stirabout and milk for breakfast, meat and potatoes four or five times a week for dinner, and potatoes and milk for supper.

From Dr. Stock, Clonroche, County Wexford.

October 31, 1867.

In this locality the small farmer feeds his labourer through the week-days. On Sunday he must find his own food, his wages being about eight pence per day; and his food consists of oatmeal or Indian meal stirabout for breakfast and supper (generally the former), and potatoes, buttermilk, with a little butter, or two eggs, or salt herring for dinner. He generally takes his meals with the small farmer's family, and there is no difference whatever between his employer's diet and his. In fact, of the two, the labourer is the better fed.

The artisan is well paid and well cared for; he is usually supplied with food by the farmer at whose house he works; he generally has bread, butter, and tea, for breakfast; should he remain there at night, he has the same in the evening, and for dinner he must have meat, generally bacon. In the houses of the better class farmers, animal food, mostly bacon, is given to those in their employment twice a week; in this case the wages would be six pence per diem.

The workhouse diet is better than that of the labourer.

From Dr. Ridley, Tullamore, King's County.

November 2, 1867.

1. The ordinary diet of the labourer in this county consists of—

For breakfast—Cakes of flour bread, and tea, which is in very general use, being much cheaper than milk. Or stirabout of Indian or oaten meal, or of both mixed, with buttermilk.

For dinner—Potatoes and buttermilk.

For supper—Bread and tea, or stirabout and buttermilk.

Letters from Private Correspondents.

With the poorer class of labourers there is no difference in the Sunday dinner.

The labourer seldom eats meat; when he does, it is bacon, which he prefers to other animal food. His greatest luxury is tea.

2. The diet of the small farmer is little better, and at times not so good, as that of the labourer.

For breakfast—Oatmeal (which he gets ground at the neighbouring mill from his own corn) made into stirabout, and taken with new milk, or mixed with buttermilk.

For dinner—Potatoes and mixed milk.

Supper—Flour-bread and tea.

3. The artisan's diet is better than either of the foregoing classes; his wages now range from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per day, and he invariably has, for breakfast, tea and bakers' bread.

For dinner—Bacon on two or three days of the week, and cheap butchers' meat on Sunday.

Supper—same as breakfast.

The diet and wages of the labouring classes have materially improved within the last few years.

— —

From Dr. Vesey, Magherafelt, County Londonderry.

November, 1867.

The ordinary diet of the labouring man:—

For breakfast and supper—Oatmeal or Indian meal porridge, with milk, very often buttermilk.

For dinner—Potatoes and meat, or fish when in season; sometimes bread, now and again tea. The ordinary wages of this class is from 7*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per week. No difference on Sunday with this class, except sometimes tea.

Then there is the hired labouring man that lives in the farmer's house—he must be well fed; he expects his tea for breakfast and supper, and meat for dinner; a class now-a-days very hard to please. His wages are from £4 10*s.* to £7 for the half-year.

The artisan has his meat daily, and tea, bread, and butter.

The small farmer is the worst fed of all.

Little difference between the workhouse dietary and that of the farm labourer.

———

Dr. Keating, Callan, County Kilkenny.

November, 1867.

1. The diet of labourers and small farmers generally consists of yellow (Indian) meal stirabout and milk; but whilst the potatoes continue plenty the latter class use them at least once daily with milk.

2. Animal food forms a small part indeed of the food of either class.

3. Tea is in common use with all classes. I have observed that the hardest worked labourers, such as mowers, quarrymen, &c., invariably use it.

4. While work is plenty and wages moderately high the diet of the labourer is better than that of the workhouse—more varied and larger in quantity; but in the dull season of the year the paupers in the Callan Union Workhouse are better off than the labourer; their supplies of food are regular, and of the best quality, and, I may add, generally sufficient to meet the wants of the recipients.

5. All classes make the utmost possible efforts to have a more comfort-

able dinner on Sundays; animal food in some shape or other, down to spiced lard with the potatoes or fried cabbage.

6. Potatoes and cabbage, vegetables most used, but occasionally varied by turnips.

7. At particular seasons of the year, as in Lent, and when potatoes are scarce, salt fish is much used.

From Robert J. Dobson, esq., L.R.C.S.I., Mohill, County Leitrim.

December 26, 1867.

1. The ordinary diet of the small farmers and labourers in my district consists, for the most part, of Indian meal stirabout and buttermilk for breakfast; potatoes and buttermilk for dinner; stirabout of Indian meal and buttermilk, or potatoes, for supper. Occasionally in the spring and working months of the year they have eggs and butter two or three times in the week with the dinner meal.

2. Animal food seldom, if ever, used, save at Christmas, Easter, or other stated times, and then chiefly American bacon. In the neighbourhood of towns slink veal is much used by the small farmers in the spring of the year.

3. Tea not in common use in the rural districts; but about the towns the labourers who support themselves constantly use it.

4. The dietary of the workhouse, though less in amount, is not inferior to that of the labouring classes outside.

5. The potato is the only vegetable in use, or that they know anything about cooking, except cabbage, whenever they can get a little fat or American bacon to dress it.

6. No difference between the week-day and Sunday dinner.

7. Salt herrings often the only accompaniment of the labourer's dinner in the winter and spring of the year.

8. Average wages during the spring, summer, and autumn from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*, and 2*s.* without support; and from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* with support.

9. I am not aware that the labouring classes have ever committed crime with the view of getting into gaol to procure a better diet.

From A. K. Young, esq., M.D., The Terrace, Monaghan.

November 13, 1867.

I enclose you a copy of the workhouse dietary.

I have made careful inquiry, and have no doubt on my mind that for the able-bodied man and woman it is quite superior to the diet of our ordinary labourer—by whom I mean the man who, with his wife and children, live in their cabin, or in the room or portion of a cabin which they hire. This man, or his family never taste "soup;" hardly ever meat of any kind. No fish, unless a herring now and then divided among them with their potatoes, when they have not milk.

Their ordinary—indeed I may say continual food—is milk with bread or stirabout for breakfast; the same for supper; and for dinner, milk and potatoes, or herring in the absence of milk, when this latter is too dear or difficult to procure—as it often is in the winter time.

The potato forms the only vegetable in use with them.

The difference between the week-day and Sunday dinner is not I fear in favour of the latter, as there is nothing earned on that day.

A man will work the year round (and feed himself and family) for 7*s.*

Letters from Private Correspondents.

per week. The occasional labourer will get in summer and autumn from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem; in the winter, from 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem.

I have asked—"How is it possible they continue to live in the winter time, when employment is scarce; food, and above all things firing, is so dear?" "Well, sir, there are some charitable societies where the decent poor who are known get some help—as meal, potatoes, and such like, in small quantities;" which I believe they are expected to refund in some degree by subscriptions, when they are able. This is among the Roman Catholic population.

I asked—"Does A, B, or C get this?" "No, sir; people like them would die within their four walls before they would ask for such."

The man from eight to twelve acres lives better than the labourer whose diet I have endeavoured to describe; he has his potatoes, cabbages, a little plot of turnips, his cow or two, and so is pretty certain of sufficiency of milk and a little butter; his herring often, and now and then a little bacon from his chimney. The "small farmer" with less than five acres differs but little from the labourer above mentioned.

Now, ever bear in mind the "servant-boy," *i.e.* the farmer's hired labourer, is a very different animal; he is fed with milk and stirabout, finished off with a bowl of tea for his breakfast. He has meat every day (except fast days) for his dinner; and his supper is stirabout and milk or potatoes and milk. His wages vary from £14 to £18 per annum. He is the most independent, for he has no care; and, therefore, greatest scoundrel in society. He is uniformly disaffected to the Government, and hates every class above him. He is the Ribbonman, the waylayer, and, as far as he can, the terror of society. He must be a Ribbonman, else he is waylaid and thrashed (sometimes to death) by his fellows; and he is the seducer of the farmer's younger members. It is from this class or their victims our gaols are generally filled; and I will leave you to judge how little these fellows will think of a gaol if it is made the pamperer of his own laziness and his appetite.

From the Rev. Dr. Dixon, Rector of Clogherney, County Tyrone.

There are three kinds of agricultural labourers in this district (1) farm servants, (2) cottiers, (3) day labourers.

(1.) Farm servants; a first-class labourer hiring as servant with a farmer, in whose house he will be lodged and boarded, will receive as wages from £6 10*s.* to £7 for the half-year. Such a man will expect and will get the following diet:—

Breakfast—Porridge (stirabout) made of Indian meal, or of Indian meal and oatenmeal with buttermilk, the porridge thick and well made, or potatoes and buttermilk, with a piece of oaten bread or flour bread, home made, and raised with soda.

Dinner—Potatoes, flesh meat three times a week, and Sunday; on the remaining days, tea and white bread (or cake) and butter. The flesh meat during winter is generally beef, fresh, salted, or hung; either killed by the farmer himself alone, or in conjunction with a neighbour, or bought from a butcher. The small village butchers have increased very much in number, and in the extent of their business, within the last few years. During summer, the flesh meat generally used is American bacon, Irish bacon commanding too high a price in the market to be consumed at home. On Sundays a goose is frequently cooked. Salt herrings are extensively used during spring, and up to May and June. Cabbage is in common use.

Letters from Private Correspondents.

Supper—Porridge, as at breakfast. In some farmers' houses tea is given more frequently than I have mentioned above. Some employers think it economical, and the servants all like it very much; it is often brought out to the field between breakfast and dinner in a throng of work, to encourage the labourers.

Labourers of an inferior class receive from £4 to £4 10*s.* for the half-year, and, hiring with poorer or less liberal farmers, get a lower class of diet.

Female servants get from £1 15*s.* to £3 per half-year. Their diet is the same as that of the men; but they frequently get a cup of tea from the mistress when assisting her in house-work.

The diet of the first-class farm servant, as described above, may be considered as the standard of "good living" in the district. Small farmers, cottiers, and day labourers do not come up to it; the larger farmers alone exceed it.

The cottier gives two days' labour in the week for his house, turf-bank, and potato ground, being fed on those days by his employer, and receiving the same diet as the farm servant; he is probably engaged by his employer for two or three days more, for these he will receive about 9*d.* a day and his meat; if he has a small or an industrious family, and a prudent managing wife, and is sober and industrious himself, he will live as comfortably as most small farmers; but when health fails, he has nothing before him but the workhouse, unless he has children able and willing to support him.

The diet of the cottier on such days as he takes his meals at home, and that of his family, differ from the diet of the farm servant chiefly in the article of flesh meat. They all strive to have tea once a day at least.

Labourers working by the day for occasional jobs, receive wages varying with the season, &c., from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*, with their food.

If they work "cosnet," *i.e.*, without being fed, they get from 6*d.* to 9*d.* a day more; their diet is the same as that of the cottier.

I may add that the wages of farm servants have doubled since I came here fourteen years ago, and that their diet has improved in the same proportion.

The Poor Law Guardians say that the dietary of the workhouse is superior to that of the labouring classes outside; that the inmates of the workhouse receive oatenmeal and sweet milk, in place of Indian meal and buttermilk; but the poor people themselves think differently; they speak of the porridge and milk being both poor and watery, and of their food being badly cooked. There are several circumstances however which are calculated to make workhouse diet distasteful to them, independent of the quality and preparation of their food, and these probably influence their judgment. I have no hesitation at any rate in saying that the diet of the workhouse is not such as to offer any inducement to the poor to enter it.

I have never heard, nor do I believe, that crime has ever been committed in this neighbourhood with the object of "getting into gaol," and thereby procuring a better diet.

From the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Thurles, County Tipperary.

December 17, 1867.

I have not forgotten my promise. Having addressed a circular with your seven queries to all the Parish Priests of the Archdiocese, I have received answers from all or most of them.*

* The returns referred to in this letter have been tabulated, and the results given in the body of the Report.

Letters from Private Correspondents.

There are in all forty-six parishes in the Archdiocese of Cashel and Emly, lying part in the county Tipperary, part in the county Limerick, the Tipperary portion being of much greater superficial extent. For your guidance I have marked every parish with the letter T if in Tipperary, L if in Limerick, and T and L when lying partly in each.

I had a young clergyman to examine the replies of the Parish Priests, and to summarise their contents for me, as you see done.

I am sure that he executed the task with care, and that you can rely upon the accuracy of the summary.

From the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Killarney.

November 22, 1867.

The ordinary diet of the peasantry consists of the potato and Indian meal bread. The potato is largely used, by some almost exclusively used from July to Christmas. Indian meal more used from Christmas to July.

Many working men have one meal of Indian meal bread, the other of potatoes; they find it easier to work on a breakfast of bread.

I have observed that fever invariably increases with an abundant crop of potatoes.

Scarcely any animal food is used in the country except the veal of calves killed immediately after they are born.

In towns where much meat is slaughtered I hear that even the poorest generally get a little every day; this was particularly the case in Tralee, where an enterprising Scotchman, named Lunham, carriedon a large trade in bacon, and slaughtered many hundred pigs every week. If all Irish meat was slaughtered before leaving our shores, the food of the Irish people would be greatly improved.

The use of bread is more general amongst the labouring class than formerly, and the use of tea is fast becoming universal.

The dietary of the workhouse is inferior in quantity to that of the labouring classes; in quality, the workhouse diet is superior, as excellent wheaten bread is generally given to the paupers; but, except in our Killarney Workhouse, I know no other in which there is the necessary variety of diet or mixture of vegetable food.

Turnips are largely used in seasons of scarcity, cabbage at all times, but not in large quantity; when the poor can have a little lard or pork boiled with it, it is their luxury.

I think there is no difference between Sunday and week-day dinner, except among the comfortable farmers.

Fish is little used except near fishing stations. Salt herring is an occasional condiment.

Wages about 1*s.* a day; but very little employment, except in spring and harvest, when, for a short time, they rise much higher.

My personal observation does not, however, reach much beyond our towns.

I should have observed, that I see a good quantity of wheaten bread carted from the towns to the country villages.

POLENTA.

The article of food so largely used in Italy under the name of "polenta," is prepared as follows:—The maize-flour is ground much finer than the meal in use in Ireland, and must be carefully sifted so as to separate the whole of the bran. A pint of water is made to boil, to which one quarter of an ounce of salt is added. Without removing the vessel from the fire; the flour is to be rapidly stirred in, in the proportion of one pound of flour to one pint of water, and the boiling continued for between twenty minutes and half an hour. During this time the mess must be constantly stirred from the circumference with a large spoon or spatula, and the completion of the cooking is known by the ease with which the mess separates from the side of the vessel. The vessel is then inverted, and the whole turned in a semi-solid mass. By means of strings passed under it, it is cut into slices. It is used simply, or with milk, or butter, or vegetables, or it may be fried with a little dripping, when it is a very palatable dish.

In another method of boiling, a cylindrical tube or chimney is made with a wooden roller through the centre of the mess, which is then left to boil. But to complete the cooking the stirring from the circumference must be carefully performed.

The only approach to polenta is a dish used by the peasantry in some of the western districts. Parsnips are blended with the Indianmeal and water, and the whole is then baked. This is a favourite and nutritious food.

A coarser form of polenta may be made by using the coarse meal as it comes to this country. In adding the meal to the boiling water care must be taken to introduce it gradually, and in a continuous stream.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

TENTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE

OF

DUBLIN HOSPITALS,

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

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TENTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE OF DUBLIN HOSPITALS.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES MARQUESS OF ABERCORN, K.G.,

Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

35, Dawson-street, Dublin,
5th May, 1868.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, have the honour to submit to your Excellency this our Tenth Annual Report.

During the year ended 31st March, 1867, we have inspected the several Institutions which receive grants from Parliament. These are—

1. The Westmoreland Lock Hospital.
2. The House of Industry Hospitals, viz.:—
   a. The Hardwicke Fever Hospital.
   b. The Whitworth Medical Hospital.
   c. The Richmond Surgical Hospital.
3. Steevens' Hospital.
4. The Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary.
5. The Cork-street Fever Hospital.
6. The Rotundo Lying-in Hospital.
7. The Coombe Lying-in Hospital.
8. St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital; and
9. The Hospital for Incurables, which receives a portion of the Concordatum Fund.

On the occasion of those inspections we made inquiry respecting the state and condition of each hospital, to ascertain if the comforts of the patients were duly provided for, the buildings kept in sufficient repair, and the general management of each satisfactory. We have since issued the Circular (No. 1, Appendix) requesting such information or suggestions as the Governors of each hospital might wish to offer in respect to its funds, management, &c., and we give their replies in the Appendix (No. 2).

THE WESTMORELAND LOCK HOSPITAL.

The Westmoreland Lock Hospital.

64 patients remained in the Lock Hospital on the 1st of April, 1866; 664 were admitted, 655 were discharged, and 9 died, in the year ended 31st March, 1867, and 74 remained at that period. The hospital on inspection was in a very satisfactory state.

28 of the patients are stated to have returned to their friends; 36 to have gone to penitentiaries, and 27 to workhouses.

The average daily number of beds occupied throughout the year was 72⅔; the time spent in hospital by each patient averaged 36 days.

Steevens' Hospital.

Steevens' Hospital.

190 patients remained in Steevens' Hospital on the 1st of April, 1866; 2,087 were admitted in the year ended 31st March, 1867; 2,025 were discharged, 82 died, and 170 remained at the latter date. The mortality was 3·88 per cent. The average daily number throughout the year was 154.

The hospital, on inspection, was in a satisfactory condition.

From the Maternity department of the hospital 149 extern labour cases were attended.

The House of Industry Hospitals.

The House of Industry Hospitals.

88 patients remained in the Hardwicke Fever Hospital on the 1st of April, 1866; 1,380 were admitted in the year ended 31st March, 1867; 1,156 were discharged, 246 died, and 68 remained at that date; 187 were cases of cholera, of which 123 died, being a mortality of 65 per cent; 1,193 were fever patients, 123 of whom died, being a mortality on that class of 9 per cent.

75 patients remained in the Whitworth; 1,041 were admitted; 991 were discharged; 71 died; and 55 remained at the end of the year.

95 patients remained in the Richmond. 1,126 were admitted; 1,110 were discharged; 22 died; and 89 remained on the 31st March, 1867.

The mortality in the Hardwicke, including the Cholera cases, was 17·57 per cent.; in the Whitworth, 4·69; and in the Richmond 1·94.

The average daily number throughout the year in the Hardwicke was 68; in the Whitworth 65; in the Richmond 84.

The three hospitals, on inspection, were in a very satisfactory condition.

31 cases of small-pox were admitted in the year, of which 11 had not been vaccinated, and 5 died.

The Richmond Hospital has been much improved by the erection of two commodious wards, capable of accommodating forty patients.

The Meath Hospital.

The Meath Hospital.

63 patients remained in the Infirmary wards of the Meath Hospital on the 1st of April, 1866. 1,000 were admitted in the year ended 31st March, 1867; 845 were discharged; 138 died; and 80 remained at the end of the year.

130 of these were cholera patients, who were treated in a detached building connected with the dispensary department of the hospital, and of whom 68 died. Exclusive of the cholera patients,

the mortality was 8 per cent.; of the cholera cases it was 52 per cent.

20 patients remained in the fever wards on the 1st of April, 1866; 207 were admitted; 203 were discharged; 16 died in the year; and 8 remained on the 31st March, 1867.

The mortality in the fever wards was 7·30 per cent.

The daily average number in the infirmary wards throughout the year, including the cholera patients, was 74½, that in the fever wards 11½.

The hospital, on inspection, was in a satisfactory condition.

10 small-pox cases were admitted in the year, and 1 died.

The Cork-street Fever Hospital.

The Cork-street Fever Hospital

106 patients remained in the Cork-street Fever Hospital on the first of April, 1866. 1,774 were admitted in the year ended 31st March, 1867; 1,609 were discharged; 162 died, and 79 remained at that period. The mortality was 9·14 per cent. The average daily number of patients throughout the year was 98½.

The hospital was clean, and the comforts of the patients appeared to be well attended to.

The Rotundo Lying-in Hospital.

The Rotundo Lying-in Hospital.

48 labour cases remained in the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital on the 1st of April, 1866; 1,151 were admitted in the year ended 31st March, 1867, 1,139 were discharged, 120 of them not being in labour; 40 died, and 20 remained at the end of the year.

9 chronic patients remained on the 1st of April, 1866; 159 were admitted, 156 were discharged, 5 died, and 7 remained on the 31st March, 1867.

The mortality of the 1,019 deliveries was one in 25½, or 3·77 per cent., that on the chronic patients was 3·10 per cent.

The average daily number of labour cases throughout the year was 30, that of the chronic class, 9⅕.

36 extern labour cases were attended in the year.

The Coombe Lying-in Hospital.

The Coombe Lying-in Hospital.

11 labour cases remained in the Coombe Lying-in Hospital on the 1st of April, 1866; 483 were admitted in the year ended 31st March, 1867; 476 were discharged, 52 of whom were not in labour, 9 died, and 9 remained at that date.

8 patients affected with chronic diseases remained on the 1st of April, 1866; 54 were admitted, 57 were discharged, 1 died, and 9 remained on the 31st March, 1867.

The mortality of the labour class was one in 47 of the deliveries, or 2·8 per cent.; that of the chronic class was 1·72 per cent.

The average daily number of patients in hospital throughout the year was 18½.

791 labour cases were attended at their own homes during the year.

The hospital on inspection was in a satisfactory condition.

The Hospital for Incurables.

The Hospital for Incurables.

146 patients remained in this hospital on the 1st of April, 1866; 42 were admitted in the year ended 31st March, 1867; one resigned, or was discharged, 31 died, and 156 remained at the end of the year.

The hospital was in a satisfactory state on inspection.

The daily average number of patients throughout the year was $151\frac{5}{6}$.

St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital.

St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital.

24 patients remained in this hospital on the 1st of April, 1866; 199 were admitted in the year ended 31st March, 1867; 212 were discharged, 1 died, and 10 remained at the end of the year.

The average daily number in hospital throughout the year was 29.

The institution was in a very satisfactory condition when inspected. 109 patients were received from 47 Poor Law Unions in the course of the year.

Classified lists of the diseases of the patients admitted into each hospital, in the year ended March 1867, and of the diseases of which patients died in each, are given in the Appendix (No. 3).

We append Tables, Nos. 4, 5, and 6, which show in detail the income and expenditure of each institution in the above year; the number of patients treated; the mortality in each; the average daily number of beds occupied in each throughout each year; and the average annual cost per bed in each hospital.

CHARLEMONT, *Chairman.*
JAMES HENRY MONAHAN, *Chief Justice.*
GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
WILLIAM STOKES.
DOMINIC J. CORRIGAN, Bart.
FRANCIS WILLIAM BRADY.
JONATHAN PIM.
WILLIAM COLLES.
J. W. MURLAND.
CHRISTOPHER FLEMING.

APPENDIX.

Appendix No. 1.

35, Dawson-street, Dublin,
17th February, 1868.

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals to request that the Governors of the
Hospital will supply them with any information or suggestions which they deem necessary to give respecting the state and condition of that Institution, preparatory to the Board's Annual Report to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

I am, &c.,

Denis Phelan, *Secretary.*

The Registrar of the
—— Hospital.

Appendix No. 2.

Westmoreland Lock Hospital,
Dublin, 18th March, 1868.

Sir,—I am desired by the Board of Governors of this Hospital to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 17th February, 1868, and requesting that such information or suggestions may be supplied as the Governors deem necessary to give respecting the state and condition of this Institution.

In reply, I am to inform you that the Governors have no suggestions to offer except to renew their application for a sum of money to enable them to effect the repair of the roof of the main building, which requires immediate attention.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Benjamin F. M'Dowell, M.B. U.D.

To Dr. Phelan,
&c. &c.

Fever Hospital and House of Recovery,
Cork-street, Dublin, March 27, 1868.

Sir,—I am directed by the Managing Committee of this Institution to state, in answer to your letter, that no new remarks or suggestions seem necessary to be made relative to the state of this Hospital during the year 1866-67.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. Eustace, *Registrar.*

To Dr. Phelan, &c.,
Secretary to Board of Superintendence of
Dublin Hospitals.

Doctor Stevens' Hospital, Dublin,
20th February, 1868.

Sir,—In reply to your communication of the 17th inst., I am directed by the Governors of this Hospital to state, that lavatories for the use of the constabulary patients have lately been erected in the upper story, which

will greatly conduce to the comfort of those patients. They have also ordered two new iron baths, lined with porcelain, which it is expected will prove a great improvement on those already in use.

I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

R. B. M'Vittie.

D. Phelan, esq., M.D.

Meath Hospital,
24th March, 1868.

Sir,—I am directed by the Governors of this Hospital to state, in reply to your letter of the 17th ult., that they have not any suggestions to offer. But the Board request that if possible a copy of the report concerning this Hospital be furnished them before publication.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Edward B. Stanley, *Secretary.*

To Denis Phelan, esq.,
Secretary, Hospital Board of Superintendence.

House of Industry Hospitals,
Dublin, March 5, 1868.

Sir,—Having laid before the Board of Governors of these Hospitals your circular, dated 17th ultimo, requesting to be supplied with any information or suggestions which the Governors deem necessary to give respecting the state and condition of this Institution, preparatory to the Board of Superintendence presenting their Annual Report for the year ended 31st March, 1867, to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, I am directed to inform you in reply, that the condition of the Institution is most satisfactory, and that its efficiency for the relief of the sick, and as a great clinical school for the study and treatment of disease in every form, continues to be well maintained.

Several improvements in appropriation of rooms, and in ventilation and lighting, have been carried out, but the Board of Governors do not deem it necessary to enter into the details.

The Governors have no suggestions to offer.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

James Wilson Hughes, *Chief Clerk, &c.*

The Secretary to the
Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals.

The Lying-in Hospital, Dublin,
28th March, 1868.

Sir,—I am directed by the Governors of the Lying-in Hospital to acknowledge your letter of the 17th ultimo, requesting that the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals may be supplied with any information or suggestions which they may deem necessary to give respecting the state and condition of that Institution; and, in reply, I am instructed to inform you, that the Governors have no suggestions to offer on the present occasion.

The Governors have recently had under consideration the subject of improved ventilation of the Hospital, and have adopted some measures with that view, which they trust may prove advantageous in promoting its sanitary condition.

The returns already furnished for the year ending 31st March, 1867, contain all the other information the Governors have to communicate.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. G. STRICKLAND, *Secretary.*

Denis Phelan, esq.,
Secretary, Board of Superintendence of
Dublin Hospitals.

Hospital for Incurables,
18th March, 1868.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th February, requesting that the Governors of this Hospital would supply the Board of Superintendence with any information or suggestions which they may deem advisable to give respecting the state and condition of the Institution, preparatory to their Annual Report to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant; and, in reply thereto, I am directed to inform you that the Governors have no suggestions to offer, but are happy to state that the Hospital (now containing 159 patients) is at present in a most efficient and satisfactory condition, and the entire building maintained in every respect in the highest order, with a strict regard to economy.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. ALEX. GARRETT, *Registrar.*

To Denis Phelan, esq.,
Secretary, Board of Superintendence.

Coombe Lying-in Hospital,
Dublin, 24th March, 1868.

SIR,—I have been directed by the Guardians and Directors of this Hospital to acquaint you for the information of the Board of Superintendence of the Dublin Hospitals, that since the date of their last communication to you, at the close of the preceding year, Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, granted Her Royal Charter, incorporating the Managers of the Institution into a Body Politic, under the designation of the Guardians and Directors of the Coombe Lying-in Hospital, Dublin.

This Charter removes the difficulties which caused the Poor Law Commissioners to withdraw their recognition of the Hospital, and as it empowers the Medical Officers of the Institution to examine the pupils attending its practice, and to issue certificates attesting their competence to practice midwifery, and further provides, that the certificates issued prior to its date shall have the same force and effect as those issued subsequent thereto, the Poor Law Commissioners now receive the diploma of the hospital from candidates for appointments under their Board.

The law proceedings in relation to the plot of ground adjoining the hospital, whereon it is contempleted to build the additional wing, have made some little progress, and the "Guardians and Directors" hope that they will shortly be terminated.

There is no other subject to which the Guardians and Directors think it necessary to direct the attention of the Board of Superintendence.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH MULLEN, *Assistant Secretary.*

Denis Phelan, esq.,
Secretary, Dublin Hospital Board.

Appendix.

No. 3.

Appendix, No. 3.

Classified Returns* of the Diseases treated in the several Institutions under the Supervision of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, during the Year ended 31st March, 1867, and of the Number of Patients that died of any particular Disease.

Westmoreland Lock Hospital.

Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Year ended 31st March, 1867.

Disease.	Number Admitted.
Gonorrhœa,	190
Do. with Primary Syphilis,	216
Do. with Secondary Syphilis,	79
Do. with Tertiary Syphilis,	20
Do. with Mixed Syphilis,	24
Syphilis, Primary,	34
Do. Secondary,	56
Do. Tertiary,	31
Do. Mixed,	14
Total,	664

Nine patients died in the year. The causes of death were as follows:—

Disease.	Number Died.
Bronchitis,	2
Phthisis,	3
Tertiary Syphilis,	2
General Dropsy,	1
Exhaustion,	1
	9

Benjamin F. M'Dowell, M.B.,
Registrar, &c.

* These Returns are given as made by the authorities of the respective Hospitals.

House of Industry Hospitals.

The Hardwicke Fever Hospital, Year ended 31st March, 1867.

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.
Abscess behind Ear,	1	–	Fever, Typhus, & Scarlatina,	1	–
,, of Neck,	1	–	,, ,, followed by Pyæmia,	1	1
Anthrax,	1	–	,, ,, followed by Variola,	4	1
Arachnitis, Cerebral,	8	6	Gall-Stones,	1	–
,, Spinal,	4	1	Gland Suppurating in Neck,	1	–
,, Cerebro-Spinal,	9	6	Hæmoptysis,	2	–
Bronchitis, Acute & Chronic,	27	4	Hepatic Disease,	3	1
Catarrh, Suffocative,	8	5	Hydrocephalus,	1	–
,, ,, followed by Typhus,	1	1	Hysteria,	1	–
Cerebral Disease,	3	3	Icterus,	2	1
Cholera,	187	123	Ileus,	1	–
,, followed by Cerebro-Spinal Arachnitis,	1	1	Inebrietas,	5	–
,, followed by Congestion of Lungs	1	1	Inflammation, Diffuse,	2	2
,, followed by Typhus Fever,	4	3	Influenza,	3	–
Choleraphobia,	2	–	Laryngitis,	1	1
Colica Pictonum,	9	–	Lungs, Chronic, Suppuration of, following Typhus Fever,	1	1
Constipation, Obstinate,	3	–	,, Gangrene of,	1	1
Convulsions,	1	–	Malingering,	1	–
,, Puerperal,	1	1	Mania,	1	–
Cramps,	11	–	,, Puerperal,	1	–
Debility from Fatigue and Starvation,	1	1	Nervous Disease,	1	–
,, Senile,	1	–	Paralysis,	1	–
Delirium Tremens,	2	–	Periostitis,	1	–
Diarrhœa,	70	3	Peritonitis,	2	2
Diphtheria,	1	–	Phthisis Pulmonalis,	1	1
Emesis,	8	–	Pleuritis,	3	–
Emphysema,	1	–	,, Acute,	1	1
Erysipelas,	13	1	Pleurodynia,	1	–
,, following Typhus Fever,	3	2	Pleuro-pneumonia,	1	1
Erythema Nodosum,	1	–	Pneumonia,	37	5
Fever, Brain,	1	–	,, Double,	1	1
,, Nervous,	2	–	,, and Pemphigus	1	–
,, Puerperal,	1	–	Pneumonia-bronchi,	2	–
,, Purpuric,	4	2	Pulmonary Apoplexy,	1	–
,, Simple,	343	–	Purpura,	2	–
,, ,, & Bronchitis,	1	–	Rheumatism, Acute,	8	–
,, ,, & Erysipelas,	1	–	,, Chronic,	2	–
,, ,, followed by Pleural Effusion,	1	–	Rubeola,	22	3
,, Typhoid,	66	12	Scabies,	2	–
,, Typhus,	362	39	Scarlatina,	37	1
,, ,, & Bronchitis,	2	1	,, followed by Rheumatism,	1	–
,, ,, followed by Cerebro-Spinal Arachnitis,	1	1	,, followed by Variola,	2	–
,, ,, and Epilepsy,	1	1	Tetanus,	1	–
,, ,, & Erysipelas, with Pericarditis,	1	1	Tuberculosis,	1	–
,, ,, & Gangrene,	1	–	Variola (of which 11 cases had not been vaccinated),	31	5
,, ,, and Measles,	1	–	Diseases unascertained or omitted to be recorded,	4	–
,, ,, & Pneumonia,	1	–	*Born* in the Hospital,	2	1
			Relatives admitted as Special Attendants on Infants and Young Children,	3	–
			Total,	1,380	249

Appendix.

No. 3.

Whitworth Medical Hospital.

Whitworth Medical Hospital, Year ended 31st March, 1867.

Disease.	No. Treated	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.
Abdomen, Malignant Disease of,	1	1	Chlorosis,	9	–
Abscess of Breast,	2	–	Cholera,	1	–
,, Liver,	2	2	Choleraphobia,	2	–
,, Lung,	2	–	Chorea,	2	–
,, Neck,	1	–	Cirrhosis of Liver,	5	4
,, Shoulder,	1	–	Colic,	1	–
,, Thorax,	1	–	Colica Pictonum,	6	–
,, Scrotal,	1	–	Constipation, Obstinate,	8	–
,, Supra Clavicular,	1	–	Convulsions,	1	–
,, Unspecified,	2	–	Cynanche Parotidea,	1	–
Acne,	2	–	,, Tonsillaris,	3	–
Amenorrhœa,	9	–	Cystitis,	1	–
Anasarca,	3	–	Debility from Exposure to Cold and Want,	1	1
Anæmia,	2	–	,, General,	11	–
Aneurism of Abdomen,	1	1	,, Senile,	2	–
,, Aortic,	1	–	Delirium Tremens,	17	1
,, Thoracic,	1	–	Diarrhœa,	2	–
,, Unspecified,	2	1	Disphonia,	1	–
Angina Pectoris,	1	–	Dropsy, Renal,	1	–
Anthrax,	1	–	,, Renal and Morbus Brightei,	1	–
Aortic Patency,	5	2	,, following Scarlatina,	1	–
Aphonia,	3	–	,, of Various Parts,	12	1
Apoplexy,	1	1	Dysmenorrhœa,	1	–
Arachnitis,	2	–	Dyspepsia,	49	–
,, Spinal,	1	–	Eczema,	10	–
Arthralgia, Saturnine,	1	–	Emesis,	3	–
Arthritis, Chronic Rheumatic,	3	–	Enteritis,	1	–
Ascites,	12	2	Epilepsy,	4	–
Asphyxia,	1	1	,, Depending on Injury of Head,	1	–
Asthma,	1	–	Erysipelas,	13	1
,, with Ague and Bronchitis,	1	–	,, Phlegmonous,	1	–
Ataxia,	3	–	,, and Psoriasis,	1	–
Atrophy, Musculari,	1	–	Eyes, Diseases of the—		
Blood, Degeneration,	1	–	Conjunctivitis,	1	–
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic,	103	5	Exopthalmia,	1	–
,, & Emphysema,	1	1	Granular Lids,	1	–
,, & Heart Disease,	1	–	Ophthalmia,	3	–
,, and Lead Colic,	1	–	,, Strumous,	3	–
,, and Chronic Phthisis,	1	–	Retinitis,	1	–
Burn and Scald of Ankle,	1	–	Unspecified,	1	–
Bursitis, Genu,	1	–	Fever, Simple,	21	–
Calculus in Kidney,	1	–	,, ,, and Ague,	1	–
,, Urethra,	1	–	,, Typhoid,	2	–
Cancer of Stomach,	1	–	,, Typhus,	1	–
,, Thyroid,	1	–	,, Worm,	1	–
Unspecified,	2	1	Fracture of Fibula,	1	–
Carcinoma,	1	–	Gangrene of Lung,	1	1
Caries of Cervical Vertibræ,	2	–	Gastralgia,	6	–
Catalepsy,	1	–	Gastritis,	21	–
Catarrh, Gravior,	4	–	Gastro Enteritis,	2	–
,, Suffocative,	14	–	Gelatio,	1	–
Cellulitis Pelvic,	2	–	Glossophagia,	1	–
Cephalalgia,	7	–	Goitre,	2	–
Cerebral Disease, Chronic,	3	–	Gout, Rheumatic,	1	–
,, Effusion,	1	–	Hæmoptysis,	27	2
,, Softening,	4	1	Heart, Diseases of— Cardiac Asthma,	1	–

[*continued.*

WHITWORTH MEDICAL HOSPITAL—*continued.*

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.
Heart, Diseases of—			Pleuropneumonia,	1	1
Carditis,	5	1	Pneumonia,	19	4
Functional Derangement,	1	–	Pulmonary Apoplexy,	1	–
Mitral Valve,	4	2	,, Disease (Unspecified),	3	1
Myocarditis,	1	–	,, and Cardiac Disease,	1	–
Palpitatio Cordis,	3	–	,, & Emphysema,	3	1
Unspecified,	9	2	Poisoning, Uremic,	1	1
Hemiplegia,	7	–	Prolapsus Uteri,	1	–
Hepatic Disease,	24	2	Psoriasis,	9	–
Hernia, Strangulated,	1	–	,, Syphilitic,	1	–
Herpes, Zoster,	1	–	Purpura,	2	1
Hydrocele of Neck,	1	–	Renal Diseases—		
Hyperlactation,	1	–	Albuminuria,	3	–
Hypertophy of Tonsal Cartilages,	1	–	Bright's Disease,	6	1
Hypochondriasis,	1	–	Nephritis,	13	3
Hysteria,	10	–	and Pericarditis,	1	–
Icterus,	11	1	Unspecified,	7	1
Impetigo,	1	–	Rheumatism, Acute,	16	–
Inflammation, Diffuse,	1	1	,, and Pericarditis,	1	1
Influenza,	4	–	,, Chronic,	74	–
Injury of Hip and Thigh,	1	–	,, Gonorrhœal,	1	–
,, Sides,	1	–	,, Syphilitic,	1	–
Intestinal Obstruction,	1	–	Salivation,	1	–
,, Irritation,	1	–	Scabies,	9	–
Laryngitis,	3	1	Sciatica,	11	–
Larynx, Chronic, Ulceration of,	1	–	Scarlatina,	1	–
Lepra,	1	–	Scorbutus,	1	–
Leucorrhœa,	6	–	Scrofula,	4	1
Lumbago,	1	–	Spermattorrhœa,	1	–
Lupus,	2	–	Spine, Disease of,	1	–
Malingering,	1	–	,, Irritation of,	2	–
Mania,	1	–	Stricture of the Œsophagus,	1	–
Morbus Coxæ,	1	–	,, Pyloris,	1	–
Meteorism,	1	–	,, Urethra,	1	–
Metritis,	3	–	Staphyloma and Granular Eyelids,	1	–
Nervous Disease,	1	–	Stomach, Constriction of,	1	–
,, Tremor,	4	–	Synovitis,	3	–
Neuralgia,	7	–	,, and Periostitis of Tibia,	1	–
Onychia,	1	–	Syphilis, Primary,	6	–
Otirrhœa,	1	–	,, Secondary,	1	–
Ovarian Disease,	3	–	Tonsilitis,	26	–
Paralysis,	18	–	Tumor, Abdominal,	7	–
,, Agitans,	1	–	,, Femoral,	1	–
,, Atrophic,	1	–	,, of Spleen,	1	–
,, Glossal,	1	–	Tuberculosis,	8	3
Paraplegia,	1	–	Ulcer, Lupoid,	1	–
Pericarditis,	2	–	,, Strumous of Leg,	1	–
,, and Phthisis,	1	1	,, of Stomach,	1	–
Periostitis,	4	–	Urine, Retention of,	1	–
,, Syphilitic,	1	–	Uterine Disease,	3	–
Peritonitis,	4	4	Variola,	1	–
,, Strumous,	1	–	Varix,	1	–
Pertussis,	1	–	Vulnus Genu,	1	–
Pharingitis,	1	–	Diseases unascertained, or omitted to be recorded,	5	–
Phlegmasia Dolens,	2	–	*Born* in the Hospital,	1	–
Phlegmon,	2	–			
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	65	7	Total,	1,041	72
,, ,, and Scabies,	1	1			
Pityriasis,	1	–			
Pleuritis,	22	–			
Pleurodynia	10	–			

Appendix.

No. 3.

Richmond Surgical Hospital.

Richmond Surgical Hospital, Year ended 31st March, 1867.

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.
Abscess, Glutcal,	2	–	Caries of Spine,	2	–
,, Lumbar,	1	–	,, Temporal Bone,	1	–
,, Orbital,	1	–	Cerebral Effusion,	1	1
,, Perineal,	2	–	Chemosis,	1	–
,, Psoas,	1	–	Choriditis, Traumatic,	1	–
,, Urinary,	1	–	Coma, from Drink,	1	–
,, of Abdomen,	1	–	Concussion of Brain,	4	–
,, Anus,	1	–	Contraction of Foot,	2	–
,, Antrum,	1	–	,, Thigh,	1	–
,, Axilla,	6	–	Contusion of Abdomen,	2	–
,, Breast,	6	–	,, Back,	2	–
,, under Cervical Fascia,	1	–	,, Chest,	1	–
,, behind Ear,	2	–	,, Foot,	1	–
,, of Kidney, and Inflammation of Wrist Joint,	1	–	,, Head,	1	–
,, of Knee,	3	–	,, Hip and Back,	1	–
,, in Lachrymal Sac,	1	–	,, Jaw,	1	–
,, of Neck,	10	1	,, Knee,	2	–
,, Pharynx,	1	–	,, Pelvis,	1	–
,, Rectum,	1	–	,, Various other parts,	32	1
,, Testis,	1	–	Cutaneous Eruption,	1	–
,, Root of Tongue,	1	–	Cynanche, Tonsillaris,	3	–
,, Vulva,	1	–	Cystitis,	7	–
,, various other parts,	24	–	Delirium Tremens,	1	–
Ague,	1	–	Ectropeon,	1	–
Amaurosis,	1	–	Eczema,	7	–
Aneurism, Popliteal,	1	–	,, with Lupus of Face	1	–
Angiolencitis,	1	–	Epistaxis,	1	–
Anthrax,	7	–	Erysipelas,	33	–
Ankle Joint, Disease of,	8	–	,, and Paronychia,	1	–
Ankylosis of Ankle Joint,	1	–	Erythema,	1	–
,, Knee Joint,	1	–	Eye, Diseases of the—		
,, Shoulder,	1	–	Cataract,	1	–
Aortitis,	1	–	Conjunctivitis,	5	–
Arthritis, Chronic Rheumatic,	9	–	,, Traumatic,	1	–
,, Strumous,	1	–	Corneitis,	1	–
Bones of Foot, Disease of,	2	–	Ecchemosis,	1	–
Bubo,	3	–	Eczema,	1	–
,, Sympathetic,	1	–	Exophthalmia,	1	–
Burns of Chest & Abdomen,	1	–	Ophthalmia,	1	–
,, and Scalds of other various parts,	19	2	,, Gonorrhœal,	2	–
Bursitis,	13	–	,, Purulent,	1	–
Calculus,	3	–	,, Strumous,	1	–
Cancer of Anus & Rectum,	1	–	Tumor Cystic of Eyelids,	2	–
,, Bladder,	1	1	Ulcer Citratrix on Cornea,	1	–
,, Breast,	3	–	Wounds and other Injuries,	8	–
,, Foot, with Amputation of Thigh,	1	–	Unspecified,	1	–
,, Head,	1	1	Fever,	1	–
,, Hip,	1	–	Fistula in Ano,	3	–
,, Lip,	2	–	,, Recto-vaginal,	1	–
,, Penis,	1	–	,, Salivary,	1	–
,, Chimney Sweeps',	1	–	,, Urinary,	4	–
,, Unspecified,	1	–	Flat Foot,	2	–
Cancrum Oris,	1	–	Fracture of Clavicle,	8	–
Caries of Bones of Skull,	2	–	,, Femur,	4	–
,, Cervical Vertebræ	1	–	,, ,, Neck of,	2	1
			,, Fibula,	11	–
			,, Tibia,	17	–
			,, Tibia & Fibula,	3	–

[*continued.*

RICHMOND SURGICAL HOSPITAL—*continued.*

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.
Fracture of Tibia & Fibula, followed by Paralysis,	1	–	Laryngitis,	3	–
,, Humerus,	9	1	Lupus, Exedens,	1	–
,, Humerus, Epiphyses of,	1	–	,, Non-exedens,	14	–
,, Humerus, Internal, Condyle of,	3	–	Luxation of Astralgus,	1	–
,, Maxilla,	2	–	,, Elbow,	2	–
,, Nasal Bones,	1	–	,, Femur,	3	–
,, Patella,	3	–	,, Humerus,	3	–
,, Radius,	3	–	,, Lens,	1	–
,, Rib,	2	–	,, Shoulder,	1	–
,, Rib & Fibula,	1	–	,, Tibia & Fractured Fibula,	2	–
,, Potts',	1	–	,, Toe,	1	–
,, Disunited,	1	–	Malformation Congenital,	1	–
Frost Bite,	2	–	Mania,	1	–
Furuncle,	2	–	Morbus Coxæ,	12	–
Gangrene of Finger,	1	–	Menorrhagia,	1	–
,, after Injury,	1	–	Metritis,	1	–
Glaucoma,	1	–	Necrosis (Unspecified),	6	–
Gonorrhœa,	4	–	,, of Foot,	1	–
Hæmaturia,	4	–	,, Great Toe,	1	–
Hæmorrhoids,	14	–	,, Tarsal Bones,	2	–
Hare Lip,	5	–	,, Tibia,	1	–
,, Double,	1	–	,, Wrist,	1	–
Heart, Disease of,	1	–	Needle in Wrist,	1	–
Hemicrania,	2	–	Neuralgia,	1	–
Hernia,	5	–	Neuroma,	1	–
,, Incarcerated,	1	–	Œdema of Leg,	2	–
,, Strangulated,	2	1	Onychia,	4	–
Herpes, Circinnatus,	1	–	Orchitis, Acute,	6	–
,, Zoster,	2	–	,, Chronic,	16	–
Horny Growth on Foot,	1	–	,, Tubercular,	4	–
Hydrocele,	3	–	Ostitis,	4	–
Hypochondriasis,	1	–	Otalgia,	1	–
Ichthyosis,	1	–	Otitis,	1	–
Impetigo,	3	–	Otirrhœa,	1	–
Inflammation of Ankle,	1	–	Palate, Soft, Imperforation of,	1	–
,, Elbow,	1	–	Paralysis,	3	–
,, Foot,	3	–	Paraphymosis,	1	–
,, Hand,	2	–	Paraplegia,	2	–
,, Knee (Acute),	1	–	Paronychia,	10	–
,, Leg,	1	–	Periostitis, Acute,	1	1
,, Toes,	1	–	,, Chronic,	6	–
,, Wrist joint	2	–	,, Syphilitic,	1	–
Injuries from Kick of a Horse,	1	–	Phimosis, Inflammatory,	2	–
Injury of Ankle,	6	–	Phlebitis, Chronic,	1	–
,, Chest,	2	–	Phlegmasia Dolens,	2	1
,, Head,	17	1	Pneumonia from Fractured Ribs,	1	1
,, Knee,	9	–	Poisoning by Oxalic Acid,	1	–
,, Nail of Great Toe,	1	–	,, Phosphorus (Supposed)	1	–
,, Ribs,	3	1	Prostate, Enlarged,	2	–
,, Shoulder,	2	–	Psoriasis,	2	–
,, Spine,	8	–	Purpura,	1	–
Injuries of various other parts,	36	–	Rhematism, Acute,	2	–
Intoxication,	1	–	,, Chronic,	23	–
Iritis,	4	–	,, Gonorrhœal,	1	–
Knee Joint, Disease of,	15	–	Rupia,	2	–
,, Strumous,	1	–	Rupture of Tympanum,	1	–
			Salivation,	1	–
			Scabies,	3	–
			Sciatica,	2	–
			Scorbutus,	1	–

[*continued.*

Appendix.

No. 3.

Richmond Surgical Hospital.

Richmond Surgical Hospital—*continued.*

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.
Scrofula,	2	–	Ulcer of Tongue,	3	–
Sibacious Triscus,	1	–	,, Vagina,	1	–
Sloughing of the Scrotum,	1	–	Urine, Retention of,	8	1
Sprain of Ankle,	10	–	,, Extravasation of,	1	1
,, Leg,	2	–	,, Incontinence of,	2	–
Spine, Curvature of,	1	–	Urticaria,	1	–
,, Disease of,	3	–	Uterus, Antroversion of,	1	–
Stricture of the Œsophagus,	2	–	,, Disease of (Unspecified),	1	–
,, Urethra,	23	1	Varix,	3	–
,, Traumatic,	1	–	Warty Growth on Penis,	1	–
Suppuration of Superficial Glands of Neck,	1	–	White Swelling,	1	–
Synovitis,	12	–	Wound of Arm,	6	–
Syphilis, Primary,	81	–	,, Elbow,	4	–
,, Secondary,	6	–	,, Hand,	4	–
,, Tertiary,	5	–	,, Thumb,	1	–
Talipes Equinus,	1	–	,, Wrist,	2	–
,, Varus,	2	–	,, Back,	3	–
Tonsilitis,	8	–	,, Ankle,	1	–
Tumour, Antheromatous,	1	–	,, Shin,	1	–
,, Bloody, of Pudendum,	1	–	,, Foot,	7	–
,, Pulsating,	1	–	,, Leg,	1	–
,, in Abdomen,	1	–	,, Knee,	3	
,, Groin,	2	–	,, Thigh,	1	–
,, on Head,	1	–	,, Hip,	1	–
,, Jaw,	3	–	,, Face,	5	–
,, in Perineo,	1	–	,, Nose,	2	–
,, on Wrist,	1	–	,, Scalp,	27	1
Ulcer, Jacobs',	2	–	,, Contused and Lacerated, of Foot,	1	–
,, Lupoid,	9	1	,, Lacerated, of Labia,	1	–
,, Varicose,	2	–	,, Gunshot,	2	–
,, of Ankle,	2	–	,, Incised,	1	–
,, Foot,	1	–	,, Punctured, of Sole of Foot,	1	–
,, Heel,	2	–	,, ,, of Thigh,	1	–
,, Toe,	2	–	Admitted in a Dying State (Disease not ascertained),	1	1
,, Leg,	67	–	Diseases unascertained, or omitted to be recorded,	7	–
,, Breast	2	–	*Add*—for case admitted on or prior to 31st March, 1866, and which is included in return for that year, *but died during the year ended 31st March*, 1867, viz. :—Cancer of Testicle,	–	1
,, Hand,	1	–			
,, Nose (Scrofulous),	1	–			
,, Palate,	3	–			
,, Soft Palate,	1	–			
,, Pharynx,	1	–			
,, Rectum,	1	–			
,, Stump, after Partial Amputation of Foot,	1	–			
,, Thorax,	1	–			
,, Throat,	3	–			
,, Tibia,	1	–	Total,	1,126	22

Meath Hospital.

Meath Hospital, Year ended 31st March, 1867.

Infirmary Wards.					
Abscess, Acute,	29	–	Anasarca,	1	–
,, Chronic.	15	–	Anæmia,	1	–
,, of Breast,	5	–	Aneurism of Aorta,	5	2
,, Hepatic,	1	1	,, Axillary and Arch of Aorta,	1	1
,, Parotid,	1	–	Angeio-leucitis,	1	–
Amaurosis,	1	–	Anthrax,	5	–
Amenorrhœa,	2	–	Ankylosis of Knee Joint,	1	–

[*continued.*

MEATH HOSPITAL—*continued.*

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Treated	No. Died.
Ankylosis of Elbow Joint,	1	–	Entropeon,	2	–
Aortic Patency,	1	1	Epilepsy,	5	–
Apoplexy,	1	1	Epithelioma,	12	–
,, Pulmonary,	1	–	Epistaxis,	1	–
Arthritis,	2	–	Epulis,	2	–
,, Chronic Rheumatic,	4	–	Erysipelas,	9	–
Ascites,	7	1	Exostosis of Vomer,	1	–
Asphyxia,	1	–	,, Superior Maxilla,	1	–
Asthma,	4	–	Fever, Intermittent,	2	–
Ataxia,	2	–	Fistula in Scrotum,	1	–
Atrophy,	2	–	,, Ano,	2	–
Bronchitis, Acute,	13	–	,, Vesico-vaginal,	2	–
,, Chronic,	18	1	,, Lachrymalis,	1	–
Bubo,	5	–	Foreign Body in Throat,	2	–
Burns and Scalds,	13	5	Fracture of Acromion,	1	–
Bright's Disease,	4	1	,, Lower Jaw,	1	–
Bursitis,	3	1	,, Humerus,	2	–
Calculus in Bladder,	1	–	,, Femur,	8	1
Cancer of Tongue,	1	–	,, Tibia,	10	–
,, Breast,	6	–	,, Tibia, Compound,	2	–
,, Rectum,	1	1	,, Tibia & Fibula, Compound,	6	3
,, Nose,	1	–	,, Fibula,	2	–
,, Liver,	1	1	,, Potts',	4	–
,, Lung,	2	1	,, of Scapula,	1	–
,, Jaw,	1	–	,, Ribs,	5	–
Cancrum Oris,	1	1	,, Ulna,	1	–
Carcinoma,	4	3	,, Mastoid Process,	1	–
Caries of Elbow Joint,	2	1	,, of Skull,	2	2
,, Potts',	1	–	,, Colles',	4	–
Cataract,	3	–	,, of Patella,	1	–
Catarrh,	2	–	,, Parietal Bone,	1	–
Chlorosis,	1	–	Ganglion,	1	–
Cholera, Asiatic,	130	68	Gangrene, Potts,	2	–
Chorea,	1	1	Gravel,	1	–
Choriditis,	1	–	Granular Lids,	8	–
Cirrhosis of Lung,	2	–	Gastritis, Acute,	1	–
,, Liver,	1	–	,, Chronic,	2	–
Colic,	2	–	Gastrodynia,	4	–
Concussion,	2	–	Gonorrhœa,	3	–
Contraction of Toe,	1	–	Gout,	1	–
Congestion of Lung,	2	1	Hæmatemesis,	1	–
Conjunctivitis,	4	–	Hæmatoma,	1	–
Constipation,	2	–	Hæmaturia,	3	–
Contusion,	12	–	Hæmoptysis,	6	–
Croup,	1	–	Hernia, Inguinal,	3	–
Debility,	1	–	,, Scrotal,	1	–
Diabetes,	1	–	,, Strangulated Femoral,	5	1
Deformity of Lower Lip,	1	–	Hæmorrhoids,	8	–
Disease of Knee Joint,	5	2	Hare Lip,	5	–
,, Eye Ball	2	–	Hemiplegia,	7	–
,, Lower Jaw,	1	–	Hepatitis, Chronic,	2	2
,, Elbow Joint,	1	–	Hydrarthrus,	1	–
Diarrhœa,	2	–	Hydrocele,	1	–
Distichiasis,	1	–	Hydrocephalus,	1	1
Dropsy, Acute,	4	3	Hypochondriasis,	1	–
Drowning (Attempted),	1	–	Hypopion,	2	–
Dysentery, Acute,	1	–	Hysteria,	8	–
Dyspepsia,	4	–	Icterus,	1	1
Ectropeon,	3	–	Inflammation of Vocal Cords,	1	–
Empyema,	3	–			
Emphysema,	5	1			
Enteritis,	1	1			

[*continued.*

Appendix.

No. 3.

Meath Hospital.

MEATH HOSPITAL—*continued.*

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Treated	No. Died.
Injury of Back,	10	–	Rheumatism, Chronic,	2	–
,, Lower Extremities,	21	–	Scabies,	1	–
,, Upper ,,	23		Sciatica,	7	–
Intoxication,	1	–	Scrofula,	6	–
Laryngitis, Acute,	1	–	Sprain of Ankle,	11	–
,, Chronic,	4	–	Spine, Curvature of,	4	–
Lumbago,	1	–	Stricture of Pylorus,	2	–
Lupus,	8	–	,, Urethra,	20	–
Lupoid Ulceration,	6	3	Synovitis,	7	–
Luxation of Ankle,	1	–	Syphilis, Primary,	3	–
,, Radius & Ulna,	1	–	,, Secondary,	18	–
,, Shoulder,	3	–	,, Tertiary,	3	2
,, Thumb, Compound,	1	–	Tabes, Mesenterica,	2	1
Morbus Coxæ,	9	–	Talipes, Varus,	2	–
,, Cordis,	4	2	Tetanus,	2	2
Melæna,	1	–	Tonsillitis,	4	–
Menorrhagia,	1	–	Trichiasis,	1	–
Mitral Valve, Disease of,	3	–	Tumor, Fatty,	3	–
Muscle, Rupture of,	1	–	,, Abdominal,	3	–
Nœvus,	1	–	,, on Leg,	2	–
Nebula,	1	–	,, Maxillary,	2	–
Necrosis,	10	1	,, Fibrous,	2	–
Nephritis,	1	–	Urine, Retention of,	3	–
,, Chronic,	1	–	Uterus, Disease of,	1	–
Neuralgia,	2	–	Ulcer of Leg,	39	1
Onyx,	1	–	,, Jacob's,	1	–
Onyxis,	2	–	,, of Stomach,	1	–
Orchitis,	9	–	,, Tongue,	1	–
Osteo-Sarcoma,	2	–	,, Throat,	1	1
Otirrhœa,	1	–	,, Varicose,	4	–
Palate, Cleft,	1	–	Vagina, Slough of,	1	–
Pannus,	2	–	Varix,	4	–
Pan-Ophthalmia,	2	–	Varicocele,	1	–
Paralysis of Arm,	2	–	Vermes,	1	–
Paraphymosis,	1	–	Wound, Punctured,	6	–
Paronychia,	3	–	,, Incised,	5	–
Pemphigus,	1	–	,, Lacerated,	15	–
Pericarditis,	1	1	,, Gunshot,	2	–
Periostitis,	1	–	,, Bayonet,	1	1
Phagedena,	1	–	,, of Profunda Artery	1	1
Phlebitis,	1	–	,, Radial ,,	1	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	37	10	Unclassed,	28	–
,, Laryngea,	1	–	Total,	1,000	141
Pleuritis,	4	1	FEVER WARDS.		
Pleuropneumonia,	1	–	Ague,	1	–
Pneumonia,	7	1	Arachnitis, Cerebro-Spinal,	10	3
,, Chronic,	1	–	Asthma,	1	–
Poisoning by Uremia,	1	1	Bronchitis, Acute,	7	–
,, Oxalic Acid,	1	–	,, Chronic,	1	–
,, Nit-Argent,	1	–	Colic,	1	–
Porrigo,	1	–	Colica Pictonum,	1	–
Prolapsus Uteri,	1	–	Diarrhœa,	2	–
Prostate, enlarged,	3	–	Dropsy,	1	–
Psoriasis,	1	–	Erysipelas,	3	–
Ptyriasis,	1	–	Fever, Typhus,	44	5
Purpura,	1	–	,, Typhoid,	22	1
Pyrosis,	1	–	,, Purpuric,	3	3
Pyomia,	3	1	,, Intermittent,	1	–
Rachitis,	1	–	Febricula,	34	–
Rectum, Ulcer of,	1	–	Hydrocephalus,	1	1
Rheumatism, Acute,	8	–	Hysteria,	1	–

[*continued.*

MEATH HOSPITAL—*continued.*

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.
Myelitis,	1	–	Rheumatism, Acute,	10	–
Neuralgia,	2	–	,, Chronic,	5	–
Pericarditis,	1	–	Rubeola,	1	–
Periostitis,	1	–	Scarlatina,	8	–
Peritonitis,	1	–	Tonsillitis,	3	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	4	–	Ulceration of Throat,	2	–
Pleuritis,	4	–	Variola,	10	1
Pleurodynia,	2	–			
Pneumonia,	18	2	Total,	206	7
Prolapsus Uteri,	1	–			

STEEVENS' HOSPITAL, Year ended 31st March, 1867.

Steevens' Hospital.

Abscess,	45	2	Epidydimitis,	1	–
Ague,	3	1	Emphysema,	2	1
Adenitis,	2	–	Epilepsy,	5	1
Amenorrhœa,	4	–	Epistaxis,	4	–
Anæmia,	5	–	Epulis,	1	–
Aneurism,	6	–	Erysipelas,	12	–
Anthrax,	2	–	Exostosis,	1	–
Aphonia,	1	–	,, of Eye,	20	–
Apoplexy,	1	–	Fever,	80	5
Ascites,	17	7	Fistula,	8	–
Asthma,	6	–	Frost Bite,	1	–
Bronchitis,	115	5	Fracture,	75	2
Bronchocele,	1	–	Furuncle,	7	–
Bubo,	25	–	Gangrene,	1	1
Burns and Scalds,	21	6	Gout,	1	–
Bite of Man,	1	–	Gunshot Wounds,	5	–
Balnitio,	1	–	Glandular,	5	–
Bright's Disease,	2	2	Glanular Lids,	4	–
Bursitis,	3	–	Gastritis,	16	–
Cancer,	37	5	Gonorrhœa,	24	–
Cardiac,	17	1	Hæmatemesis	1	
Cancrum Oris,	1	1	Hæmatocle,	1	–
Caries,	3	–	Hæmaturia,	2	–
Cerebral,	14	2	Hæmoptysis,	6	1
Cloasma,	1	–	Hæmorrhage from Ear,	1	–
Catarrh,	266	–	Hernia,	3	–
Cephalalgia,	1	–	Hæmorrhoids,	10	–
Chancre,	10	–	Hare Lip,	1	–
Chlorosis,	12	–	Hemiplegia,	1	–
Cholera,	5	3	Hepatitis,	11	2
Chorea,	4	–	Hydrocele,	10	–
Colic,	6	–	Hydrothorax,	1	–
Concussion,	4	1	Hypochondriasis,	1	–
Constipation,	3	–	Hysteria,	13	–
Cutaneous,	16	–	Icterus,	5	–
Condyloma,	2	–	Incontinuence of Urine,	1	–
Conjunctivitis,	3	–	Inanition,	1	1
Contusion,	98	1	Laryngitis,	3	1
Delirium Tremens,	17	2	Lepra,	2	–
Deafness,	1	–	Leucorrhœa,	1	–
Dislocation,	3	–	Lumbago,	4	–
Diarrhœa,	15	–	Lupus,	4	–
Debility,	22	1	Lunacy,	3	–
Dislocations,	3	–	Morbus Coxæ,	8	–
Dysphagia,	1	–	Nœvus,	3	..
Dysentery, Acute,	5	–	Necrosis,	10	–
Dyspepsia,	57	–	Needle in Knee,	1	–
Eczema,	9	–	Neuralgia,	10	.

Appendix.

No. 3.

Steevens' Hospital.

STEEVENS' HOSPITAL—*continued.*

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.
Onychia,	1	–	Rupia,	1	–
Ophthalmia,	11	–	Scabies,	17	–
Orchitis,	3	–	Sciatica,	11	–
Otitis,	2	–	Scarlatina,	5	–
Palpitatio Cordis,	15	–	Scorbutus,	1	–
Paralysis,	12	1	Spermatorrhœa,	2	–
Paraphymosis,	3	–	Sprain,	28	–
Paraplegia,	3	–	Struma,	19	2
Paronychia,	3	–	Stricture,	18	–
Pemphigus,	1	–	Staphyloma,	3	–
Periostitis,	9	–	Synovitis,	16	–
Peritonitis,	2	1	Syphilis, Primary,	98	–
Phimosis,	2	–	,, Secondary,	25	–
Phlebitis,	2	–	,, Tertiary,	7	–
Phlegmasia Dolens,	1	–	Talipes,	3	–
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	68	14	Testitis,	1	–
Pleuritis,	4	1	Taenia Lata,	2	–
Pleurodynia,	2	–	Tetanus, Idiopathic,	1	–
Pneumonia,	10	3	Tetanus,	1	1
Polypus Nasi,	1	–	Tonsilitis,	103	–
Porrigo,	1	–	Tumor,	21	–
Pityriasis,	1	–	Ulcers,	66	–
Psoriasis,	2	–	Urine, Retention of,	1	–
Psoas Abscess,	3	–	,, Incontinence of,	1	–
Pyrosis,	1	–	Uterus,	6	–
Psycosis,	1	–	Variola,	1	1
Potts' Curvature,	3	–	Varix,	8	–
Pyæmia,	1	1	Varicocele,	2	–
Ptosis,	1	–	Wound,	57	1
Ranula,	1	–	White Swelling,	1	–
Ring Worm,	1	–	Warts,	1	–
Renal,	11	1	Vesical,	1	–
Rheumatism,	98	–			
Rubeola,	5	–	Total,	2,080	80

Rotunda Lying-in Hospital.

ROTUNDA LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Year ended 31st March, 1867.

Chronic Wards.

Abscess, Pelvic,	1	–	Phlebitis,	69	–
,, of Vagina,	1	–	Polypus Uteri,	2	–
Ascites,	1	–	Phlegmasia Dolens,	1	–
Amenorrhœa,	8	–	Prolapsus of Uterus,	20	–
Cancer of Uterus,	5	–	Ovarian Dropsy,	1	–
Cauliflower Growth of Os Uteri,	1	–	Rheumatism, Chronic,	2	–
Carcinoma of Uterus,	1	1	Retroversion of Uterus,	1	–
Debility after Confinement,	6	–	Syphilitic Ulcer of Os,	1	–
Dysmenorrhœa,	11	–	Tumor, Fibrous,	2	1
Dyspepsia,	2	–	,, Ovarian,	6	–
Dysentery,	1	–	,, Labia,	2	–
Hæmorrhage,	4	–	,, Abdomen,	2	–
Hysteria,	5	–	Vesico-Vaginal Fistula,	2	1
Hypochondriasis,	1	–	Uterine Hæmorrhage,	8	1
Irritable Bladder,	1	–	Ulcer of Os,	37	1
Leucorrhœa,	1	–	,, Leg,	1	–
Menorrhagia,	9	–	Urethro Flexion,	1	–
Œclusion of Vagina,	1	–	Vaginitis,	2	–
,, Uterus,	1	–			
Pelvic Cellulitis,	6	–	Total,	159	5

[*continued.*

ROTUNDA LYING-IN HOSPITAL—*continued.*

Diseases of which Labour Patients Died.

Rotunda Lying-in Hospital.

Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.	Disease.	No. Treated.	No. Died.
Bronchitis,	–	1	Pleural Effusion,	–	1
Bright's Disease,	–	1	Peritonitis,	–	1
Hæmorrhage,	–	2	Phlebitis,	–	2
Dropsy,	–	1	Puerperal Mania,	–	2
Exhaustion after Delivery,	–	1	Typhoid Fever,	–	1
Metro-Peritonitis,	–	7	Uterine Hæmorrhage,	–	1
Puerperal Phlebitis,	–	1			
,, Fever,	–	18	Total,	1,059	40

CORK-STREET FEVER HOSPITAL, Year ended 31st March, 1867.

Cork-street Fever Hospital.

Arachnitis, Cerebro-Spinal,	3	1	Gangrene, c. Febris,	1	–
,, c. Typhus,	4	2	Heart, Disease of, c. Fever,	2	2
Bronchitis, Acute,	56	7	Hydrocephalus, c. Febris	3	2
,, c. Typhus,	40	12	Inflammation, Diffuse,	1	–
Cholera,	2	2	Influenza,	7	–
Delirium Tremens,	4	–	Meningitis, Tubercular,	1	1
,, ,, c. Pneumonia,	1	1	Paralysis, Typhus, c.	1	1
,, ,, c. Typhus,	2	1	Parotis, Typhus, c.	2	–
Diarrhœa, c. Febris,	8	–	Pertussis, c. Febris,	1	–
,, Typhus, c.	3	–	Phthisis Pulmonalis, c. Febris,	1	1
Diphtheria,	1	1	,, c. Typhus,	1	1
Dysentery, Acute, c. Febris,	3	1	Pleuritis,	1	–
Emphysema, Febrile, c.	1	–	Pneumonia,	48	7
Epilepsy, Typhus, c.	1	1	,, c. Typhus,	21	6
Erysipelas,	24	1	Purpura, Typhus, c.	3	1
,, c. Enteric Fever,	2	2	Pyæmia, Typhus, c.	2	2
,, c. Typhus,	7	–	Rheumatism, Acute,	14	–
Febrile,	156	–	Rubeola,	10	–
,, c. Diarrhœa,	12	–	,, c. Pneumonia,	2	2
Fever, Simplex,	538	–	Scarlatina,	9	1
,, Biliosa,	1	–	Stomatitis Gangrenosa,	1	1
,, Gastrica,	16	–	Synovitis,	1	–
,, Relapsing,	4	–	Variola,	28	5
,, Mixed, Typhus and Enteric,	1	–	,, Typhus, c.	1	–
,, Typhus,	699	94	Total,	1,771	162
,, Enteric,	20	–			

HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Year ended 31st March, 1867.

Hospital for Incurables.

Abscess in Hip Joint,	1	1	Paralysis,	42	3
Asthma,	3	1	,, from Lead Poison,	2	–
Bronchitis, Chronic,	10	4	Phthisis Pulmonalis,	19	9
Brain Disease,	–	–	,, Laryngea,	1	–
Cancer, Breast,	16	3	Prolapsus Uteri,	2	–
,, of Uterus,	6	2	Rheumatic Gout,	5	–
,, Face,	4	2	Rheumatism, Chronic,	9	2
,, Leg,	1	–	Scrofula,	4	1
Dysentery, Chronic,	1	–	Spine,	9	–
Fracture of Thigh Bone,	3	–	Tumor in Abdomen,	1	–
Hernia, Umbilical,	1	–	,, Ovarian,	4	–
Heart, Disease of,	6	3			
Lupus,	5	1	Total,	159	32
Morbus Coxæ,	3	–			

Appendix, No. 4.

Table, No. 1, showing the several Sources of Income of each Hospital, in the Year ended 31st March, 1867.

Name of Hospital.	Income from														
	Government Grants.	Treasury Grants under County Infirmary Acts.	Subscriptions and Donations.	Bequests.	Interest on Property.	Assessments on County of Dublin.	Assessments on City of Dublin.	House, Landed, and other Property.	Pay Patients.	Pupils.	Charity Sermons.	Other Sources.	Profits from Rotunda Gardens.	Incidentals.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Westmoreland Lock,	2,600 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,600 0 0
Steevens's, . .	1,300 0 0	–	90 9 2	–	416 11 10	–	–	2,562 10 0	1,164 17 2	–	–	–	–	1 6 8	5,535 14 10
Meath, . . .	600 0 0	91 6 3	1,123 12 3	170 14 10	216 19 4	553 16 10	–	162 2 0	–	–	–	[a]200 0 0	–	–	3,287 14 6
Cork-street. . .	2,500 0 0	–	697 14 6	–	495 12 4	–	–	145 5 7	–	–	–	[b]41 18 9	–	1 10 0	3,882 1 2
House of Industry,	7,472 15 9	–	–	–	127 4 3	–	–	21 12 8	496 3 0	–	–	–	–	54 11 10	8,172 7 6
Rotunda Lying-in, .	700 0 0	–	91 8 0	145 17 2	292 18 2	–	–	354 2 5	50 12 0	151 13 4	100 0 0	–	354 5 7	–	2,240 16 8
Coombe do. .	200 0 0	–	605 17 0	–	44 1 2	–	780 0 0	–	30 1 8	[c]4 0 0	–	–	–	3 15 5	1,666 16 3
Incurables, . .	250 0 0	43 16 0	1,578 9 10	225 0 0	1,103 5 2	–	375 0 0	75 18 4	–	–	71 10 0	–	–	18 11 3	3,741 10 7
St. Mark's, . .	100 0 0	–	191 0 0	–	31 7 6	–	100 0 0	–	352 14 7	–	–	–	–	1 13 0	776 15 1
Total, . .	15,722 15 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31,903 16 7

[a] Stock sold. [b] Annuities. [c] Pupils' Diploma Fees.

TABLE, No. 2, showing the Number of PATIENTS treated in each INSTITUTION, under the Supervision of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals, in the Year ended 31st March, 1867; the Mortality in each; the Average Daily Number in Hospital during the Year; the Average Annual Cost of each Bed, exclusive of Building and Furnishing such Buildings; and the present extent of Accommodation for each class of Patients.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Number of Patients Admitted, Discharged, Died, &c.										Present Bed Accommodation for								
	Number remaining on the 31st March, 1866.	Admitted in the year ended 31st March, 1867.	Discharged in the year.	Died in the year.	Remaining on the 31st March, 1867.	Total under treatment in the year.	Total treated to a termination.	Mortality per cent. on the total treated to a termination.	Average number of Days spent in Hospital by each under treatment.	Average daily number of Beds occupied through the year.	Fever Patients.	Other Medical Patients.	Surgical Patients.	Syphilitic and Gonorrheal Patients.	Lying-in Hospital Patients.		Incurable Patients.	Ophthalmic Patients.	Total Beds accommodation.
															Labour Patients.	Chronic Female Diseases.			
Westmoreland Lock,	64	664	655	9	74	728	664	1·37	36	72 2/38	–	–	–	130	–	–	–	–	130
Steevens's,	191	2,087	2,025	82	170	2,278	2,107	3·88	24 3/4	154	20	54	141	15	–	–	–	–	230
Meath:																			
Infirmary Wards,	63	1,000	845	138	80	1,063	983	14·	144/9	74 1/2	–	39	51	–	–	–	–	–	126
Fever "	20	207	203	16	8	227	219	7·30	18 1/2	11 1/2	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cork-street Fever,	106	1,774	1,609	162	79	1,880	1,771	9·14	19	98 1/2	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120
House of Industry:																			
Hardwicke,	88	1,379	1,154	246	68	1,467	1,400	17·57	18	68	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120
Whitworth,	75	1,041	990	71	55	1,116	1,061	6·69	21	64	–	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	82
Richmond,	95	1,126	1,110	22	89	1,221	1,132	1·94	23	76	–	–	120	–	–	–	–	–	120
Rotunda Lying-in:																			
Labour Wards.	48	1,151	[a]1,139	40	20	1,059	1,059	3·77	9	40	–	–	–	–	117	–	–	–	117
Chronic do.,	9	159	156	5	7	168	161	3·10	16	9	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	15
Coombe Lying-in:																			
Labour Wards,	11	500	450	5	6	511	455	1·9	10	20	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	30
Chronic do.,	8	60	60	2	6	68	62	3·20	14	8	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	9
Incurables,	146	42	1	31	156	188	32	96·87	293	151	–	–	–	–	–	–	160	–	160
St. Mark's,	24	250	240	1	9	274	241	0·41	28	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	32
Total,	948	11,440	10,637	830	827	12,248	11,347	–	–	–	296	175	312	145	147	24	160	32	1,291

[a] 1,019 was the number discharged after delivery.

Appendix.

No. 4.

Expense of Hospitals.

APPENDIX

TABLE, No. 3, showing in detail the several HEADS of EXPENDITURE of each and to Establishment,

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	EXPENDITURE FOR MAINTENANCE, FOR					Drugs and Leeches.	Surgical Instruments and other Medical and Surgical Appliances.
	Provisions.	Groceries.	Stimulants.				
			Wine.	Whisky, Brandy, &c.	Ale and Porter.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Westmoreland Lock,	672 6 4	16 6 11	–	19 8 0	4 2 0	77 11 6	258 17 3
Steevens's, . .	1,964 12 4	281 19 6	272 12 0	71 5 6	76 19 0	325 1 6	237 0 9
Meath, . . .	895 0 5	54 0 5	189 8 9	58 9 4	35 3 0	224 18 9	21 7 3
Cork-street, . .	1,009 19 6	23 15 7	176 5 3	29 7 0	25 13 8	149 13 0	20 9 4
House of Industry,	2,022 19 11	293 2 7	215 8 6	88 3 4	34 5 0	281 8 3	290 0 8
Rotunda Lying-in, .	156 7 7	25 19 1	55 4 6	14 19 7	2 7 6	107 7 10	15 19 7
Coombe do. .	159 19 4	10 18 10	16 2 6	6 2 8	7 2 6	108 12 5	32 19 3
Incurables, . .	1,654 19 8	189 9 5	88 0 0	5 8 9	42 0 11	95 12 0	–
St. Mark's, . .	226 6 7	27 9 10	1 18 6	1 17 8	0 19 0	36 3 7	16 10 9

TABLE, No. 3, showing in detail the several HEADS of EXPENDITURE of eac

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	EXPENDITURE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, FOR						
	Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.	Soap and Candles.	Coals and other Fuel, and Gas-light.	Furniture and Repairs.	Straw, Bedding, and Utensils.	Buildings, and Furnishing such Buildings.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Westmoreland Lock,	24 1 8	–	232 9 9	93 3 6	97 19 0	–	35 7 11
Steevens's, . .	8 1 10	40 19 8	352 18 11	–	367 0 10	269 3 2	59 9 5
Meath, . . .	8 9 11	31 5 11	287 19 11	81 4 2	49 13 11	170 0 6	20 6 3
Cork-street, . .	113 0 0	71 1 11	275 13 10	106 3 8	155 10 1	–	67 6 7
House of Industry, .	368 15 1	60 8 8	431 11 9	217 17 8	175 18 0	345 12 10	66 19 8
Rotunda Lying-in, .	8 15 0	32 9 2	221 13 7	180 15 10	182 2 6	–	17 16 6
Coombe do. .	16 11 5	12 16 5	76 9 2	26 18 4	83 16 7	42 12 5	46 15 10
Incurables, . .	94 15 10	–	156 15 4	32 12 1	–	20 14 3	25 18 5
St. Mark's, . .	22 10 5	–	33 14 2	93 9 10	–	–	19 18 8

No. 4.

HOSPITAL, in the Year ended 31st March, 1867, in respect to Maintenance, and the Total Expenditure.

Clothing of Patients.	Total Maintenance.	Expenditure for Establishment, for: Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Servants.	Rations of Servants.	Clothing of Servants.	Name of Hospital.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
97 19 0	1,105 0 7	541 13 0	284 17 0	141 2 11	–	Westmoreland Lock.
–	3,229 10 7	731 18 10	374 11 7	–	–	Steevens's.
3 2 6	1,481 10 5	477 5 10	381 12 1	209 19 9	–	Meath.
110 12 1	1,545 15 5	556 3 6	582 18 0	335 5 8	–	Cork-street.
42 2 7	3,267 10 10	981 0 0	615 3 3	1,033 17 6	44 3 0	House of Industry.
43 17 2	422 2 10	299 1 1	236 5 6	405 3 9	–	Rotunda Lying-in.
–	341 17 6	355 14 9	183 11 2	–	–	Coombe do.
274 6 0	2,349 16 9	190 7 6	163 1 6	–	–	Incurables.
–	311 5 11	212 0 0	59 0 0	–	–	St. Mark's.

HOSPITAL, in respect to Maintenance, and to Establishment, &c.—*continued.*

Expenditure for Establishment, for: Burials.	Pensions.	Incidentals.	Total Establishment.	Total Maintenance and Establishment.	Laundry Expenses.	Name of Hospital.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
11 12 6	73 18 0	31 3 9	1,567 9 0	2,672 9 7	170 2 4	Westmoreland Lock.
–	–	132 8 5	2,836 12 8	5,566 3 3	–	Steevens's.
–	–	–	1,717 17 0	3,199 7 10	–	Meath.
15 19 8	–	23 18 0	2,303 1 9	3,848 17 2	–	Cork-street.
–	–	63 1 1	4,904 8 6	8,171 19 4	–	House of Industry.
–	–	31 1 4	1,807 14 1	2,229 16 10	192 9 10	Rotunda Lying-in.
–	–	43 19 2	692 2 5	1,034 2 9	–	Coombe do.
25 3 9	–	44 6 3	758 14 11	3,108 11 8	–	Incurables.
–	–	6 17 1	453 3 4	764 9 3	–	St. Mark's.

Appendix.

No. 4.

Average Cost per Bed, 1867.

TABLE, No. 4, showing the AVERAGE COST per BED throughout the year for MAINTENANCE and for ESTABLISHMENT, and for both, in each HOSPITAL.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Daily average number of Beds occupied throughout the year.	Average cost per bed for Maintenance in the year.		Average cost per bed for Establishment in the year exclusive of buildings.		Total average cost per bed in the year, exclusive of buildings.	
		£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Lock,	73	15	3	21	9	36	12
Steevens's,	154	17	14	16	13	34	7
Meath,	86	17	4	18	0	35	4
Cork-street,	92½	15	17	23	12	39	9
House of Industry,	217	15	1	18	14	33	15
Rotunda Lying-in,	39	10	16	46	7	57	3
Coombe do.,	18½	18	18	34	12	53	10
Incurables,	152	15	9	5	0	20	9
St. Mark's,	29	10	15	15	12	26	7

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REPORT

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

MILITARY PRISONS,

1867.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL E. Y. W. HENDERSON, R.E.

Inspector General of Military Prisons, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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By Lieut.-Colonel E. Y. W. Henderson, R.E.,

Inspector General of Military Prisons.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN S. PAKINGTON, Bart., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, &c.

45, Parliament Street,
Sir, 30th June 1868.

I have the honour to submit my Report on the Military Prisons for the year 1867.

The discipline of the prisons continues to be satisfactorily carried out. I am glad to be able to observe, that the most serious obstacle to the efficiency of the department in this respect, namely, the want of accommodation in separation instead of in association, is at length likely to be somewhat remedied by the construction of a cell building at Aldershot, to replace the wooden huts now in use as a prison. The importance of this change in the general consideration of the means of military punishment in England will be seen by observing that of the whole Military Prison accommodation in this country one half is on the very defective associated system, and a large proportion of this half is in the Military Prison at Aldershot.

Out of 61 reports from officers commanding depôts and battalions as to the effect of military imprisonment in deterring soldiers from the commission of crime, 29 express a favourable opinion of its effect, 23 being infantry officers, and 6 cavalry; 12, of whom 9 are infantry officers, and 3 cavalry, express an opinion generally favourable, though qualified as to its efficacy on men who frequently incur that punishment, or are habitual

drunkards; 11, of whom 7 are infantry officers, and 4 cavalry, express an unfavourable opinion, and it is remarkable that these opinions, as well as many of the qualified ones, come principally from officers whose regiments are at Aldershot or Shorncliff. The remaining 9 officers give no opinion at all.

The thorough efficiency of the Military Prisons is more than ever a matter of importance, now that the terror of the lash no longer exists as a deterring influence to act on men whose disposition leads them to commit acts of violence, aggravated insubordination, or disgraceful conduct; and it is to be hoped that the improvement now adverted to may be continued till all our Military Prisons are on the system of separation. The changes in the Mutiny Act, by the abolition of corporal punishment above alluded to, render necessary the provision of another means of punishment which should be resorted to in cases in which it has hitherto been thought necessary to inflict that punishment.

It will be interesting to observe how far the Military Prisons have hitherto served their purpose of preserving the discipline of the army in connexion with the decrease in the number of cases of corporal punishment since the year 1840, which was some years before the Military Prisons were established. In that year the number of men flogged was 874, the strength of the army being 112,653, or 77 per cent. In 1866 there were 465 corporal punishments on a strength of 190,919, or ·24 per cent.; and in 1867 only 148 corporal punishments on a strength of 189,781, or ·07 per cent. The decrease in the cases of corporal punishment has therefore been both absolutely, and in proportion to strength, very considerable, and the return given further on shows that it has been most marked since 1860.

The numbers of convictions in 1840 was 10,804, or 9·59 per cent. of the strength of the army; in 1867 it was 22,988, or 12·1 per cent. This shows a considerable increase over the former period; but, as adverted to in last year's report, there have been considerable disturbing causes within the last two years, which render them to some extent exceptional, viz.—

1st. That the trial of men for "habitual" drunkenness after being four times guilty of drunkenness in the year is enforced strictly, instead of being left to the discretion of commanding officers. The number of sentences for this crime is more than double what it was before:

2nd. The number of soldiers sentenced to penal servitude has decreased, imprisonment being of course substituted for penal servitude:

3rd. The pay of the army has been increased, and this has no doubt been in many cases the source of an increase in the crime of drunkenness.

It would therefore be more fair to compare the number of convictions in 1840 with the numbers in the few years preceding 1864, from which it will be seen by the table that the proportion of convictions to the strength of the army was, on the average, 8 per cent., thus proving that notwithstanding the great decrease in the number of corporal punishments, crime in the army has actually decreased.

Of the whole number of 148 men flogged last year, only 17 such sentences were carried out in Great Britain and Ireland between the 12th of April and the 31st of December, or calculating at the same ratio for the whole year, 23 in Great Britain and Ireland, and the remaining 125 among the troops in the colonies, where the system of Military Prisons is extremely imperfect.

It must be assumed that there will always be a certain number of very bad characters in the army, and a certain class of crimes which will require a more severe system of repression than sentences of imprisonment of the duration and severity at present in force. It is for many reasons not desirable that soldiers should for military crimes receive sentences of penal servitude. The best course then that suggests itself is to institute a system of imprisonment of somewhat longer duration, in which the discipline and irksomeness should be analogous to the more severe stages of a sentence of penal servitude. It would be advisable to have a special prison set apart for these sentences, and they should only be passed on men committing certain specified crimes hitherto punishable by flogging. In forming such a system, it will be necessary to bear in mind that there is a limit beyond which severity cannot be allowed to pass, and this limit must not be approached in the ordinary execution of the sentence, for some powers of punishment must still be left for the purpose of maintaining discipline *inside* the prison.

It has been sometimes remarked that considerable unpopularity is brought upon the service by the sight of soldiers being moved about the country as prisoners. This feeling has to some extent given rise to preference for a number of small prisons in the various large garrison towns in place of a larger one more central to the various districts. It is worthy of consideration whether the evil is not unnecessarily aggravated by the plan of sending prisoners to and from prisons under charge of an escort of soldiers, and whether it would not be better in all respects, as well as cheaper, if they were moved to and from the prison in charge of prison warders and in prison dress; a considerable saving in travelling expenses would be made on account of the small escort which would be necessary on this plan. A concentration of some of the Military Prisons would likewise lead to greater efficiency and economy in their management.

A remarkable illustration of the observation made in last year's report, to the effect that the majority of crimes both in

and out of prison were committed by a small number of men repeatedly misconducting themselves, was afforded in the report of the Military Prison at Cork in the first quarter of this year, where it was shown that out of 78 punishments inflicted in the prison for 104 men, 41, or more than one half, were inflicted on 4 men only.

Improvements in the construction of the prisons are made as opportunities occur. The system of placing waterclosets in the cells is gradually being abolished as unwholesome.

Steps are being taken to provide quarters for the officers at Cork and Dublin in close proximity to the prison, an arrangement which is desirable not only for the proper protection of the prison but for the sake of the warders, whose labour is much increased when they are obliged to walk some distance to and from the prison and their homes.

The following table gives the cost of supervision, messing, and contingencies in the Military Prisons at home for the year ending 1867; also the average cost per prisoner for the year.

——	Aldershot.	Cork.	Devonport.	Dublin.	Fort Clarence.	Gosport.	Greenlaw.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and Allowances	3,523 5 7½	1,398 12 8¾	613 11 9¼	1,214 10 10½	2,387 14 0½	2,100 9 0¼	1,131 13 9
Messing	2,566 9 7½	573 10 2	218 1 3½	700 10 11¾	878 1 1½	1,226 18 10½	459 5 9½
Contingencies	15 5 0½	6 11 6	5 12 5½	43 0 3	6 6 11	16 18 6	37 5 2
Total	6,105 0 3½	1,978 14 4¼	837 5 6	1,988 2 1¼	3,272 2 1¼	3,344 6 4½	1,628 4 8¾

	Limerick.	Shorncliff.	Southwark.	Weedon.	Total.	Average Cost per Prisoner for the Year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and Allowances	732 5 1½	336 3 10	1,497 13 5¾	1,621 1 2¾	16,587 1 5¼	15 8 7
Messing	465 8 1½	373 18 7	981 4 11¾	887 1 1½	9,330 10 7¾	8 13 7½
Contingencies	6 15 7	15 6 11	24 11 3	37 13 8	215 7 2¾	0 4 0
Total	1,204 8 9¾	725 9 4	2,503 9 8½	2,545 16 0	26,132 19 4¼	24 6 2¼

The subject of the education of soldiers while confined in Military Prisons is one to which some attention might be turned with advantage. When it is considered that the regulations for the employment of men in prison provide for at least an hour and a half being devoted to the instruction of those in the first and second classes, and part of the third class, and for additional opportunities of self-improvement after the work of the day is ended, it is evident that few soldiers should leave the Military Prisons without having made the first step, at least, towards reading and writing. Upon the benefit it might be to them it is unnecessary to enlarge, but in addition to the advantages which must be gained by the power conferred by education,

it must be remembered that inability to read and write operates as a bar to promotion in the army; and it may well be that a man labouring under this disability feels less inducement to abstain from courses which lead him into crime and punishment, than if he was in a condition to profit to its fullest extent by his good conduct. The reports made on this subject are very imperfect, but so far as they go they show that on the whole not nearly so much is done as might be; and this is perhaps to be accounted for by the absence of anything in the school system by which the men can be stimulated to exertion, or by which it can be seen whether the means provided are worked to the best advantage.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
E. Y. W. Henderson,
Inspector General of Military Prisons.

The Military Prisons in operation in 1867 were as follows:

England	Aldershot, Devonport, Fort Clarence (Rochester), Gosport, Shorncliff, Southwark, and Weedon.
Scotland	Greenlaw (near Edinburgh).
Ireland	Cork, Dublin, and Limerick.
Abroad	Barbadoes, Bermuda, Gibraltar, Halifax (Nova Scotia), Malta, Mauritius, Montreal, and Quebec.

Statistics of the Military Prisons.

The following are the principal statistics of the Military Prisons at home for the last ten years :—

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Total number of prisoners admitted	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390	6,520	6,674
Proportion per cent. of these admissions to the force	5·97	6·4	4·08	6·56	6·28	7·00	6·97	7·98	8·18	8·01
Daily average number of prisoners in confinement throughout the year	931	837	1,101	1,084	972	1,067	996	1,035	1,003	1,075
Proportion per cent. of the average numbers in confinement to the force	0·86	0·79	0·67	1·16	1·14	1·32	1·27	1·29	1·25	1·29
Average length of sentences	53 days	48 days	60 days	57 days	66 days	68 days	66 days	60 days	56 days	58 days
Punishments inflicted by Visitors for serious offences, *viz.*—										
Corporal punishments	14 540 lashes	7 300 lashes	21 800 lashes	20 810 lashes	15 613 lashes	12 475 lashes	8 350 lashes	13 600 lashes	11 400 lashes	4 118 lashes
Sentenced to solitary confinement	62	20	30	17	23	7	19	25	33	29
Sentenced to separate confinement	35	7	17	26	22	38	5	27	46	80
Sentenced to be put in irons	2	—	2	—	—	1	4	—	4	2

The following is a statement of the ages, services, country, and religion of the prisoners admitted in the years 1858—1867 inclusive :—

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
AGES.										
Under 20 years	1,534	1,393	1,095	844	511	568	628	801	754	862
From 20 to 30	4,464	4,470	5,074	4,706	4,160	4,363	4,001	4,408	4,509	4,343
„ 30 to 40	463	457	522	553	650	706	816	1,154	1,219	1,427
Above 40	27	28	28	21	20	29	25	27	38	42
	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390	6,520	6,674
SERVICES.										
Drs. and under	3,727	4,154	3,524	2,418	1,260	1,100	1,209	1,616	1,854	1,973
Under 7 years	2,226	1,710	2,627	2,939	2,922	3,158	2,727	2,327	1,969	1,806
From 7 to 14	370	335	398	577	935	1,194	1,325	2,166	2,420	2,667
„ 14 to 21	158	137	153	173	206	196	190	255	264	201
Above 21	7	12	17	17	18	18	19	26	13	27
	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390	6,520	6,674
COUNTRY.										
English	3,944	3,805	3,927	3,613	3,259	3,589	3,302	3,630	3,643	3,952
Scotch	592	516	490	512	362	395	517	689	698	1,402
Irish	1,952	2,027	2,302	1,999	1,720	1,682	1,651	2,071	2,179	1,320
	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390	6,520	6,674
RELIGION.										
Protestant	3,925	3,790	3,892	3,551	3,156	3,523	3,210	3,509	3,533	3,649
Presbyterian	462	390	435	448	365	365	498	666	662	575
Roman Catholic	2,101	2,168	2,392	2,125	1,820	1,778	1,762	2,215	2,325	2,450
	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390	6,520	6,674

The following table shows the comparative character of the prisoners for the last ten years:—

Prison Character.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Good . .	5,886	5,542	6,081	5,559	5,007	4,969	4,196	5,326	5,422	5,357
Indifferent .	222	310	272	225	116	344	612	549	590	593
Bad . .	380	496	366	340	218	353	662	515	508	724
	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390	6,520	6,674

The following is a statement of the number of punishments inflicted by Governors of Military Prisons in the United Kingdom for minor offences in the years 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867:—

	1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for
ershot .	1,649	423	1,632	443	2,034	628	2,138	621	1,898	330	1,864	403	1,419	189	1,920	331	1,922	339	1,841	3
Clarence	1,585	155	1,463	207	1,375	169	1,243	167	1,095	117	1,265	92	1,224	101	1,207	60	976	103	735	
port . .	1,079	270	1,108	401	1,156	261	1,227	130	1,105	94	1,052	108	898	135	1,097	180	1,252	418	1,314	5
thwark .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	45	421	119	558	165	553	150	790	4
ncliff .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	253	217	364	197	428	264	385	1
don . .	877	80	798	74	702	56	543	36	556	46	660	123	596	159	530	128	524	236	707	4
nport .	245	320	223	275	275	602	229	434	243	243	214	168	210	120	215	140	207	754	202	8
nlaw .	334	306	326	331	327	164	301	157	190	101	239	105	258	76	275	59	295	34	316	
lin . .	693	370	707	265	693	170	545	170	495	98	487	75	546	70	568	70	513	41	500	
. . .	445	203	518	457	518	111	443	26	265	20	300	19	375	44	237	55	453	284	486	1
erick .	138	137	270	466	269	286	203	180	180	94	94	27	77	124	318	398	332	221	265	3
one . .	203	290	312	435	292	811	250	895	208	404	306	313	191	93	..	..	..	..	..	.
	7,248	2,554	7,357	3,354	7,641	3,258	7,122	2,816	6,235	1,550	6,600	1,478	6,468	1,447	7,289	1,783	7,455	2,844	7,541	3,4

The foregoing details exhibit a considerable variation in the prison statistics of 1867 as compared with those of the previous year; the number of punishments for minor offences having increased greatly. The average length of sentences was 99 days in 1849, and 87 in 1854, but it was reduced in 1855 to 77 days, in 1856 to 53 days, in 1857 to 49 days, in 1858 to 53 days, in 1859 and 1860 to 48 days, and in 1861 to 57 days. In 1862, however, it was 66 days, and in 1863 as much as 68 days; but in 1864 it was 66 days, in 1865 60 days, in 1866 56 days, and in 1867 58 days.

Crimes.

The following statement shows the extent of crimes as compared with the force from which offenders have been committed in the years from 1847 to 1867 :—

—	Average Force.	Desertion.		Absence without Leave.		Drunkenness.		Disgraceful Conduct.		Other Crimes.	
		Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.
1847	67,069	1,481	2·20	823	1·22	703	1·04	187	0·27	656	0·97
1848	81,456	1,431	1·75	822	1·00	851	1·04	260	0·24	705	0·86
1849	65,897	970	1·45	977	1·48	795	1·20	153	0·23	638	0·96
1850	70,345	792	1·14	1,155	1·64	935	1·32	116	0·16	567	0·80
1851	69,968	642	0·91	1,115	1·59	879	1·25	98	0·14	532	0·76
1852	72,499	745	1·02	1,010	1·39	909	1·25	136	0·18	513	0·70
1853	74,476	1,069	1·43	830	1·11	778	1·04	111	0·14	543	0·72
1854	69,162	1,384	2·00	813	1·18	459	0·66	158	0·23	460	0·66
1855	118,717	2,441	2·05	1,201	1·01	593	0·49	275	0·23	812	0·68
1856	72,107	2,434	3·38	1,706	2·26	809	1·12	379	0·52	1,048	1·45
1857	76,360	1,888	2·48	1,734	2·27	619	0·82	277	0·37	1,038	1·37
1858	100,169	3,100	3·09	1,411	1·41	529	0·53	245	0·25	1,203	1·21
1859	105,248	2,774	2·17	1,426	1·36	636	0·61	251	0·24	1,261	1·19
1860	105,157	2,799	2·66	1,566	1·49	779	0·75	206	0·19	1,369	1·31
1861	93,467	2,432	2·61	1,279	1·37	736	0·79	222	0·24	1,455	1·56
1862	85,395	1,680	1·97	1,325	1·56	894	1·47	167	0·19	1,275	1·49
1863	80,997	1,548	1·91	1,636	2·50	882	1·09	144	0·17	1,426	1·76
1864	78,396	1,418	1·80	1,450	1·84	1,132	1·44	165	0·21	1,305	1·66
1865	80,045	1,520	1·89	1,554	1·94	1,801	2·24	190	0·23	1,325	1·65
1866	79,654	1,561	1·95	1,477	1·85	1,926	2·41	207	0·25	1,349	1·69
1867	83,231	1,781	2·13	1,175	1·41	1,905	2·28	185	0·22	1,628	1·95

The above table shows that crime in the army has not materially decreased during the year 1867.

Statement of Expenses,

Showing the difference of the total pay of prison officers and the maintenance and washing of prisoners, as compared with the stoppages from such soldiers while in prison, for a period of twelve years.

Pay, &c.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
The total charge for pay and allowances of prison officers, and for the subsistence and washing of the prisoners, was	18,746	18,232	18,125	19,849	21,624	22,431	22,359	24,539	23,323	24,870	25,377	25,918
The full pay and beer money of prisoners in confinement not issued amounted to	18,722	16,008	19,577	21,959	23,225	23,359	21,200	22,141	20,976	22,542	21,716	25,122

Corporal Punishments, Convictions, &c.

The following table shows the numbers of convictions and of corporal punishments inflicted in 1845, the year previous to the establishment of Military Prisons, and during the last fifteen years:—

—	Average Effectives of the Army.	Number of Convictions.	Proportion per cent. to Effectives.	Number of Corporal Punishments.	Proportion per cent. to Effectives.	Numbers marked as Deserters.	Proportion per cent. to Effectives.
1845 .	125,252	9,954	7·94	652	0·52	786	0·62
1853 .	117,953	7,933	6·72	391	0·33	452	0·38
1854 .	135,884	6,651	4·82	435	0·32	396	0·29
1855 .	213,166	16,184	7·59	2,217	1·04	1,517	0·71
1856 .	158,476	8,368	5·28	224	0·14	1,283	0·81
1857 .	163,468	12,265	7·50	545	0·34	1,290	0·76
1858 .	219,739	18,433	8·4	918	0·42	2,371	1·09
1859 .	234,186	19,262	8·3	772	0·33	2,642	1·13
1860 .	228,824	17,318	7·58	651	0·29	1,870	0·82
1861 .	212,295	18,483	8·7	413	0·15	2,211	1·05
1862 .	212,718	15,445	7·3	368	0·17	1,492	0·71
1863 .	208,797	18,411	8·81	367	0·17	1,136	0·54
1864 .	204,057	17,494	8·57	466	0·22	1,438	0·704
1865 .	198,048	20,817	10·5	536	0·27	1,502	0·75
1866 .	190,919	22,539	11·8	465	0·24	1,374	0·71
1867 .	189,781	22,988	12·1	148	0·07	1,603	0·84

From these statistics it appears that in 1867 there has been an increase in the number of convictions and cases of desertion, but a considerable decrease in the number of cases of corporal punishment.

Re-committals.

The following is a statement of the number of prisoners committed during the years 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867, who had at any time previously been committed to a Military Prison, showing their ages, services, &c.:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
GES.										
der 20 }	164	244	222	157	96	126	130	158	167	155
rs. }										
30 yrs.	1,003	1,322	1,861	1,954	1,907	1,847	1,945	2,117	2,127	1,948
40 yrs.	206	221	284	298	329	351	490	629	705	838
ve 40 }	11	19	13	16	9	19	12	23	30	15
s. }										
	1,384	1,806	2,380	2,425	2,341	2,343	2,577	2,927	3,029	2,956
UNTRY.										
lish .	819	1,118	1,388	1,381	1,381	1,513	1,544	1,627	1,589	1,604
ch .	106	227	138	193	158	132	209	236	328	311
h . .	459	461	855	851	802	698	824	1,064	1,112	1,041
	1,384	1,806	2,380	2,425	2,341	2,343	2,577	2,927	3,029	2,956

		1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1
SERVICES.											
2 yrs. and under .	}	408	836	748	551	250	201	214	321	494	
7 years .		671	729	1,339	1,442	1,481	1,509	1,516	1,341	1,096	
7 to 14 yrs.		212	167	187	320	493	541	713	1,118	1,296	1
14 to 21 yrs.		88	63	99	105	109	83	121	136	135	
Above 21 years .	}	5	11	7	7	8	6	13	11	8	
		1,384	1,806	2,380	2,425	2,341	2,343	2,577	2,927	3,029	2,
RELIGION.											
Protestant		831	1,125	1,409	1,368	1,324	1,435	1,440	1,552	1,545	1,
Presbyterian .	}	73	88	116	161	160	155	237	252	291	
Roman Catholic	}	480	593	855	896	857	753	900	1,123	1,193	1,
		1,384	1,806	2,380	2,425	2,341	2,343	2,577	2,927	3,029	2,
Crimes of which convicted at various times by the above re-committals	Desertion	625	893	1,162	1,172	1,583	1,043	1,017	1,112	1,067	1,
	Absence without Leave . . .	1,055	1,320	1,836	1,977	1,994	1,889	2,271	2,273	2,228	1,
	Drunkenness	798	826	1,108	1,361	1,537	1,206	1,899	2,878	3,391	3,
	Disgraceful Conduct . . .	70	72	143	148	118	121	126	201	194	
	Other Crimes	499	734	1,187	1,270	1,247	1,199	1,568	1,869	2,034	2,
		3,047	3,845	5,436	5,928	6,479	5,458	6,881	8,333	8,914	8,
State of Instruction .	Could not read	424	573	728	653	531	497	592	583	532	
	Could not write	326	701	879	816	641	588	688	711	617	

In this statement is included every re-committed soldier who has on any previous occasion been committed to a Military Prison at home or abroad since 1845, when these establishments first came into operation.

As from the statement showing the crimes for which men have been committed during the year, so from this it appears that drunkenness, absence without leave, and desertion are the prevailing crimes leading to re-committals.

In order, however, to arrive at an accurate judgment of the increase or decrease of re-committals in each year, it is necessary to compare the number of such annual re-committals with the aggregate number of prisoners who have been committed to the Military Prisons since they were first established in 1845.

The following statement shows the number of men committed in 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867, who have at any time since 1845 been previously committed to any Military Prison; also the numbers re-committed to the same Military Prisons, and the total number of admissions since 1845:—

	1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.		
	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.
shot	430	96	3,425	616	142	4,876	888	275	6,696	969	313	8,550	899	285	10,278
Clarence	284	257	14,022	339	310	15,315	876	318	16,531	363	302	17,588	318	229	18,516
rt	251	165	9,978	252	161	10,917	373	238	11,942	413	226	13,018	410	258	14,365
cliff	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
wark	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
on	76	25	6,327	124	58	6,973	127	53	7,584	135	62	8,027	189	86	8,491
port	53	24	2,553	59	13	2,740	76	27	2,984	73	73	3,202	64	29	3,422
law	31	22	3,073	48	34	3,342	51	36	3,613	78	51	3,863	65	38	4,018
n	118	38	8,064	142	22	8,669	209	26	9,268	147	5	9,716	160	18	10,132
	73	36	5,023	109	61	5,480	129	89	5,912	109	58	6,276	99	57	6,502
ick	17	6	3,010	53	19	3,259	66	23	3,654	57	18	3,825	51	28	3,816
ne	51	11	2,542	64	31	2,794	100	40	3,060	81	30	3,303	86	24	3,479
	1,384	680	58,017	1,806	851	64,365	2,380	1,123	71,244	2,425	1,138	77,368	2,341	1,052	83,019
ge of total Re-mittals to num-f Prisoners	per cent. 2·39	. .	. .	per cent. 2·81	. .	. .	per cent. 3·35	. .	. .	per cent. 3·27	. .	. .	per cent. 2·83	. .	. .
ge of Re-com-als to the same ons to the num-f Prisoners	. .	per cent. 1·18	. .	. .	per cent. 1·33	. .	. .	per cent. 1·58	. .	. .	per cent. 1·47	. .	. .	per cent. 1·28	. .
ase compared the previous	. .	83	. .	422	171	. .	574	. .	. .	45	15	. .	. .	. .	. .
ase compared the previous	168	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	84	86	. .

	1863.			1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.		
	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.
shot	661	429	11,896	635	343	13,072	793	298	14,769	773	345	16,458	691	228	18,045
Clarence	395	295	19,595	410	334	20,634	458	371	21,684	353	239	22,545	255	197	23,205
rt	462	285	15,285	426	237	16,069	399	252	17,051	479	166	18,181	497	329	19,397
cliff	. .	. .	. .	171	23	253	222	30	575	277	56	964	234	41	1,309
wark	44	1	119	124	25	475	199	75	998	188	84	1,461	275	113	2,161
on	217	158	9,038	218	137	9,525	230	55	9,966	207	58	10,412	269	75	11,059
port	66	41	3,611	81	34	3,792	73	28	3,988	64	24	4,170	79	33	4,346
law	63	23	4,222	74	41	4,446	88	46	4,682	107	70	4,942	126	48	5,215
n	166	10	10,527	210	8	10,972	244	20	11,448	202	12	11,860	201	16	12,273
	135	73	6,765	143	70	7,079	64	33	7,267	224	66	7,691	205	42	8,120
ick	32	21	3,887	33	1	3,964	157	26	4,243	155	26	4,507	124	24	4,735
ne	102	20	3,740	52	8	3,874	. .	. .	3,874	. .	. .	3,874	. .	. .	3,874
	2,343	1,356	88,685	2,577	1,261	94,155	2,927	1,234	100,515	3,029	1,146	107,065	2,956	1,206	113,73
ge of total Re-mittals to num-f Prisoners	per cent. 2·64	. .	. .	per cent. 2·73	. .	. .	per cent. 2·91	. .	. .	per cent. 2·82	. .	. .	per cent. 2·59	. .	. .
ge of Re-com-als to the same ons to the num-f Prisoners	. .	per cent. 1·52	. .	. .	per cent. 1·28	. .	. .	per cent. 1·00	. .	. .	per cent. 1·07	. .	. .	per cent. 1·06	. .
ase compared the previous	2	304	. .	234	. .	. .	350	. .	. .	102	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
ase compared the previous	. .	. .	. .	. .	95	. .	. .	27	. .	. .	88	. .	73	. .	. .

Drunkenness.

Drunkenness is, perhaps, the most fertile source of military crime. The actual number of committals for this offence has slightly decreased in the year 1867, and the per-centage has also decreased; but the explanation of the large number of committals is still to be found in the fact that soldiers who formerly were summarily convicted, and sentenced to short periods of imprisonment in regimental cells by their Commanding Officers, for drunkenness, are now tried by Court Martial and sentenced to imprisonment in a Military Prison,—thus causing a considerable augmentation in the number of committals for that offence.

The following return will give the particulars for eighteen years ending 1867:—

—	England.			Scotland.			Ireland.		
	Average Force.	No. of Committals for Drunkenness.	Per-centage.	Average Force.	No. of Committals for Drunkenness.	Per-centage.	Average Force.	No. of Committals for Drunkenness.	Per-centage.
1850 .	44,101	346	0·78	5,307	51	0·97	20,937	438	2·57
1851 .	42,318	387	0·91	3,913	51	1·30	23,737	441	1·85
1852 .	44,068	313	0·71	4,144	85	2·05	24,287	511	2·10
1853 .	46,849	279	0·59	4,451	45	1·01	23,176	454	1·95
1854 .	46,106	195	0·42	3,312	27	0·82	19,744	237	1·20
1855 .	70,298	250	0·35	8,270	32	0·38	40,149	311	0·77
1856 .	45,076	491	1·08	3,480	6	0·17	23,601	312	1·33
1857 .	52,385	666	1·21	3,356	27	0·81	20,119	397	1·98
1858 .	70,588	352	0·49	4,653	6	0·13	24,898	171	0·69
1859 .	73,393	384	0·53	4,542	25	0·56	27,314	227	0·84
1860 .	73,734	541	0·74	4,851	16	0·34	26,572	222	0·84
1861 .	65,357	626	0·96	4,114	9	0·22	23,966	101	0·43
1862 .	60,690	759	1·24	3,638	8	0·22	21,067	127	0·61
1863 .	57,004	744	1·30	3,602	28	0·77	20,301	110	0·54
1864 .	54,783	1,006	1·83	3,493	24	0·68	20,120	102	0·50
1865 .	56,584	1,619	2·86	3,444	48	1·39	20,017	134	0·66
1866 .	53,456	1,641	3·06	3,229	69	2·13	22,969	216	0·94
1867 .	57,250	1,609	2·81	3,444	46	1·33	22,537	250	1·11

Health.

AN ABSTRACT of the ANNUAL RETURNS of MEDICAL OFFICERS of MILITARY PRISONS at HOME.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Number of prisoners in confinement 1st Jan.	760	1,009	922	998	894	934	998	899	935	867
Number of prisoners admitted during the year	6,488	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390	6,520	6,674
	7,248	7,357	7,641	7,122	6,235	6,600	6,468	7,289	7,455	7,541
Discharged from Prison during the year	6,244	6,437	6,586	6,283	5,311	5,600	5,569	6,354	6,588	6,422
Remaining in confinement on 31st December	1,004	920	1,055	839	924	1,000	899	935	867	1,119

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year	7,248	7,357	7,641	7,122	6,235	6,600	6,468	7,289	7,455	7,541
Of these the following were treated for sickness:—										
Remaining under treatment on 1st January	19	20	20	26	12	12	14	15	14	19
Treated in the Sick Ward of the Prison	313	235	281	255	244	243	163	201	221	209
Treated in the Prison, but not in the Sick Ward	612	666	683	532	442	469	429	419	477	890
Treated in Garrison or Regimental Hospital	165	73	74	50	73	48	77	84	91	64
	1,109	994	1,058	863	771	772	683	719	803	1,182
Of these were:—										
Discharged cured	1,049	942	984	821	732	737	634	672	735	1,121
Transferred to Hospital at the expiration of sentence	38	29	46	26	23	21	32	31	48	37
Died in Garrison or Regimental Hospital	2	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	1	5
Died in Prison	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	..
Remaining under treatment on 31st Dec.	20	23	25	14	13	14	15	14	19	19
	1,109	994	1,058	863	771	772	683	719	803	1,182
The diseases were as follows:—										
Fevers	56	52	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the head and nervous system	6	7	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ heart and lungs	141	110	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ stomach and bowels	130	148	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic affections and colds	48	47	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal diseases	173	171	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the skin	128	67	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcers and abscesses	244	226	305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the eyes	38	27	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wounds and accidents	51	63	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases	97	76	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,109	994	1,058	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Zymotic diseases:										
Miasmatic diseases	..	..	..	193	194	152	195	197	226	377
Enthetic diseases	..	..	..	141	123	122	95	89	83	85
Dietec diseases	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Parasitic diseases	..	..	..	61	70	85	60	50	49	35
2. Constitutional diseases:										
Diathetic diseases	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	5	17	22
Tubercular diseases	..	..	..	15	7	9	11	3	7	4
3. Local diseases:										
Of the nervous system	..	..	..	17	12	17	5	15	21	16
„ circulatory system	..	..	..	3	12	2	8	7	8	4
„ respiratory system	..	..	..	88	55	62	51	49	53	170
„ digestive system	..	..	..	26	47	49	32	49	68	144
„ urinary system	..	..	..	5	5	3	3	..	2	3
„ reproductive system	..	..	..	2	4	7	11	18	13	4
„ locomotive system	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	7	..	1
„ integumentary system	..	..	..	228	177	209	167	178	192	247
4. Developmental diseases:										
Disease of Nutrition	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	1	..	..
5. Violent deaths or diseases	..	..	..	77	56	27	23	25	46	55
6. Punishment	..	..	..	..	..	24	14	20	15	10
7. Observation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	5
	..	..	..	863	771	772	683	719	803	1,182
The greatest number of prisoners in confinement at any one time was	1,173	1,265	1,356	1,320	1,218	1,390	1,283	1,379	1,334	1,442
The smallest number was	668	779	812	791	693	783	682	704	671	701
The daily average number was	931	1,039	1,101	1,084	972	1,067	996	1,035	1,003	1,075
The total number treated for sickness was.	1,109	994	1,058	863	771	772	683	719	803	1,182
The number of deaths was.	2	..	3	2	3	..	2	2	1	5

From the above abstract of the Medical Returns of the Military Prisons at home, it appears that the health of the prisoners during the year 1867 was less satisfactory than of late

years. It will be seen that the proportion of numbers treated for sickness to the total numbers in confinement in 1854 was nearly 21 per cent., whereas in 1855 it decreased to about 15 per cent.; in 1856 it was 17 per cent., in 1857 16 per cent., in 1858 15 per cent., in 1859 and 1860 it was only about 13 per cent., in 1861 and 1862 about 12 per cent., in 1863 and 1864 about 11 per cent., in 1865 rather less than 10 per cent., in 1866 13 per cent., and in 1867 15 per cent.

Comparison of the Health of the Prisoners with that of the Troops in Barracks.

By Returns obtained from the Army Medical Department, showing the average strength of the Troops, the number of admissions into Hospital, and the number of deaths in the several Garrisons in which the Military Prisons at home are situated, during the years 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867, it appears that—

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	186
on an average strength of	38,085	57,305	36,788	35,569	34,354	37,370	37,433	37,985	35,984	35,5
admissions into Hos-										
ital were . . .	37,912	40,997	42,810	38,181	31,948	32,356	36,955	36,598	30,872	30,3
l the deaths were . .	293	269	322	289	198	234	321	273	269	2
This gives	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per c
atio of admissions to the average strength of . . .	99	71	114	107	93	86	98	96	85	
,, deaths ,,	0·77	0·47	0·88	0·82	0·58	0·62	0·85	0·71	0·74	0·
,, deaths to admis-										
sions of . .	0·78	0·66	0·76	0·76	0·62	0·72	0·86	0·74	0·87	0·
he Statistics of the Military Prison at home how that—										
on an average strength of	931	1,039	1,101	1,084	972	1,067	996	1,035	1,003	1,0
numbers treated for										
ckness were . .	1,109	994	1,058	863	771	772	683	719	803	1,1
l the deaths were . .	2	..	3	2	3	..	2	2	1	
This gives—	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per c
atio of admissions to the average strength of . .	119	95	96	79	79	72	68	68	80	1
,, deaths ,,	0·22	..	0·28	0·19	0·31	..	0·20	0·19	0·09	0·
,, deaths to admis-										
sions of . .	0·19	..	0·29	0·24	0·39	..	0·29	0·27	0·12	0·

As stated in previous Reports, there will always appear to be a large number of cases treated in the prisons in proportion to the average strength, in consequence of the continual admission and discharge of prisoners, and of their endeavours to escape a portion of their punishment by coming forward for treatment upon slight grounds.

For further comparison, the following statement shows the number of admissions into Hospital, and deaths, on an average strength of 73,093 troops in the United Kingdom for the year 1867:—

Average strength.	Admissions into Hospital.	Deaths.
73,093	63,712	683

Giving a ratio per cent. of—

Admissions to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Admissions.
87	0·934	1·072

Thus proving that the Prisons are healthier than the stations in which they are situated, and the latter not less healthy than the general localities occupied by troops.

Diet in Military Prisons.

The following scale of diet for Military Prisoners is now in general use.

The diet of prisoners not engaged at hard labour is to be as follows at home stations :—

Breakfast	8 oz. of oatmeal ½ pint of milk	Daily.
Dinner	9 oz. of Indian meal ½ pint of milk	
Supper	8 oz. of bread ½ pint of milk	

And the following scale is adopted for such prisoners after fifty-six days' confinement :—

Breakfast :—Oatmeal	10 oz.
Dinner :—Indian meal	12 oz.
Supper :—Bread	8 oz.

With ½ pint of milk to each meal.

The diet of prisoners in the first, second, and third classes employed at hard labour is as follows on two days of the week, viz. Tuesday and Thursday, at home stations :—

Breakfast	8 oz. of oatmeal ½ pint of milk
Dinner	8 oz. of beef, without bone, before cooking, 2 lbs. of potatoes or 8 oz. of bread, 1 pint of soup thickened with 1 oz. of oatmeal, and 2 oz. of vegetables per man, seasoned with pepper and salt
Supper	8 oz. of bread ½ pint of milk

On other days of the week it is the same as for prisoners not at hard labour, but the first class are allowed an additional meat diet on Sundays, whether engaged at hard labour or not.

When it may be deemed necessary by the medical officer, for the health of a prisoner, to substitute occasionally bread for oatmeal or Indian meal, the following is the proportion :—

10 oz.	of bread	in lieu of	8 oz. of oatmeal.
12 oz.	„	„	9 oz. of Indian meal.
8 oz.	„	„	6 oz. ditto.

If in solitary or close confinement for a prison offence, or placed on bread and water as a punishment :—

1 lb. of bread, with such quantity of water for drinking as a prisoner may desire, for the first three days of such confinement, which may, however, be extended to seven days, at the discretion of the Visitor; and for the remaining period the same diet as for prisoners not engaged at hard labour	Daily.

The bread must be of the quality of ration bread.

On foreign stations the above scales of diet are also used when deemed expedient; but if not, such diet only is used as may have received the sanction of the Secretary of State for War.

Every prisoner is allowed a meat diet on Christmas Day.

TABLE showing the Number of Prisoners discharged who GAINED or LOST WEIGHT, from 1 to 28 lbs. each, during the years 1858 to 1867.

Lbs.	Number of Men.																			
	Gained.										Lost.									
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
1	294	448	332	323	314	300	320	384	353	395	382	521	505	449	486	409	438	513	684	656
2	222	301	273	286	265	262	253	276	254	283	488	561	570	488	394	498	512	606	642	692
3	140	193	215	180	207	189	148	210	184	175	518	598	564	542	400	502	485	529	487	576
4	101	124	123	149	131	147	133	147	137	130	546	535	527	564	377	482	475	522	521	515
5	72	81	99	105	75	100	76	116	97	98	508	513	520	512	801	469	446	491	481	466
6	47	44	60	52	82	70	42	79	76	81	486	452	453	435	220	368	374	455	422	422
7	31	32	47	56	57	56	45	59	56	48	408	384	401	407	262	323	310	346	342	313
8	11	25	24	44	39	35	29	42	41	34	334	279	339	332	158	250	262	257	265	256
9	8	12	12	15	31	33	22	30	31	19	282	225	298	285	115	214	184	194	207	157
10	8	14	14	14	27	19	12	13	15	19	222	149	176	154	166	104	155	149	209	193
11	3	10	12	12	13	17	11	20	12	12	178	121	174	132	83	70	89	89	133	86
12	4	5	9	13	12	10	8	16	16	8	143	94	107	97	50	56	75	77	85	75
13	3	3	4	5	17	10	3	6	8	1	95	55	63	48	33	40	49	48	45	40
14	2	3	5	4	11	4	1	4	10	5	46	56	62	37	24	20	43	34	41	22
15	.	1	2	2	12	4	3	3	2	5	53	26	31	25	16	25	22	19	37	21
16	1	1	.	5	4	6	3	2	1	1	23	17	17	16	11	16	24	11	31	18
17	1	1	.	1	1	5	4	.	2	1	16	16	19	14	7	7	12	11	23	11
18	3	.	1	.	3	3	.	1	2	1	14	8	15	12	4	11	4	5	8	5
19	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	8	7	9	4	6	9	4	2	6	5
20	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	12	2	4	4	2	5	5	5	9	8
21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	3	1	1	2	2	.	8	3
22	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	2	2	3	1
23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	1	3	.	.	1	2	1
24	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	2	3	2
25	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	1	.	.	.	1	4	1
26	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
27	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	953	1,299	1,240	1,266	1,303	1,272	1,119	1,409	1,297	1,315	4,782	4,260	4,863	4,561	3,619	3,881	3,972	4,370	4,698	4,525

TABLE showing the GAIN and Loss of WEIGHT of MEN discharged from MILITARY PRISONS at HOME, during the Year 1867.

PRISONS.	Number Discharged.	GAINED.			LOST.			Neither Gained nor Lost.	Not Weighed.
		Number.	Lbs.	Average.	Number.	Lbs.	Average.		
	1867.	1867.	1867.	1867.	1867.	1867.	1867.	1867.	1867.
				lbs. oz.			lbs. oz.		
Fort Clarence . .	644	80	287	3 9	517	2,455	4 11	47	..
Aldershot . .	1,545	492	1,609	3 4	889	3,535	3 15	156	8
Gosport . . .	1,170	176	573	3 4	879	4,579	5 2	82	33
Weedon . .	570	146	461	3 2	359	1,346	3 13	64	1
Southwark . .	654	19	117	6 2	587	3,547	6 0	48	..
Shorncliff . .	341	97	212	2 3	203	547	2 11	41	..
Greenlaw . .	275	68	248	3 10	173	610	3 8	34	..
Dublin . . .	400	173	684	3 15	188	714	3 12	35	4
Cork . . .	415	47	124	2 10	362	2,275	6 4	6	..
Limerick . .	234	13	48	3 11	211	1,428	6 12	5	5
Devonport . .	174	4	9	2 4	157	1,074	6 13	12	1
Total . .	6,422	1,315	4,372	3 5	4,525	22,150	4 13	530	52
Numbers . .	..	1,315	..	..	4,525	..	..	530	52
Total Numbers .	. . . . .				6,422.				

COMPARISON of GROSS TOTALS from 1850 to 1867.

	GAIN.			LOST.			Neither Gained nor Lost.	Not Weighed.
	No. of Men.	Lbs.	Average.	No. of Men.	Lbs.	Average.		
			lbs. oz.			lbs. oz.		
1850 . .	504	1,587	3 2	2,809	19,630	6 12	226	32
1851 . .	231	614	2 10	2,994	25,444	8 8	135	39
1852 . .	180	575	3 3	2,884	27,194	9 7	87	42
1853 . .	156	450	2 14	3,048	28,065	9 3	112	43
1854 . .	304	862	2 13	2,952	22,209	7 9	164	42
1855 . .	533	1,387	2 10	4,137	25,351	6 2	270	62
1856 . .	734	2,294	3 4	5,193	33,538	6 3	308	208
1857 . .	631	1,955	3 6	4,610	27,773	6 0	315	104
1858 . .	953	2,923	2 13	4,782	28,987	6 1	399	110
1859 . .	1,500	3,779	2 14	4,637	23,057	5 4	433	67
1860 . .	1,259	4,195	3 5	4,861	27,334	5 9	416	70
1861 . .	1,266	4,412	3 7	4,561	25,151	5 7	393	40
1862 . .	1,303	5,103	4 0	3,619	18,187	5 1	353	36
1863 . .	1,272	4,961	3 9	3,881	20,198	5 3	420	27
1864 . .	1,119	3,862	3 7	3,972	21,133	5 5	399	79
1865 . .	1,469	5,018	3 4	4,370	22,346	5 4	540	35
1866 . .	1,297	4,735	3 10	4,698	24,882	5 4	545	48
1867 . .	1,315	4,372	3 5	4,525	22,150	4 13	530	52

The adoption of an improved scale of diet has considerably diminished the average loss of weight, and it is satisfactory to find that the number treated for sickness during the year 1867 was proportionately less than in any year since 1855.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Total number of prisoners admitted . .	5,322	6,376	5,572	6,468	6,348	6,719	6,124	5,341	5,666	5,470	6,390	6,520	6,674
„ treated for sickness	857	1,216	1,072	1,109	994	1,058	863	771	772	683	719	803	1,182
Number of sick per cent. to the number of prisoners admitted .	16·1	19·07	19·3	17·9	15·7	15·8	14·1	14·5	13·6	12·4	11·2	12·3	17·7

APPENDIX.

ALDERSHOT.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Major MILLER.

General Remarks.—The numbers of courts-martial are greater than formerly, but this is entirely attributable to more stringent measures being adopted to check drunkenness.

Conduct.—The general conduct of the prisoners, considering the manifold temptations to which the associated system exposes them, has been good.

CORK.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Major CAMPBELL.

Conduct.—The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good. Four or five *extremely bad* characters have been in the prison during the year, which has greatly swelled the list of punishments. Some of these men would be discharged from the service as bad characters did they bear any mark on their persons that would prevent their re-enlisting.

DEVONPORT.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Chief Warder in Charge, Mr. J. J. MARTIN.

General Remarks.—A driver of the Royal Artillery was a very troublesome character, besides minor punishments, he was three times brought before the Visitors, and for the last offence was awarded corporal punishment. He afterwards behaved himself in a satisfactory manner, was promoted to the first class, and as such was discharged from prison.

The offences committed by the prisoners have been generally of a trifling nature, principally for not picking the prescribed quantity of oakum (half a pound an hour), and leaving cells dirty or irregular; little matters such as these, though trifling in themselves, form the most irksome part of the punishment, and are, therefore, more dreaded by the prisoners than short exercise, or any other hard labour. It appears to me that the picking of oakum or any other tedious employment is best calculated to keep soldiers from committing those offences which bring them so often to prison.

DUBLIN.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Major BACON.

General Remarks.—There has been a considerable increase in the crime of desertion, and a slight increase in that of disgraceful conduct.

In the crimes of absence, drunkenness, and minor offences, a decrease has taken place.

The average number of prisoners daily throughout the year was 100, and the whole of the punishments inflicted was only 48, and most of these were for trivial offences.

Considering that the majority of the prisoners are most incorrigible characters in the army, it is wonderful how the discipline can be maintained with such a slight amount of punishment.

Mat-making was introduced last year, and a few of the long sentence men are employed upon it. 61 mats have been manufactured, and a considerable profit to the prison has accrued.

FORT CLARENCE.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Major EDWARDES.

General Remarks.—Owing to increased pay the vice of drunkenness has been prevalent.

The same men return and return again to this establishment; these unfortunate creatures have no sense of self-respect, no regard for their own health, or self-controlling spirit.

The men who generally enlist in the army have not practical self-restraint, good habits must therefore commence and grow in the service; and looking to the non-commissioned officers and great majority of the private soldiers, the training is a success. It fails with those who are innately vicious or too weak to resist temptation, and judging from the fact that out of 660 men admitted into this establishment there were only 52 punished for misconduct, it may, I think, be fairly assumed that the latter greatly outnumber the former.

Now, with this view I again submit that the associated system does not give a weak man any chance of getting strength in prison to resist outside follies, and to throw off bad habits, as during the whole period of his imprisonment he is kept in close and constant contact with those who are of a similar temperament, and worse still, with those who in place of drifting into evil, deliberately choose an evil course, and systematically pursue the same.

GOSPORT.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Colonel WELLESLEY.

General Remarks.—On comparing the military crimes with the previous year, drunkenness as hitherto forms a very prominent feature. The peremptory instructions issued to try all men who were amenable for habitual drunkenness have unquestionably produced no deterring influence; a fine for each case would be more severely felt, and the painful spectacle of a man with a record of some 20 convictions against him be avoided. It is much to be regretted that such chronic evil

doers are allowed to remain in the service; it is impossible to overrate the mischief they do in a corps, and, I may add, in prison; they are a costly encumbrance to the service, and entail upon the well-conducted soldiers much additional duty.

During the past year there have been in confinement one man whose courts-martial have been 20 in number, of which *thirteen* were for *habitual drunkenness;* also

1 of 19 convictions,
2 of 17 „
3 of 16 „
3 of 14 „
2 of 13 „
6 of 12 „
8 of 11 „
7 of 10 „

Callous and indifferent, imprisonment has no moral effect on them, and having ceased to dread it themselves, they endeavour to deceive their comrades into the belief that the penalty is by no means intolerable.

In speaking of military crimes it is unquestionable that insubordination is much on the increase; the almost total abolition of corporal punishment with reference to that offence has not been attended with happy results.

Besides the ordinary labour of shot drill, oakum picking, &c., washhouses for the warders were built, and repairs and other works effected by the prisoners to the satisfaction of the engineer department, and at a great saving to the public.

GREENLAW.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Captain ALLEN.

General Remarks.—The number of re-committals for desertion is high, and I think that the punishment awarded by courts-martial for this serious crime, coupled as it frequently is with fraudulent enlistment, is often very inadequate. I would remark here, that a soldier who has become a systematic and habitual drunkard contributes lamentably, by his infamous example and bad advice to the young soldier, especially at depôt battalions, to furnish many an inmate for a military prison; I gather this during my admonitory conversations with the better class of prisoners.

Devoid of all feeling of self-respect, and callous to shame, the habitual drunkard spends most of his time in prison and is an expense to the public, while others, whom he contaminates when at liberty, are doing his regimental duties. It is to be regretted that such worthless characters are not more frequently brought forward for discharge from the service.

LIMERICK.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Chief Warder in Charge, Mr. R. FORSYTH.

General Remarks.—I am of opinion that an additional hour shot drill would have a very decided effect in preventing men returning so

frequently to prison. The gas in each cell was directed to be lighted by War Office letter, dated 20th July 1867, No. $\frac{64}{\text{Limerick}}$, and has worked well, except in a few individual instances of tampering with the light, for which they were deprived of the indulgence for short periods; this had the desired effect of putting a stop to other irregularities of the kind, the light being considered a great indulgence to enable them to read after supper when they have picked the prescribed quantity of oakum. $\frac{67}{}$

SHORNCLIFF.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Chief Warder in Charge, Mr. W. TUCKER.

Conduct.—The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, and I can only repeat my remarks for the year 1866 with respect to the number of cases, which are 168, of which 114 are for talking, and that owing to the temporary buildings and single board partition between each cell.

There is no other supervision after being locked up, and they cannot be prevented from talking.

WEEDON.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Governor, Captain BOYLE.

General Remarks.—The number of admissions with regard both to the number of corps sending prisoners, and the average strength of those corps, is considerably in excess of former years. The exact proportion of crime is not shown, since men from the same corps may have been sent to other prisons. Desertion, absence, and drunkenness have increased the present system of compulsory trial for habitual drunkenness in case of men committing themselves the specified number of times, no doubt, brings more into confinement, and the issue of back pay granted from the beginning of April last, but not given to the men till some time later, may account for the increased number of deserters and absentees. Large numbers were admitted in the month of August. no less than twelve on the 12th, and twelve on the 13th of that month respectively.

It is satisfactory to find that disgraceful conduct is a decreasing crime.

The previous convictions in proportion to the numbers admitted are in about the same ratio as last year, but one man with a service of 9 years and 8 months has no less than 24 convictions recorded against him; he was discharged the service at the expiration of the last imprisonment.

Cases of men convicted 20, 18, 17, and 16 times are also shown in this return. Several cases of men re-enlisting after having been dismissed the service with ignominy have again occurred, and the necessity for the effectual prevention of this practice by marking the men is very great; they invariably find their way back to prison, and are generally incorrigible.

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POLICE (COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS);
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PUBLIC HEALTH.

Session

19 *November* 1867 —— 31 *July* 1868.

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OF THE

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OF

GREAT BRITAIN.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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ELEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE CERTIFIED

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Right Hon. GATHORNE HARDY, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 15, Parliament Street, May 1868.

I have the honour to present my Eleventh Annual Report on the Reformatory and Industrial Schools under my inspection, being the Report for the year 1867.

Reformatory Schools.

No change occurred in the number or situation of these schools during the year.* There were, therefore, sixty-four of these institutions in operation on the 31st December 1867, viz.:—

England, Boys	- 36	Girls	-	14
Scotland, Boys	- 8	Girls	-	6

Of the English schools thirty receive Protestant boys and four Roman Catholic boys only; two (the North-Eastern in Northumberland, and the Glamorgan Reformatory in South Wales) receive boys of both denominations; twelve receive Protestant girls and two Roman Catholic girls only.

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* The Farm School at Riddrie, near Glasgow, was certified as a separate institution in January, but no boys were committed to it, and the certificate has been since recalled and reissued, so as to constitute the school a portion of the House of Refuge (the parent institution), and to allow of the provisions of the local Act by which the latter establishment was originally founded being applied to its support.

Of the Scotch Reformatories, seven of the schools for boys, and five of those for girls, are for Protestant children, one of each class for Roman Catholics.

The number of juvenile offenders under detention in these schools increased during the year from 5,335 to 5,880, the boys advancing by 482, the girls by 63. Of the total under detention, December 31, 1867, 586 boys and 56 girls were out on licence, and 101 boys and 14 girls had absconded at various times in the three or four years preceding and had not been recovered, so that the numbers actually in the schools at that date were, boys 4,064, and girls 1,046. These figures show an increase of 260 boys and 52 girls on the corresponding numbers on December 31, 1866.

On comparison with the Report of last year it will be seen that the increase of the number under detention for 1866 as compared with 1865 was nearly the same. The increase was not due, however, to a corresponding increase in the number of admissions.

The admissions for the year were 1,680, viz.,—

Protestant Boys -	1,018	Girls -	238
Roman Catholic Boys -	359	Girls -	65

Those for the year 1866 were 1,620, viz.,—

Protestant Boys -	1,013	Girls -	224
Roman Catholic Boys -	299	Girls -	84

Those for the year 1865 were 1,555, viz.,—

Protestant Boys -	922	Girls -	262
Roman Catholic Boys -	307	Girls -	64

These figures show that the annual increment arising from the increased supply of children requiring to be committed, and therefore from an increased demand for Reformatory treatment, has remained for the last three years at about the same average of 60. The increase therefore in the number of inmates (312 for 1867 as compared with 1866, and 602 as compared with 1865) is mainly due to the greater length of time for which the inmates are detained. I believe this to be a point to which the attention of managers of the schools ought to be more vigilantly directed, though it is one on which the intervention of the Secretary of State can only be cautiously exercised. I still meet with many who conscientiously believe that the longer a boy or girl can be retained in the Reformatory, the happier and the better for them, and who avail themselves of the long sentences which the Act of Parliament allowed in consideration of the various ages and circumstances of the offenders to be dealt with, to keep them in the school long after it is either necessary or advantageous to retain

them, forgetting that the plant which is too long kept under artificial shelter is sure to want the hardness and vigour necessary for the natural conditions of its life, and that the best medicine may be continued till it has not only ceased to cure, but has begun to operate injuriously on the general system. There is no doubt that after a time discontent and restlessness, or indifference and apathy, take the place of the wish to improve, and that a too long detention hinders rather than helps reformation. It was with the view of inducing the managers of Reformatories to place out their inmates sooner, and to continue the reformatory process beyond the limits of the school, that the allowance sanctioned by Mr. Walpole in March 1867 for young offenders placed out on licence was granted. The increased number reported on licence on December 31 (642 as against 537, December 31, 1865) shows, I hope, that this measure has not been entirely without effect. But it is so much less trouble to manage and instruct a lad of 15 or 16 years old in the school than to urge him forward, get him probationary employment in some farm or workshop, and superintend and visit him for a year or two while thus under supervision, that I fear whether the licence system will be at all adequately used; and this is still more the case with girls, whose services in the laundry become more profitable as the girl grows older. Should this prove to be the case, it may be found almost necessary to curtail the sentence, or at least the actual detention of all young offenders admitted after the age of 13 years to 3 years instead of 5.

Looking, however, to the increasing populations of the large towns, from which the reformatory schools are mainly supplied, and to the regular average augment already noticed in the number of commitments to these schools, and to the overcrowded state of many of the schools at present, I believe that two or three more institutions are needed, and especially another one in Lancashire for Roman Catholic boys, and one in the south of England for Protestant girls.

The usual analysis of the admissions for the year shows that of the 1,377 boys received 23 were under 10 years of age, 237 between 10 and 12, 509 between 12 and 14, and 608 above 14. Of the 303 girls 2 were under 10, 39 from 10 to 12, 91 from 12 to 14, and 171 above 14 years old. 663 boys and 246 girls had not been convicted before, 480 boys and 50 girls had been once previously in prison, 137 boys and 7 girls twice, 56 boys three times, 25 boys four

times, and 16 boys five times. The proportion of first commitments to the whole number was rather greater than for 1865 (909 as against 876). That of old offenders convicted three or more times previously much the same (97 as against 93).

The discharges for the year (deducting 26 transfers from one school to another) were, boys 896, girls 249, total 1,145. Of these 35 boys and 13 girls died, 27 boys and 6 girls were discharged as having absconded in that or previous years and free by expiration of sentence; 12 boys and 3 girls were discharged on grounds of disease, 11 boys and 5 girls as incorrigible, or as having been convicted of crime and sentenced to penal servitude when on licence or absent by desertion. Of the remaining 811 boys 18 enlisted in the army, 153 went to sea, 81 emigrated, 559 found employment in England. Of the remaining 222 girls 8 emigrated, 128 placed directly in service, 86 placed out through their relatives. That the number of deaths should have increased (to 48 as against 34 in 1866) is a matter of regret, although the rate of mortality (48 on an average number of about 4,900 inmates) is very small, being just about one per cent. It is remarkable that nearly one fourth of the deaths occurred in the group of reformatories connected with Liverpool, three being returned from each of the school ships in the Mersey, the "Akbar" and the "Clarence," three from the Mount Vernon Girls' School, and two from the Liverpool Farm School at Newton The Committee of the Liverpool Association complain very much of the infirm state of health and diseased constitutions of a large proportion of the children committed to them, and of the carelessness with which the medical certificates usually required on admission are filled up. But I hardly see why these causes should operate more unfavourably with one school than another. The whole question presents many points of difficulty. Were it merely a question of unfavourable climate and hardship from fieldwork and exposure the North-eastern Farm School near Morpeth and the Wellington Farm School on the slopes of the Pentland Hills, in one of the coldest and most unfavourable situations possible, would hardly have to report the one only 6 deaths in 14 years, upon an aggregate of 500 boys, the other only 1 in 8 years, on a total of 240. There is probably something however in the continuous confinement to a limited space and the want of varied exercise and labour incidental to a school ship moored always in the same spot which makes it more difficult to rally and invigorate

partially diseased constitutions in this class of institutions than in an open farm or a workshop, and I may repeat the remark of my last year's Report that the managers of the several ships are bound to enforce stricter conditions in reference to the health and physical condition of those whom they admit than would be necessary in other schools. I would add that in these schools every effort is most wisely made to amuse and interest the boys, to encourage active exertion, and to give the discipline as kindly and cheerful a tone as possible.

I am able to report very favourably of the order and general discipline maintained in the reformatories under my inspection and of the average standard of behaviour and general conduct prevailing in them. Anything like an outbreak or serious disorder has been almost unknown. A wholesome moral tone pervades the great majority of them, and both serious faults and severe punishments are rare among them. After the painful investigation into the state of the Glasgow House of Refuge I thought it right to make very careful inquiry through the officers and the medical attendants of the schools into the moral condition of both the English and Scotch reformatories, and I believe I may assert with confidence that the immoral and indecent practices which had been allowed to gain so great a hold in the House of Refuge occur most rarely and are almost uniformly discountenanced and arrested by the boys themselves. I was glad to find also that the superintendents of the schools were thoroughly alive to the danger of such evils entering or being allowed to work unnoticed in the school, and that they exercised a quiet but steady vigilance upon the point. I have found also a marked improvement in the educational condition of many of the schools, though some have to my surprise declined both in the quality and the extent of the instructions given. The religious teaching is generally sound and earnest. The industrial training is almost uniformly good. The considerable sums realized in the way of payments from neighbouring employers in many of the country reformatories for the labour of the boys and the amounts earned by laundry work by the girls are a sufficient proof of this. As I have referred to the Glasgow House of Refuge I should mention that the measures recommended in Mr. Walpole's letter to the managers last spring have been gradually and successfully carried out, and the condition of the establishment so materially improved that it has been lately found possible to remove the re-

strictions imposed on the reception of any new inmates twelve months ago, and it may be hoped that in another year the institution will resume its operations on the scale which its size and importance justify. The new superintendent appears as likely as he is desirous to answer to the wishes and efforts of the managers and to work as great a change in the internal tone and spirit of the school as they are gradually effecting in its material arrangements by removing the bars, gratings, &c. which gave the institution so much of the aspect of a gaol, and by doing away with the small and imperfectly superintended dormitories which were the nurseries of so much evil.

The usual tables will be found annexed to this Report showing the Expenditure of each reformatory for the year, and the comparative cheapness of their management. I give here only a few general results.

The total expenditure for 1867, on an average number of 5,140 inmates, amounted to 110,108*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* or 21*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* per head. This included, however, rent (which is paid in the case of 23 reformatories*) 2,291*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, cost of disposal 4,418*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, and building expenses 4,608*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* Deducting these, the expenditure for superintendence, food, clothing, washing, &c. amounted to 98,790*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* or 19*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* per head; and this was further reduced by industrial profits 11,171*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, leaving the net average cost per head 17*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*

The expenditure may be classed under the following items:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries and rations to officers	23,633	2	9
Food of inmates	38,599	18	8
Clothing do.	12,530	2	6
Washing, fuel, lights	6,225	10	10
Sundries, repairs, rates, &c.	17,801	9	1
Rent	2,291	7	1
Disposal	4,418	3	9
Building	4,608	19	8
	£ 110,108	14	4

* Rent, in some cases, is in fact interest charged for the outlay incurred in building, &c.

The receipts amounted to—	£	s.	d.
Treasury payments	72,998	13	5
Parents' payments	3,112	13	0
Subscriptions, legacies, &c.	12,236	8	4
Contributions from rates	15,287	1	5
Voluntary associations, &c.	652	5	3
Sundries	1,829	10	4
Industrial profits	11,171	2	6
	£117,287	14	3

The expense of maintenance and management varied remarkably in different schools, as will be seen in the tabular statement, Appendix IX. (*c*). Taking into account the industrial profit and loss, the net cost, for English boy's reformatories was as high as 24*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* in the Manchester and Salford Reformatory and as low as 13*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* at the Northampton, the average being 19*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* For English girls reformatories it reached 24*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* at Allesley and was as low as 11*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* at Toxteth Park (Liverpool), the average being 17*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* For Scotch boys reformatories the maximum was at the Kibble Reformatory (Paisley, 18*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, and the minimum at the Parkhead (Roman Catholic) near Glasgow 14*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, the average being 16*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* ;* and for Scotch girls' reformatories the maximum was 14*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* at the Girls House of Refuge, Glasgow, the minimum 12*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* at Dalry (Edinburgh), the average being 14*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* The difference in the cost of the schools arises in most cases from the greater or less profit derived from the labour of the inmates ; and this again depends mainly for boys on the facilities for their employment on the farms in the vicinity of the school, and for girls on the obtaining laundry work and the capability of the girls in point of age for doing it. At Red Hill the realized earnings amounted to 5*l.* 15*s.* per head on the boys; at Hardwicke to 5*l.* 13*s.*; at the Northampton Reformatory to 5*l.*; at the Bedford to 4*l.* 13*s.*; at the Dorset to 4*l.* 7*s.*; at the Wandsworth to 4*l.*; at the Monmouth, Warwickshire, and Market Weighton to about 3*l.* 10*s.*; at the Stranraer to about 5*l.* For girls schools the earnings were 5*l.* per head at Toxteth Park, 5*l.* 12*s.* at Ipswich, 4*l.* 13*s.*

* I have omitted the Hants Reformatory and the Glasgow Boys House of Refuge from this comparison, the expenses of each of these schools having been largely increased by exceptional circumstances.

at the Liverpool Girls', 4*l.* 10*s.* at Limpley Stoke, 4*l.* 2*s.* at the Yorkshire Catholic (Sheffield), and 5*l.* 3*s.* at Hampstead. The industrial returns at the Leeds and North Lancashire and Glamorgan Reformatories show a loss; while at the Cumberland Reformatory the profit was but 9*s.* 3*d.*, and at Calder Farm only 9*d.* per head, results which seem to show that the labour of the 40 and 80 boys under detention in these two schools can scarcely have been as adequately employed or applied as it might be.

The expenses of management or superintendence vary considerably and cannot easily be made a matter for accurate comparison. The wages of industrial teachers being in some cases debited to the farm or workshop, and in others included with the general salaries. The comparative table, Appendix IX. (*c.*) shows how the schools stand in relation to each other on this head of their expenditure, as well as on that of clothing, food, and industrial earnings.

Contributions from rates are now made from most of the English counties and many of the boroughs towards the maintenance of the young offenders committed from them, and in a few cases towards the extension or establishment of the schools themselves which receive them. The Town Council of Liverpool has aided the exertions of the Reformatory Association for that large borough very liberally, having advanced 3,000*l.* for the establishment of the Farm School at Newton, and making an allowance of 1*s.* a week towards the maintenance of each young offender committed to the Liverpool and other reformatories. This allowance is however scarcely sufficient in the case of schools not connected with the borough and deriving no aid from Liverpool subscriptions either for their establishment or their support. The allowance from other localities varies from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per week. It is not surprising that the managers of Mount St. Bernard and the Yorkshire Catholic Girls' have declined to receive Roman Catholic children committed from Liverpool on these terms. At the present high price of provisions the cost of maintenance and management is necessarily considerably enhanced, and to this has to be added the expenses of outfit, &c. on discharge.

Most of the reformatories receive a considerable amount of support from voluntary subscriptions.*

* The large sums of 2,858*l.* and 2,154*l.* were contributed by private subscriptions to the Mount St. Bernard's (Roman Catholic) and the Red Hill Reformatories respectively. In the latter case above 500*l.* was contributed towards the enlargement of the central hall or schoolroom as a memorial to the late Mr. Moxon, whose services as the chief financial director the friends

In Scotland some of the reformatories have been assisted by grants from the County Prison Boards; but except at Glasgow, where the Houses of Refuge are partly supported by a local rate, no regular contributions are made from the rates towards the maintenance of the inmates. The year has been marked by two very unusual casualties, the Hants Reformatory (near Eling) and the Suffolk (at Thorndon near Eye) having both been almost destroyed by fire. In the first case the fire originated from the ignition of a beam inserted after the old fashion in a chimney; in the second from the accidental combustion of the thatched roof covering the older portion of the buildings. In both cases the boys distinguished themselves by their active exertions to extinguish the fire, and to secure and protect the school property, as also by the orderly and willing spirit with which they bore the inconveniences which the burning of the premises entailed. No attempt at absconding, no insubordinate conduct occurred. The boys showed a thorough desire to avoid anything that would increase the trouble and anxiety which their superintendents and teachers had to contend with.

The criminal statistics for the year 1867 show a very serious increase in the number of commitments for England and Wales: the total for offenders of all ages having risen from 124,291 to 131,398, or nearly 6 per cent; a result probably of the depressed condition of trade and the distress from want or suspension of employment, which have weighed so heavily on the metropolitan and other districts. It is satisfactory to find that the increase was much greater in the class of adult offenders (those above 16 years of age) than among the juveniles; the number of commitments rising for the former from 114,935 to 121,767, *i. e.*, by 5·94 (or nearly 6) per cent., and for the latter from 9,356 to 9,631, *i. e.*, by 2·93 (or nearly 3) per cent.

In Scotland the prison returns, made up as usual to 30th June, give a similar result. The commitments of offenders above 16 being 24,656 as against 24,045 for the year ending 30th June 1866, and those of juveniles being 1,070 as against 1,061. The following Tables show the variations in the number of commitments for each country for the last nine years.

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of the Institution were justly anxious to commemorate. In a few cases the deficiency of the school resources is made up by individual managers, as for the Cumberland, by Mr. Head; Suffolk, by Sir E. Kerrison; Stoke Farm, by Mr. Charles Sturge; Woodbury Hill, by Lord Dudley; Buxton, by Mr. Wright, &c.

England and Wales.

Juvenile Offenders (under 16 Years of Age).

Years.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1859 - -	7,582	1,331	8,913
1860 - -	6,765	1,264	8,029
1861 - -	7,373	1,428	8,801
1862 - -	7,080	1,269	8,349
1863 - -	7,208	1,251	8,459
1864 - -	7,536	1,321	8,857
1865 - -	8,350	1,290	9,640
1866 - -	8,099	1,257	9,356
1867 - -	8,285	1,346	9,631

Adult Offenders (over 16 years of age):—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1859 - -	68,275	29,884	98,159
1860 - -	63,719	28,866	92,585
1861 - -	72,947	30,396	103,343
1862 - -	85,031	32,095	117,126
1863 - -	87,832	33,236	121,068
1864 - -	85,047	33,102	118,149
1865 - -	85,265	31,133	116,398
1866 - -	83,321	31,614	114,935
1867 - -	88,620	33,147	121,767

For Scotland (of both sexes):—

Years.	Adults.	Juveniles.
1859 - - -	18,303	1,230
1860 - - -	18,218	1,062
1861 - - -	17,366	1,212
1862 - - -	18,581	1,120
1863 - - -	21,377	1,075
1864 - - -	23,792	1,036
1865 - - -	23,972	1,041
1866 - - -	24,045	1,061
1867 - - -	24,656	1,070

It should be remarked on the above figures, that the increase of population in the nine years would account for a considerable part of the increase in the number of commitments for 1867 as compared with the number for 1859.

The Returns from English and Scotch prisons continue to give very satisfactory proofs of the permanent effect of reformatory discipline on the young offenders subjected to it. The whole number of prisoners, adult and juvenile, recognized in gaol during the year ending 31st December 1867 as having been formerly committed to reformatory schools, was for England, males 310, females 34, and for Scotland, males 117, females 20.

These numbers may be compared most fairly (as in former reports) with the numbers of young offenders of either sex discharged from reformatory schools on the same and the three preceding years (1864–7), the prisoners being most likely to get into prison and to be recognized on the first three or four years after their discharges.

The numbers thus discharged, deducting those who died previous to 31st December 1867, were males 2,798, females 760. The prison returns would give on these figures a per centage of reconviction and relapse into crime of just above 15 per cent. (15·2) for the boys, and 7 per cent. (7·1) for the girls.

If the Returns were compared with the whole number discharged from reformatories to the end of 1867 (10,165) the result would be under 5 per cent. But this would not be a fair standard of comparison, as so many might by lapse of time elude recognition.*

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* I found, however, more than one instance of offenders discharged as long ago as 1859 and 1860 being recognized in the last year or two in the Glasgow prison.

The prison returns may be analysed as regards Protestant and Roman Catholic schools as follows :—

Of those recognized, 218 had been from Protestant boys' schools, and 23 from Protestant girls' school, 92 from Roman Catholic boys' schools, and 11 from Roman Catholic girls' schools. The reconvictions on the number discharged in 1864–1866, deducting those who died after discharge, would therefore be—

Protestant boys	-	297 on 2,325, or 12·8	per cent.
Protestant girls	-	36 on 569, or 6·3	,,
Roman Catholic boys	-	130 on 473, or 27·4	,,
Roman Catholic girls	-	18 on 191, or 9·4	,,

These comparisons are only useful as they may arouse managers of either denomination to look more carefully to the circumstances under which they discharge the inmates of their schools, and to exercise more watchful supervision over them after they leave the school. On this the result of failure and success mainly depends.

The usual returns of the result of their past operations from the managers of the schools are given in the Appendix. They present the following results.

In the year 1864–66 there were discharged from the English reformatories 2,354 boys and 619 girls, and from the Scotch reformatories 536 boys and 156 girls. Of these, 192 boys and 45 girls absconded, or were expelled, or discharged on account of disease, 50 boys enlisted, 493 boys went to sea, 247 boys and 13 girls emigrated. The remainder, 1,908 boys and 717 girls, were placed in service or employment in Great Britain, either direct from the schools or with the help of their relatives.

Of the 2,890 boys, 92 have died and 15 of the 775 girls, leaving the numbers to be reported on as to their present character and circumstances 2,798 boys and 760 girls respectively. Of these, 1,903 boys (68 per cent.) and 514 girls (67·5 per cent.) were known to be doing well; 113 boys (4 per cent.) and 98 girls (nearly 13 per cent.) were reported as of doubtful or indifferent characters. 441 boys (nearly 16 per cent.) and 74 girls (nearly 10 per cent.) had been convicted of crime; and 341 boys (above 12 per cent.) and 74 girls (nearly 10 per cent.) were unknown. These results are less favourable than those derived last year from the report on the discharges for 1863–65 by about 4 per cent. on the boys, the results on the girls being about the same. The difference is mainly due to the different character of the return of the discharges from the Glasgow House of Refuge for boys. The circumstances of the institution during the year have precluded the exact inquiry into the circumstances of the boys previously discharged, so that the number returned unknown stands at 102 instead of 5, and the number returned as doing well at 41 instead of 180. I have no doubt that this last number would be considerably modified, as the number of "unknown" was lessened by more inquiry. I have always feared, however, that the statistics of results from this institution were too favourable to be quite accurate, and that to make up such an unusually large per-centage of success as nearly 90 per cent. the inquiry into character and circumstances must have been imperfect, or the interpretation of the reports too indulgent. Allowing that a fair proportion of those "unknown" are doing well, we shall find the long-standing average of about 70 per cent. fairly maintained. It is satisfactory to observe that the results from the English Catholic boys' schools have

advanced, Mount St. Bernard from 45 to 58 per cent., and Brook Green from 63 to 72 per cent., doing well. Market Wrighton remains at about 55 per cent. As the principal of earlier discharge and more careful supervision afterwards while on licence is more thoroughly acted on, I believe these results will be still more favourable. The returns from "Parkhead" (Scotland) must be taken probably with some deduction, all of the boys being reported as doing well, if not actually convicted or unknown.

The following are the per-centages for Protestant and Roman Catholic schools in England and Scotland respectively:—

		Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted.	Unknown.
ENGLISH SCHOOLS.					
Protestant -	Boys, per cent.	71·5	4·25	14·5	9·5
„	Girls „	70·0	14·0	7·5	8·5
Roman Catholic -	Boys „	60·5	5·0	24·0	11·5
„	Girls „	64·0	5·0	16·5	14·0
SCOTCH SCHOOLS.					
Protestant -	Boys „	54·5	3·5	11·0	31·0
„	Girls „	70·5	7·5	10·5	11·5
Roman Catholic -	Boys „	75·5	—	22·5	1·5
„	Girls „	54·5	30·0	10·5	5·5

The amounts obtained from parents on account of young offenders under detention in reformatory schools during the year was 3,112*l.* 13*s.* (exclusive of 1,869*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* paid for children in industrial schools). I have, as in former reports, to acknowledge the active assistance rendered in this important matter by the superintendents of the County and Borough Police, and the services of the regular agents employed by my office, Mr. Brannan in London, Mr. Graham at Liverpool, and Mr. Roy in Glasgow. The number of cases to be inquired into in connection more especially with the industrial schools has increased so largely in the London district that it has been found necessary to appoint an assistant agent for the metropolis, a measure which will, I believe, be found not only advantageous as regards the more effectual enforcement of the responsibility of parent, but remunerative as regards the increased amount of the sums collected.

Certified Industrial Schools.

The number of these useful auxiliaries to the Reformatory School system has been increased during the year from 57 to 63; certificates being issued to the Middlesex Industrial Schools at Feltham (13th February); the Girls Home, Charlotte Street, Portland Place (4th May); the Boys' Home, Wandsworth (30th March); St. Anne's (Roman Catholic) Industrial School for Girls, Mason Street, Liverpool (13th June); Falkirk Industrial School (5th May); the Industrial Home for Girls at Doncaster (14th December); and the Slatefields Roman Catholic Industrial School for Boys, Glasgow (14th December): and on the other hand, the certificate of the Lisson Street Training Refuge for Girls being withdrawn at the request of the managers, who wished to confine the operation of this school to voluntary inmates only.

In addition to these additions, measures are being taken to establish a large county branch of the Glasgow Industrial Schools at Moss Bank (about 3 miles from Glasgow), Training Ships at Newcastle and at Hull, a large Industrial School at Gateshead; and since the beginning of the year certificates have been granted to the Staffordshire County Industrial School for Boys at Werrington, mainly established and supported from the county rate; to the Shustoke Industrial School for Boys near Birmingham, chiefly founded and maintained by the town council of that borough; to the Birmingham Industrial Schools for Boys and Girls in Gem Street; the Roman Catholic Refuge for Boys, Soho Street, Liverpool; the Girls' Industrial Home at Alresford; and the Industrial and Ragged Schools (for Boys and Girls) at Stirling. A corresponding increase has taken place in the number of children committed to industrial schools during the year. This amounted to 1,938; boys 1,429, girls 509. The discharges amounted to 527 (boys 404, girls 123). The numbers, therefore, under detention on the 31st December 1867 was 3,976; and deducting 60 on licence, and 104 absconded in that or previous years whose sentence had not expired, there were actually in the schools 3,802 (boys 2766, girls 1036,) as against 2,462 (boys 1,804, girls 658,) on the 31st December 1866.

The number under detention does not, however, fully exhibit the useful operation of these schools, as most of the schools receive either as voluntary inmates or as day

scholars (fed and partially clothed as well as taught) almost as many as they admit under the order of a magistrate. The whole average number of children under inspection in industrial schools during the year amounted to 6,572.

I examined the greater part of the voluntary and day scholars in conjunction with the inmates under detention in the course of my annual inspections, and found good reason to be satisfied with the pains taken with their training and instruction. It would be of great advantage if the industrial school system could be extended in this direction in the large towns where large and well-organized certified schools are or could be maintained. There are many thousands of children now untaught and neglected who cannot be taken up as vagrants or destitute, but are now left untaught and uncontrolled by their parents' neglect or inability to look after them, and who might be required and compelled by a magistrate's order to attend the school daily for instruction and industrial and moral training; their parents contributing the cost of the child's daily meal (6*d.* or 9*d.* a week).

Of the 1,938 children admitted, 57 were under 7 years old, 310 between 7 and 9, 621 between 9 and 11, 651 between 11 and 13. Their family circumstances sufficiently indicate the importance of the operations of the Industrial Schools Acts; 102 of the children were illegitimate; 285 were orphans; 757 had lost either father or mother; 299 had been deserted by their parents; of 101, one or both parents were in prison.

Of the 527 discharged, 37 died, 46 absconded and were not recovered, 37 were sent to reformatory schools, 33 were discharged on ground of disease, &c., 1 enlisted, 26 went to sea, 3 emigrated, 205 were placed out in service, and 139 assisted to employment through their relatives.

The whole number of children committed to industrial schools since the passing of the first Industrial Schools Act, 1857, amounted, on 31st December 1867, to 6,620 (boys 4,781, girls 1829). Of these, 2,498 (boys 1,795 and girls 703) have been discharged.

With reference to the important question of the results of industrial school training on the inmates of the schools, I have asked for a return, similar to that furnished by the managers of reformatories, of the character and circum-

stances of the children discharged during the years 1864–66 as known up to the 31st December 1867.

The numbers so discharged were—boys, Protestant, 658; Roman Catholic, 124: girls, Protestant, 174: Roman Catholic, 93. Of the Protestant children, 404 boys and 118 girls are doing well, 42 boys and 19 girls are "doubtful," 33 boys and 5 girls have been convicted of crime, and 167 boys and 29 girls are unknown. Of the Roman Catholic children, 18 boys and 29 girls are doing well, 10 boys and 8 girls are "doubtful," 3 boys have been convicted, 93 boys and 56 girls are unknown.

Putting the results in the usual comparative form, on the number discharged in the years 1864, 1865, and 1866, see Appendix, No. 2, we have—

——	Doing well.	Indifferent.	Convicted.	Unknown.
Boys (Protestant) - per cent. -	61·4	6·3	5·0	25·5
„ (Roman Catholic) „ -	14·5	8·0	2·4	75·0
Girls (Protestant) - „ -	67·8	10·9	2·8	16·6
„ (Roman Catholic) „ -	31·1	8·6	—	60·2

The large proportion of those discharged that are returned *unknown* from the Roman Catholic schools is discouraging, and demands the serious attention of their managers.

The effect produced by industrial schools has been so far, I think, highly satisfactory. It is difficult to estimate their value as preventive agents, as certainly a considerable proportion of the children belong rather to the destitute than to the criminal classes; and the majority of the young offenders committed to reformatories belong to a section of the community different from the vagrant and the pauper, and usually both better off and better educated. It is a drawback to their usefulness that on the one hand the children must usually be sent to them very young, and so must either be detained in them for five or six years, or be discharged while still at an age when they cannot earn their living by independent service or labour, and are exposed to the influence of the relatives and associates from whom their commitment to the school has separated them.

The whole amount expended by the managers during the year, including cost of building, disposal, &c., was 87,825*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, distributed under the heads—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries and officers' rations	16,948	3	9
Food of inmates, &c.	32,024	3	10
Clothing ditto	9,860	12	9
Washing, fuel, light, ditto	4,549	16	5
Sundries (repairs, rates, and taxes)	15,949	14	1
Rent	1,808	12	11
Disposal	1,326	7	1
Building	5,357	14	6
	£ 87,825	5	4

The receipts amounted to—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Treasury allowance	31,723	12	9
Payments from parents and parochial boards	1,869	9	0
Subscriptions, legacies, &c.	23,010	15	8
Payments for voluntary inmates	2,920	10	11
Sundries	4,214	13	11
Contributions from rates	19,652	2	6
	£ 83,391	4	9

The management and training of the children are, I think, generally very satisfactory. The children are almost uniformly well fed, kindly treated, and fairly taught.

The continuous increase, however, in the number of schools, and so also of the inmates and scholars, makes it almost impossible for one inspector to adequately superintend the treatment or test the educational progress of the children. It would be far more satisfactory, both as regards the children and the public, if some arrangement could be made by which they could be more frequently visited. Scotland with Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland would alone give an additional inspector full employment. It is scarcely possible for one inspector, charged at the same time with the supervision of the business of the central office and an almost incessant correspondence, to do justice to 130 schools (reformatory and industrial) with some 11,000 children scattered throughout Great Britain, from Inverness to Exeter.

I have only to add that the usual detailed reports, showing the state of each reformatory and industrial school

when inspected, will be found annexed, as also the tabular analyses prepared by my chief clerk, Mr. Rogers, and the other gentlemen of my office, showing the admissions and discharges, expenditure and income, results of past operations, &c. for each school; as well as the number of commitments of young offenders to prison, and the particulars of parents' payments.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
SYDNEY TURNER.

APPENDIX No. I. (1.)

LIST of REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, showing their Locality, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.

ENGLAND.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
BEDFORD - -	*Bedfordshire Reformatory* for Boys, Carlton, Bedford. Certified April 9, 1857. Hon. Sec., Rev. W. S. Escott, Carlton Rectory, Bedford.
CHESTER - -	*Bradwall Reformatory* for Boys, Sandbach. Certified December 27, 1855. C.M., G. W. Latham, Esq., Bradwall Hall.
CUMBERLAND -	*Cumberland Reformatory* for Boys, Stanwix near Carlisle. Certified May 1, 1855. C.M., G. H. Head, Esq., Rickerby House, Carlisle.
DEVON - -	*Devon and Exeter Reformatory Farm School* for Boys, Brampford Wood, Exeter. Certified April 17, 1855. Hon. Sec., Dyer Knott, Esq., The Castle, Exeter.
„ - -	*Devon and Exeter Reformatory and Refuge* for Girls, Exeter. Certified June 26, 1858. Hon. Sec., W. Townsend, Esq., Friars' Walk, Exeter.
DORSET - -	*Dorset Reformatory* for Boys, Milborne near Blandford. Certified January 28, 1857. C.M., J. C. Mansel, Esq., Longthorns, Blandford.
DURHAM - -	*Sunderland Reformatory* for Girls, Tatham Street, Sunderland. Certified June 22, 1860. Hon. Sec., Charles Wilson, Esq., John Street, Sunderland.
ESSEX - -	*Essex Reformatory* for Boys, Harlow. Certified December 13, 1856. C.M., J. W. Perry Watlington, Esq., Moor Hall, Harlow.
„ - -	"*Cornwall*" *Thames Reformatory School Ship* for Boys off Purfleet. Certified May 2, 1859. Supt., Capt. Augustus Burton, R.N., Purfleet.
GLAMORGAN - -	*Glamorgan Reformatory* for Boys, Howdref Genol, Neath. Certified March 4, 1858. Sec., Mr. David J. Rhys, Neath.
GLOUCESTER -	*Hardwicke Reformatory* for Boys, Gloucester. Certified October 4, 1854. Manager, T. B. Ll. Baker, Esq., Hardwicke Court, Gloucester.
„ - -	*Kingswood Reformatory* for Boys, near Bristol. Certified October 4, 1854. Treasurer, William Sommerville, Esq., Bitton, near Bristol.
„ - -	*Arno's Court* (*Roman Catholic*) *Reformatory* for Girls, near Bristol. Certified April 22, 1856. Manager, Miss Ann Parrish, Superior of the Convent.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Gloucester -	*Red Lodge Reformatory* for Girls, Bristol. Certified December 9, 1854. Manager, Miss Carpenter, Red Lodge House, Bristol.
Hants - -	*Hampshire Reformatory* for Boys, Eling, Southampton. Certified November 29, 1855. Hon. Sec., Chas. Castleman, Esq., Glasshayes, Lyndhurst, Hants.
Herts - -	*Herts Reformatory* for Boys, Bengeo, Hertford. Certified November 10, 1857. Hon. Sec., Rev. Charles Deedes, Bengeo Vicarage, Hertford.
Lancaster - -	"*Akbar*" *Reformatory School Ship* for Boys, Rock Ferry, Liverpool. Certified January 3, 1856. Hon. Sec., T. K. Twist, Esq., Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, 30, Castle Street, Liverpool.
" - -	*Liverpool Reformatory Farm School* for Boys, Newton near Warrington. Certified April 6, 1859. Hon. Sec., T. K. Twist, Esq., Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, 30, Castle Street, Liverpool.
" - -	*Liverpool Reformatory* for Girls, Mount Vernon Green, Liverpool. Certified June 12, 1857. Hon. Sec., T. K. Twist, Esq., Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, 30, Castle Street, Liverpool.
" - -	"*Clarence*" *Roman Catholic Reformatory School Ship* for Boys, off New Ferry, Liverpool. Certified Aug. 3, 1864. Treasurer, C. J. Corbally, Esq., Liverpool.
" - -	*North Lancashire Reformatory* for Boys, Bleasdale, Garstang. Certified September 2, 1857. Manager, W. J. Garnett, Esq., Quernmore Park, Lancaster.
" - -	*Manchester and Salford Reformatory* for Boys, Blackley, Manchester. Certified October 16, 1857. Hon. Sec., Herbert Philips, Esq., Blackley, Manchester.
" - -	*Toxteth Park Girls' Reformatory*, 3, Park Hill Road, Liverpool. Certified March 19, 1856. Hon. Sec., Mrs. H. P. Horner, 5, Devonshire Road, Princes Park, Liverpool.
Leicester - -	*Agricultural Colony of Mount St. Bernard's* for Roman Catholic Boys, Whitwick, Leicester. Certified May 13, 1856. Manager, William Harper, Esq., Broad Street, Bury, Lancashire.
Middlesex - -	*Home in the East Reformatory* for Boys, Old Ford, Bow. Certified November 29, 1855. Hon. Sec., Thomas Scrutton, jun., Esq., 3, Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street.
" - -	*Roman Catholic Reformatory* for Boys, Brook Green, Hammersmith. Certified October 10, 1855. Treasurer, F. T. New, Esq., 31, Argyll Road, Kensington.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
MIDDLESEX - -	*Hampstead Reformatory* for Girls, 9, Church Row, Hampstead. Certified December 29, 1860. Superintendent Miss C. Nicoll.
MONMOUTH -	*Monmouthshire Reformatory* for Boys, Little Mill near Newport. Certified February 7, 1859. Hon. Sec., Rev. S. C. Baker, Usk.
NORFOLK - -	*Buxton Reformatory* for Boys, Norwich. Certified July 7, 1855. C.M., John Wright, Esq., Buxton, Norwich.
NORTHAMPTON -	*Northampton Society's Reformatory School* for Boys, Tiffield near Towcester. Certified January 21, 1856. C.M., Rev. H. J. Barton, Wicken Rectory, Stony Stratford.
NORTHUMBERLAND -	*North-Eastern Reformatory* for Boys, Netherton near Morpeth. Certified June 3, 1857. Secretary, D. D Main, Esq., Eldon Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SUFFOLK - -	*Suffolk Reformatory School* for Boys, Thorndon, Eye. Certified March 22, 1856. C.M., Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart., Brome Hall, Scole.
„ - -	*Industrial Home* for Girls, Ipswich. Certified June 18, 1858. C.M., S. B. Chapman, Esq., Tower Lodge, Ipswich.
SURREY - -	*Philanthropic Society's Farm School* for Boys, Redhill, Reigate. Certified September 2, 1856. Treasurer, Wm. Gladstone, Esq. Resident Chaplain, Rev. Chas. Walters.
„ - -	*The Boys' Home Reformatory* for Boys, Wandsworth Common, S.W. Certified March 26, 1868. Superintendent, Mr. John Leyland.
„ - -	*Surrey Girls' Reformatory*, 6, Upper Belmont Place, Wandsworth Road. Certified February 4, 1862. Hon. Sec., R. Onslow, Esq., Wandsworth Common, S.
WARWICK - -	*Saltley Reformatory* for Boys, Smallheath, near Birmingham. Certified August 26, 1854. Treasurer, Charles Ratcliff, Esq., Wyddrington, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
„ - -	*Warwickshire Reformatory* for Boys, Weston, Leamington. Certified November 20, 1856. Secretary, G. C. Lake, Esq., Bank, Leamington.
„ - -	*Allesley Farm Reformatory* for Girls, near Coventry. Certified June 27, 1856. Secretary, G. C. Lake, Esq., Bank, Leamington.
„ - -	*Birmingham Girls' Reformatory*, Smethwick, Birmingham. Certified December 20, 1854. Treasurer, Sampson Hanbury, Esq., Warley Hall, Birmingham.
WILTS - -	*Wilts Reformatory* for Boys, Warminster. Certified Dincember 23, 1856. Rev. Jas. J. Jacob, Horningsham Parsonage, near Warminster.
„ - -	*Limpley Stoke Girls' Reformatory*, near Bath. Certified January 9, 1861. Hon. Sec, R. O. Heywood, Esq., 15, Green Park, Bath.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
WORCESTER - -	*Woodbury Hill Reformatory* for Boys, Shelsley, Worcester. Certified June 9, 1856. C.M., Rev. Theodore N. Flintoff, Shelsley, Worcester.
,, - -	*Stoke Farm Reformatory* for Boys, Bromsgrove. Certified December 9, 1854. C.M., Charles Sturge, Esq., Birmingham.
YORK - -	*Calder Farm Reformatory* for Boys, Mirfield. Certified December 15, 1855. C.M., Messrs. Tennant and Rayner, Dewsbury.
,, - -	*Castle Howard Reformatory* for Boys, Welburn, York. Certified May 3, 1856. Superintendent, Rev. Richard G. Fish, Welburn, York.
,, - -	*Leeds Reformatory* for Boys, Adel, Leeds. Certified December 2, 1857. Hon. Sec., R. L. Ford, Esq., 70, Albion Street, Leeds.
,, - - -	*Yorkshire Roman Catholic Reformatory* for Boys, near Market Weighton. Certified July 25, 1856. Director, Rev. P. Castellano.
,, - -	*Yorkshire Roman Catholic Girls' Reformatory*, Howard Hill, Sheffield. Certified July 26, 1861. Hon. Sec., R. J. Gainsford, Esq., Darnall Hall, Sheffield.
,, - - -	*Doncaster Girls' Reformatory*, Doncaster. Certified September 6, 1861. Hon. Sec., C. E. Palmer, Esq., Baxter Gate, Doncaster.

SCOTLAND.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ABERDEEN - -	*Old Mill Reformatory* for Boys, Aberdeen. Certified March 9, 1857. Treasurer, James Meston, Esq., 75, Union Street, Aberdeen.
,, - -	*Aberdeen Reformatory* for Girls, Mount Street, Aberdeen. Certified March 1862. Treasurer, William Milne, Esq., Aberdeen.
EDINBURGH -	*Dalry Reformatory* for Girls, Edinburgh. Certified April 23, 1858. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Swan, 7, Hope Crescent, Edinburgh.
,, - -	*Wellington Farm School* or Boys, Pennycuik, Edinburgh. Certified December 24, 1859. John Cowan, Esq., Valley Field, near Edinburgh, Treasurer.
FORFAR - -	*Rossie Reformatory* for Boys, Montrose. Certified May 4, 1857. C.M., James Mudie, Esq., Montrose.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
INVERNESS - -	*Inverness Reformatory School* for Boys, Inverness. Certified December 20, 1858. Sec., James Simpson, Esq.
LANARK - -	*House of Refuge* for Boys, Glasgow. Certified November 15, 1854. Treasurer, J. B. Kidston, Esq., 50, West Regent Street, Glasgow. Actuary, Michael Honeyman, Esq., 67, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
" - -	*Branch House of Refuge Farm School* for Boys, Riddrie, Glasgow. Certified March 10, 1868.
" - -	*House of Refuge* for Girls, Lochburn, Maryhill, Glasgow. Certified May 19, 1868.
" - -	*Roman Catholic Reformatory* for Girls, Dalbeth, Glasgow. Certified June 23, 1858. Superintendent, Miss E. Lawson.
" - -	*Roman Catholic Reformatory* for Boys, Parkhead, Glasgow. Certified August 9, 1859. Director, Rev. A. Robertson.
RENFREW - -	*Kibble Reformatory* for Boys, Paisley. Certified July 2, 1859. Hon. Sec., J. M^{c}Innes, Esq., Paisley.
" - -	*Paisley Reformatory School* for Girls, Paisley. Certified May 9, 1856. C.M., W. Philips, Esq., Paisley.
WIGTON - -	*Stranraer Reformatory Schools* for Boys and Girls, Stranraer. Certified October 1, 1859. Hon. Sec., M. Jeffray, Esq., 34, Dalrymple Street, Stranraer.

APPENDIX No. I. (2.)

LIST of CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, showing their Locality, Name of Corresponding Manager.

ENGLAND.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
CHESHIRE - -	*Chester Industrial School.* Certified July 3, 1863. Thomas Bowers, Esq., Hon. Sec., 101, Eastgate Street, Chester.
" - -	*Albert Industrial Schools,* Corporation Road, Birkenhead. Certified February 14, 1866. Hon. Sec., W. Jackson, jun., Esq., 30, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
CHESHIRE - -	*Stockport Industrial School*, Townend House, Stockport. Certified March 7, 1866. Hon. Sec., John Andrew, Esq., Offerton Lane, Stockport.
" - -	*Macclesfield Industrial School*, Brook St., Macclesfield. Certified May 7, 1866. Hon. Sec., William Barnett, Esq., Chester Road, Macclesfield.
DEVON - -	*Devon and Exeter Boys' Industrial School.* Certified May 7, 1863. Rev. F. A. Savile, Barley House, Exeter.
DURHAM - -	*Sunderland Boys' Industrial School*, Silver Street. Certified June 6, 1865. Hon. Sec., Richard Iliff, Esq., 149, High Street, Sunderland.
" - -	*Sunderland Girls Industrial School*, Borough Road, Sunderland. Certified October 2, 1867. Treasurer, W. J. Tatham, Esq., 12, Argyle Street, Sunderland.
ESSEX - -	*St. Nicholas Industrial School*, for Roman Catholic Boys, Manor House, Little Ilford, Essex. Certified March 26, 1868. Director, Very Rev. Canon Frederick Searle, Manor House, Little Ilford, E.
GLAMORGAN -	"*Havannah*" *School Ship, Cardiff.* Certified December 18, 1861. Hon. Sec., William Alexander, Esq., Cardiff.
GLOUCESTER -	*Bristol Park Row Industrial School.* Certified June 30, 1859. Hon. Sec., W. L. Carpenter, Esq., 12, Brighton Park, Clifton, Bristol.
" - -	*Clifton Industrial School*, Clifton Wood, Bristol. Certified October 23, 1866. Hon. Sec., Thomas May, Esq., Grove House, Durdham Down, Bristol.
" - -	*Bristol Industrial School*, for Girls, Stanhope House, Cotham Road South, Bristol. Certified October 23, 1867. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Elisabeth P. Wills, Hawthornden, Clifton Down, Bristol.
HANTS - -	*Alresford Industrial School* for Girls, Old Alresford, Hants. Certified May 5, 1868. Hon. Sec., Miss S. A. Arabella Onslow, Upton, Alresford, Hants.
HERTS - -	*Church Farm Industrial School*, East Barnet. Certified June 4, 1863. Hon. Sec., Lieut.-Col. Gillum, The Moated House, Tottenham, N.
LANCASTER - -	*Bolton Industrial School*, Commission Street, Bolton. Certified November 30, 1863. Hon. Sec., John Hodgkinson, Esq., Garside Street Mills, Bolton.
" - -	*Manchester Industrial Schools*, Ardwick Green. Certified April 6, 1859. Superintendent, Rev. J. F. Bryan, 24, Ardwick Green, Manchester.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
LANCASTER -	*Liverpool Industrial Schools*, Everton Terrace. Certified December, 3, 1864. Hon. Sec., Joseph Hubback, Esq., Weaver Buildings, 15, Brunswick Street, Liverpool.
,, - -	*St. George's Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Boys, West Derby Road, Liverpool. Certified December 30, 1861. Hon. Sec., Rev. James Nugent, 22, Soho Street, Liverpool.
,, - -	*St. George's Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Girls, Fairfield, London Road, Liverpool. Certified June 13, 1867. Hon. Sec., Rev. John Wallwork, 16, Warren Street, Liverpool.
,, - -	*Liverpool Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Girls (St. Anne's), Mason Street, Edge Hill, Liverpool. Certified June 13, 1867. Hon. Sec., Rev. John Henry Fisher, D.D., St. Edward's College, Liverpool.
,, - -	*St. Elizabeth's Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Girls, Breckfield Road, South. Certified December 30, 1861. Hon. Sec., Rev. John Walmsley, 36, West Derby Street, Liverpool.
,, - -	*Soho Street Industrial School* for Roman Catholic Boys, 22, Soho Street, Liverpool. Certified March 5, 1868. Hon. Sec., Rev. James Nugent, 22, Soho Street.
,, - -	*St. Mary's Kirkdale Industrial School*, Stanley Road, Liverpool. Certified December 30, 1861. Hon. Sec., Rev. T. Major Lester, St. Mary's, Kirkdale.
MIDDLESEX -	*Middlesex Industrial School*, Feltham, W. Certified February 13, 1867. Superintendent, Captain J. Rowland Brookes.
,, - -	*The Boys' Home*, Regent's Park Road, Primrose Hil., N.W. Certified November 18, 1865. Hon. Sec., G. W. Bell, Esq., 2, St. John's Terrace, Regent's Park.
,, - -	*East London Shoe Black Society's Refuge*, 4, Mansel Street, Whitechapel. Certified July 1, 1859. Superintendent, Mr. S. Wise.
,, - -	*Boys' Refuge Industrial School*, Commercial Street, Whitechapel, E. Certified June 6, 1867. Hon. Sec., N. J. Powell, Esq., 101, High Street, Whitechapel, E.
,, - -	*Cripples' Home, Female Refuge*, Northumberland House. 17a, Marylebone Road, N.W. Certified February 27, 1864. Hon. Sec., Miss Caroline Blunt, 12, Upper Gloucester Street, Dorset Square, W.
,, - -	*Sloane Street Home*, for Girls, 125, Sloane Street, Chelsea. Certified April 1859. Hon. Sec., Miss Barney, 32, Cumberland Street, Pimlico, S.W.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
MIDDLESEX - -	*School of Discipline*, 2, Queen's Road, West Chelsea, S.W. Certified July 9, 1859. Hon. Sec., Miss C. L. Mathias, Royal Hospital, Chelsea.
,, - -	*The Industrial Home* for Girls, 3, Franklin's Row, Chelsea, S.W. Certified December 22, 1864. Manager, Mrs. E. M. Farrer, 42, Lowndes Street, S.W.
,, - -	*St. Margaret's Home, Industrial School,* for Roman Catholic Girls, East End House, Finchley, N. Certified October 24, 1866. Manager, Miss L. D. Haslewood.
,, - -	*The Girls' Home*, 22, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, W. Certified May 4, 1867. Hon. Sec., Miss Elizabeth J. Bell, 22, Charlotte Street, W.
NORTHUMBERLAND -	*Newcastle-on-Tyne Industrial Schools.* Certified June 3, 1859. Secretary, R. S. Watson, Esq., 101, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SOMERSET - -	*Somerset Industrial Home*, for Boys, Devonshire House, Wells Road, Bath. Certified July 19, 1866. Hon. Sec., P. C. Sheppard, Esq., Hampton Manor, Bath.
STAFFORD - -	*Stafford County Industrial School*, Werrington, near Hanley. Certified March 21, 1868. R. W. Hand, Esq., Clerk of Peace for County of Stafford, Stafford.
SURREY - -	*Surrey Industrial School*, Wandsworth, S.W. Certified March 30, 1867. Manager, Mr. John Leyland.
WARWICK - -	*Penn Street Industrial School*, Deritend, Birmingham. Certified January 30, 1863. Hon. Sec., John Gameson, Esq., Camp Hill, Birmingham.
,, - -	*Birmingham Town Council Industrial School*, for Boys, Shustoke, Coleshill. Certified February 18, 1868. J. Standbridge, Esq., Town Clerk, Birmingham.
,, - -	*Birmingham Free Industrial School*, for Boys and Girls, Gem Street, Birmingham. Certified March 26, 1868. Hon. Sec., Hon. and Rev. Grantham M. Yorke, St. Philip's, Birmingham.
,, - -	*Winson Green Industrial Home* for Girls, Birmingham. Certified February 24, 1863. Hon. Sec., T. S. Kynnersley, Esq., The Leverets, Birmingham.
,, - -	*Vale Street Industrial School*, for Girls, Birmingham. Certified September 25, 1866. Hon. Sec., Brooke Smith, Esq., Edgbaston, Birmingham.
,, - -	*Girls' Industrial Home*, Coventry. Certified January 1863. Treasurer, A. H. Pears, Esq., Allesley Coventry.
YORK - -	*Broomfields Industrial School*, Wakefield Road, Bradford. Certified 1858. Hon. Sec., J. Taylor, Esq., Piccadilly, Bradford.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
YORK - -	*Doncaster Industrial School*, for Girls. Certified December 14, 1867. Hon. Sec., Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., Vicarage, Doncaster.
„ - -	*Hull Industrial Schools.* Certified March 24, 1862. Hon. Sec., Joseph Atkinson, Esq., Tremayne Terrace, Hull.
„ - -	*Leeds Industrial School*, Edgar Street, York Road, Leeds. Certified March 25, 1862. Hon Sec., John Town, Esq., 32, Albion Street, Leeds.
„ - -	*York Industrial School*, Marygate, York. Certified July 18, 1858. Hon. Sec., Rev. W. A. Wightman, York.

SCOTLAND.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ABERDEEN - -	*Aberdeen Industrial School*, Skene Square, Aberdeen. Certified May 15, 1855. Treasurer, D. C. Fraser, Esq., 74, Union Street, Aberdeen.
AYR - - -	*Ayr Industrial School*, Ayr. Certified October 13, 1855. Hon. Sec., D. Dunlop, Esq., 20, New Bridge Street, Ayr.
„ - - -	*Kilmarnock Industrial School.* Certified June 2, 1855. Hon. Sec., Rev. James Aitken, Kilmarnock.
BUTE - -	*Rothesay Industrial School.* Certified June 24, 1864. Hon. Sec., Daniel Macbeth, Esq., County Buildings, Rothesay.
DUMFRIES - -	*Dumfries and Maxwelltown Industrial School.* Certified April 22, 1856. Treasurer, Alex. Hannay, Esq., National Bank of Scotland.
EDINBURGH -	*Original Industrial Schools*, Ramsay Lane and Marionville, Edinburgh. Certified June 2, 1855. Hon. Sec., Captain H. L. Dempster, 4a, North St. David Street, Edinburgh.
„ - -	*United Industrial School*, South Gray's Close, High Street, Edinburgh. Certified November 25, 1855. Superintendent, Mr. Charles Ferguson.
„ - -	*Burghal Industrial School*, Certified April 22, 1856. Poor House, Forrest Row, Edinburgh.
„ - -	*Leith Industrial School.* Certified January 1862. Treasurer, James Clapperton, Esq., 22, Baltic Street, Leith.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Forfar - -	*Arbroath Industrial School.* Certified May 18, 1855. Hon. Sec., Rev. Wm. Allan, Hill Street, Arbroath.
,, - -	*Dundee Industrial School.* Certified March 30, 1861. Treasurer, Jas. Henderson, jun., Esq., 34, Reform Street, Dundee.
Lanark - -	*Glasgow Industrial School* (Rotten Row). Certified March 10, 1855. Secretary, Gavin Ralston, Esq., 205, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
,, - -	*Glasgow Industrial School,* Mossbank, Millerston, near Glasgow. Certified January 15, 1868. Sec., Gavin Ralston, Esq., 205, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
,, - -	*Roman Catholic Orphanage and Industrial School,* 72, Abercromby Street, Glasgow. Certified November 25, 1862. Superintendent, Rev. E. Noonan.
,, - -	*Slatefields Industrial School,* for Roman Catholic Boys, 707, Gallowgate Street, Glasgow. Certified December 14, 1867. Superintendent, Mr. John Mc Culloch.
,, - -	*Govan Parochial School,* Glasgow. Certified December 23, 1854. Govan Poor House.
Perth - -	*Perth Ladies' House of Refuge* for Girls, Craigie near Perth. Certified February 19, 1857. Hon. Sec., J. W. Jameson, Esq., Central Bank of Scotland, Perth.
,, - -	*Fechney Industrial School* for Boys, Perth. Certified March 7, 1864. Sec., H. C. R. Macduff, Esq., Hill Side, Perth.
,, - -	*Girls' School of Industry,* Perth. Certified December 23, 1854. Hon. Sec., Mrs. J. H. Anderson. Kinnoul Manse, Perth.
Renfrew - -	*Greenock Industrial School.* Certified April 5, 1855. Hon. Sec., John C. Hunter, Esq., 38, Union Street, Greenock.
,, - -	*Paisley Industrial School.* Certified May 9, 1856. Hon. Sec., W. Philips, Esq., Crossflat, Paisley.
Stirling - -	*Falkirk Industrial School,* for Boys and Girls, Kerse Lane, Falkirk. Certified June 28, 1867. Sec., Lewis H. Irving, Esq., Arnot Hill, Falkirk.
,, - -	*Stirling Industrial School,* for Boys and Girls, Stirling. Certified May 5, 1868. Hon. Sec., James Mathie, Esq., Stirling.
Wigton - -	*Industrial Home for Girls,* Newton Stewart. Certified January 17, 1862. Secretary, Rev. Wm. McLean, the Manse, Newton Stewart.

APPENDIX No. II. (1.)

Detailed Reports on Certified Reformatory Schools for the Year 1867.

ENGLAND.

Bedford.

Bedford Reformatory for Boys, Carlton, Turvey.

Inspected October 3, 1867. Number of Boys, 35.

Premises—clean, and in good order. Farm well cultivated. Improvements are being made in the drainage of the lavatory and offices.

Health of boys had been very good.

Discipline.—The boys were in very good order, and looked comfortable and well cared for. The institution had been somewhat disturbed by the changes which the managers had been forced to make in the superintendence, but the disorder was only temporary. Mr. Jones, the present superintendent, has introduced several judicious alterations, especially a system of marks for conduct and industry, and of earlier discharge to the more deserving inmates.

Education.—The boys acquitted themselves fairly in my examination. Their proficiency and intelligence are both of a very moderate standard.

Industrial Training. — The boys have not only attended thoroughly to the school farm, but have done a large amount of work for neighbouring farmers.

Staff.—Mr. Jones and wife, schoolmaster, and labourer.

Cost for 1867, 935*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* Industrial profits, 168*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

Cost per head 21*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*

Results of discharges in 1864–6.—Of 24 discharged, 9 are doing well, 2 died, 7 unknown, 6 have been convicted.

Chester.

Bradwall Reformatory for Boys, Sandbach.

Inspected December 2, 1867. Number of boys, 60.

Premises—clean and in good order. No alterations.

Health of boys had been very good. The boys looked well and comfortable.

Discipline.—The school had gone on very quietly.

Education.—The boys passed my examination most creditably. In dictation, ciphering, and both general and religious

knowledge they stand quite in the first rank. Half the boys are in the 1st class, and only 9, for the most part recently admitted, in the 3rd. These ciphered correctly in the simple rules.

Industrial Training.—The state of the farm shows how thoroughly this is attended to. The boys work hard and willingly.

Staff.—Mr. Howarth (superintendent) and wife, schoolmaster, and assistants. Mr. Latham, as manager, ought almost to be reckoned on the staff. Both farm and school owe much of their very satisfactory progress and condition to his judicious oversight and interest.

Cost for 1867, 1,119*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* Industrial profits, 21*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

Cost per head, 19*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

Results of discharges in 1864–6.—Of 57 boys, 35 are doing well, 2 are dead, 13 unknown, 6 convicted, 1 is doubtful.

Cumberland.

Cumberland Reformatory, Stanwix, Carlisle.

Inspected July 2, 1867. Number of boys, 40.

Premises—clean and in good order. Some judicious alterations had been made in the superintendent's apartments.

Health.—Some cases of serious illness had occurred in the school during the winter; but the boys were in good health, and looked well.

Discipline.—The boys were in very good order, but very dull and heavy.

Education.—The 1st class did well in my examination. The 2nd and 3rd were very backward. Their reading very imperfect. Their ciphering indifferent. Most wrote from copies.

Industrial Training.—The shoemaking and tailoring classes are fully employed. The farm work is more desultory; the boys working on Mr. Head's estate where and when required.

Staff.—Mr. Crowther (superintendent) and wife, assistant, tailor, and shoemaker.

Cost for 1867, 847*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* Industrial profits, 19*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

Cost per head, 20*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*

Results of discharges for 1864–6.—Of 26 discharged, 20 are doing well, 1 dead, 5 have been convicted.

Devon.

Devon and Exeter Reformatory for Boys, Brampford Wood, Exeter.

Inspected September 17, 1867. Number of Boys, 32.

Premises—all in good order; no alterations.

Health.—The boys had been well, and looked bright and healthy.

Discipline.—The good order of the school had been very little disturbed. One case of desertion had occurred.
Education.—The boys passed my examination very fairly; the 1st class doing very well in ciphering and dictation.
Industrial Training.—The farm is thoroughly well cultivated. The boys had been largely employed by the farmers in the neighbourhood.
Staff.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris and labour master.
Cost for 1867, 641*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* Industrial profit, 39*l.* 2*s.*
Cost per head. 22*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*
Results of discharges in 1864-6.—Of 30 discharged, 24 are doing well, 5 have been convicted, 1 has died.

Devon and Exeter Girls Reformatory, Exeter.
Inspected September 18, 1867. Number of girls, 57.

Premises.—No alterations. Clean and in good order.
Health.—The girls were in good health. No serious illness had occurred.
Discipline.—Miss Prosser's management of the school seems both judicious and kind. Some of the girls lately admitted had given a good deal of trouble, but for the last three months there had not been a single case of punishment to record.
Education.—The school instruction is carefully given, and the schoolmistress is very painstaking and attentive. The girls passed my examination very fairly, but there was an absence of quickness and animation that seemed to indicate a want of energy and life in the teacher.
Industrial Training.—Thoroughly well attended to, in laundry, house, and needlework.
Staff.—Miss Prosser (matron), Miss Perry, schoolmistress, two sewing mistresses, and cook. One of the elder girls takes charge of the laundry.
Cost for 1867, 1,098*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* Industrial profits, 181*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* Cost per head 16*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*
Results of discharges in 1864–6.—Of 41 discharged, 34 are doing well, 1 has died, 5 are doubtful, 3 have been convicted, 3 are unknown.

Dorset.

Dorset Reformatory, Milborne, near Blandford.
Inspected September 19, 1867. Number of boys, 38.

Premises.—Mr. Mansel proposes to enlarge the building by the addition of an office, pantry, &c., with a dormitory over.
Health had been uninterrupted.
Discipline.—The good order of the school had been most satisfactory. Only three or four serious cases of misconduct had occurred during the year.

Education.—The boys passed my examination very creditably. I found the standard of proficiency and correctness decidedly advanced. The boys make up an excellent band.

Industrial Training.—The school farm is too small to afford much regular labour, but the boys had been constantly employed by neighbouring farmers. Two masts completely rigged afford the means of some nautical training for a class of the boys, many of whom have gone out as sailors.

Staff.—Mr. and Mrs. Stent, superintendent and matron, labour master, and a naval instructor occasionally.

Cost for 1867, 670*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* Industrial profits, 166*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Cost per head, 13*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

Results of discharges in 1864–6.—Of 26 discharged, 17 are doing well, 1 has died, 4 have been convicted, 3 are unknown, 1 doubtful.

Durham.

Sunderland Reformatory for Girls, Tatham Street, Sunderland.

Inspected June 4, 1867. Number of girls, 36.

Premises.—No alterations. All in good order, and comfortable.

Health.—Had been remarkably good.

Discipline.—The girls' looks and appearance were very satisfactory. The report of their general conduct equally so.

Education.—The school instruction is well attended to. The girls read and ciphered very fairly.

Industrial Training.—The girls are employed in needlework and housework, and washing for the school. Several of the older and more trustworthy go out by the day to neighbouring houses to assist in nursery or kitchen.

Staff.—Matron, Miss Kaye, schoolmistress, assistant.

Cost for 1867, 737*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* Industrial profits, 104*l.* 10. 3*d.* Cost per head, 15*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

Results of discharges in 1864–6.—Of 47 discharged, 33 are doing well, 12 doubtful, 2 convicted.

Essex.

Essex Reformatory for Boys. Harlow.

Inspected July 15, 1867. Number of boys, 31.

Premises.—No alterations. All clean and well kept up.

Health.—No sickness had occurred.

Discipline.—Mr. Chaplin gave a favourable report of the general conduct of the boys. Some cases of absconding had occurred among the boys who had been recently admitted.

Education.—The boys passed my examination very creditably. The dictation and ciphering of the 1st class were very

good. The 3rd class were still in "Easy Lessons" and the tables.

Industrial Training.—The excellent cultivation of the farm shows that this is thoroughly attended to. The boys work well and skilfully.

Staff.—Mr. Chaplin (superintendent) and wife, schoolmaster (Mr. Smith), and labourer.

Cost for 1867, 623*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Industrial profits, 85*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* Cost per head, 19*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Results of discharges in 1864–6.—Of 20 discharged, 17 are doing well, 1 has died, 2 have been convicted.

"Cornwall" Reformatory School Ship, Purfleet.

Inspected August 8, 1867. Number of boys, 223.

The ship was in excellent order. The health of the boys very good, only one boy being in the infirmary and another at the Dreadnought Hospital.

Discipline.—Capt. Burton gave a very favourable report of the boys' general conduct, which their appearance and manner and the journals fully confirmed.

Education.—The boys passed my examination most satisfactorily. The reading, ciphering, and dictation of the three first classes in each of the two watches or divisions were very good. The "Cornwall" stands in the first rank of reformatories for the amount and quality of the school instruction, which is the more creditable as I found no less than 96 new admissions since my previous inspection, and the boys rarely stay above three years in the ship.

Industrial Training.—Nautical exercises, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, &c.

Staff.—Captain Burton (superintendent), schoolmaster (Mr. Cooke), chief officer, and assistant instructors.

Cost for 1867, 4,266*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* Industrial profits, 277*l.* 5*s.* Cost per head. 19*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

Results of discharges in 1864–6.—Of 164 discharged, 134 are doing well, 8 are dead, 6 doubtful, 8 unknown, and 8 have been convicted.

GLAMORGAN.

Glamorgan Reformatory, Howdref, Neath.

Inspected August 20, 1867. Number of boys, 40.

Premises.—Had been carefully repaired, and a sick room added.

Health of boys good.

Discipline.—The school had gone on very quietly; all in good order.

Education.—I found the school instruction much improved. The boys in the first and second classes passed my examination very fairly.

Industrial Training.—The farm is carefully cultivated by the boys under the master's direction.

Staff. — Mr. Farrah (superintendent) and wife, assistant (Mr. May).

Cost for 1867, 889*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* Industrial profits, 36*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* Cost per head, 20*l.* 10*s.* 9.

Results of discharges in 1864–6.—Of 31 discharged, 21 are doing well, 8 have been convicted, 2 are unknown.

Gloucester.

Hardwicke Reformatory, Gloucester.

Inspected May 2, 1867. Number of boys, 47.

Premises.—The lavatory, &c. in the yard enlarged; a range of earth closets provided: both valuable improvements.

Health. — The general health of the boys has not been interrupted.

Discipline.—The superintendent reported favourably of the boys' conduct. Their look and manner were very satisfactory.

Education.—I found a considerable advance in the general average on this point. The boys passed my examination very creditably, especially in ciphering and general questions.

Industrial Training.—In addition to the cultivation of the school farm the boys had been largely employed by farmers in the neighbourhood.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron (Mr. and Mrs. Gee), schoolmaster (Mr. Newton), industrial teacher.

Cost for 1867, 1,054*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* Industrial profits, 265*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* Cost per head, 18*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

Results of discharges in 1864–6.—Of 51 discharged, 38 are doing well, 2 are dead, 3 doubtful, 8 have been convicted.

Kingswood Reformatory, near Bristol.

Inspected September 10, October 25, December 13, 1867. Number in school, 109.

Premises.—All clean and in good order; the land remarkably well cultivated.

Health.—Had been generally good. A case of sudden death from disease of brain, which had escaped observation, occurred in the spring, leading to serious inquiry, and to more careful arrangement of the school infirmary, and more vigilant attention to the sanitary condition of the institution.

Discipline.—All punishments are assigned by the superintendent (Mr. Barker), and are carefully recorded. They were numerous, but mostly seemed to arise from the complaints of the assistant officers. Mr. Barker has not been

fortunate in his selection of these, nor perhaps sufficiently judicious in his treatment of them. The inquiry above referred to brought out both negligence and bad feeling towards him on the part of more than one of them.

Education.—The boys did fairly in my examination; but the school wanted life and more attention, and more time should be given to instruction of the boys. The present schoolmaster had only lately entered on his duties at my visit in December.

Staff.—Mr. Barker (superintendent) and wife, Mr. England (schoolmaster), and 4 industrial teachers.

Cost for 1867, 2,024*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* Industrial profits, 243*l.* 17*s.* Cost per head, 16*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

Results of discharges in 1864–6.—Of 82 discharged, 67 are doing well, 1 is doubtful, 2 are unknown, and 12 have been convicted.

Arno's Court Reformatory for Roman Catholic Girls, Bristol.

Inspected September 19, 1867. Number of girls 130.

Premises.—No alterations. Playground improved.

Health.—The sanitary condition of the school has much improved, and the girls generally looked better. The medical officer complains much of the diseased and weakened state of many of the girls on admission.

Discipline.—The manner and conduct of the girls during my inspection were more satisfactory.

Education.—The reading of the first four classes was very fair, that of the 5th and 6th imperfect. The three lower classes ciphered in the simple rules, and the three upper in the compound rules satisfactorily. The first three classes wrote also from dictation.

Industrial Training.—Laundry work, needlework.

Staff.—Miss Parrish and 16 other sisters of the order of the Good Shepherd.

Cost for 1867, 1,821*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* Industrial profits 107*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* Cost per head, 16*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

Results of discharge in 1864–6.—Of 110 discharged, 71 are doing well, 5 have died, 3 are doubtful, 15 unknown, and 16 have been convicted.

Red Lodge Reformatory for Girls, Bristol.

Inspected September 11, 1867. Number of girls 67.

Premises.—No alterations. All clean and in good order.

Health.—Had been very good. The girls looked well.

Discipline.—During Miss Carpenter's absence in India the school was under the management of Miss Bailey. Things appeared to have gone on pretty quietly. The girls were

rather more talkative and noisy during my examination than usual.

Education.—The 1st class (28) did very well in reading and dictation, and remarkably so in ciphering. The lower classes were less advanced in proportion. The girls answered my questions with intelligence.

Industrial Training.—Laundry work, bakery, needlework, &c.

Staff.—Miss Barnard (matron) was about to leave, as was also the schoolmistress, Miss Gamble. The laundress and workmistress had been but lately engaged.

Cost for 1867, 1,211*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Industrial profits, 129*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* Cost per head 18*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

Results of discharges in 1864–6.—Of 55 discharged, 33 are doing well, 7 are doubtful, 10 unknown, and 5 have been convicted.

Hants.

Hants Reformatory, Eling, near Southampton.

Inspected April 2 and October 26, 1867. Number in school 56.

Premises.—The farmhouse which formed the older portion of the school building was destroyed by fire, originating in a chimney, on the 11th of October. The schoolroom and the dormitory, lavatory, and workshops on the other side of the yard were only saved by the courage and exertions of the superintendent and the boys. They are being restored by means of a liberal subscription in the county, and the institution will in the end be more efficient for its objects from the misfortune. The boys are partly lodged in the schoolroom, which has been fitted up with hammocks for the purpose.

Health.—No illness or casualty has occurred.

Discipline.—The conduct of the boys has been remarkably good. No advantage has been taken of the exposed condition of the premises, either in dishonesty or desertion.

Education.—The boys did great credit to their teacher, Mr. Oakford. This school stands in the first class of reformatories for the sound and intelligent instruction of the inmates.

Industrial Training.—The land attached to the school is well cultivated. The boys have done a good deal of work also in the neighbourhood.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Harold; schoolmaster, Mr. Oakford; 2 industrial teachers.

Cost for 1867, 1,406*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* Industrial loss, 84*l.* 15*s.* 9*d* Cost per head, 29*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

Results of discharges in 1864–6.—Of 44 discharged, 35 are doing well, one is doubtful, 5 unknown, and 2 have been convicted.

Herts.

Herts Reformatory, Bengeo, Hertford.

Inspected July 24, 1867. Number in school 29.

Premises.—In excellent order. Land well cultivated.
Health.—No sickness. The boys looked remarkably well.
Discipline.—The school had gone on very quietly. The boys are of a younger average age than formerly. Their manner, and their orderly but cheerful appearance, spoke well for the management.
Education.—The first class read, ciphered, and wrote from dictation very well; the second fairly; the third class were as yet learning to read.
Industrial Training.—Well attended to. The farm has greatly improved in condition.
Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. James Fish and wife; 2 assistants.
Cost for 1867, 828*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* Industrial profits, 100*l.* 19*s.* Cost per head, 21*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*
Results of discharges in 1864–6.—Of 35 discharged, 22 are doing well, 4 are doubtful, 9 have been convicted.

Lancaster.

Akbar Reformatory School Ship, Liverpool.

Inspected July 4, 1867. Number of inmates 177.

The ship was in excellent order.
Health.—Satisfactory. Boys in hospital well cared for.
Discipline.—The discipline of a school ship, in which nearly 200 boys are collected and are so constantly together, and in which readiness, attention, and prompt obedience have to be enforced, is necessarily stricter than that of ordinary reformatories. But the cheerful manner and bright appearance of the boys spoke very favourably of their treatment, and of their kindly feeling and confidence towards Captain Borland.
Education.—The boys are divided into two watches, and each of these into four classes. The proficiency of the first and second classes in each watch in reading, spelling, and ciphering was very creditable. They did not do so well in dictation. The lower classes did very fairly, especially in ciphering.
Industrial Training.—Consists chiefly in nautical exercises, which a large proportion of the boys went through most creditably. Tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, &c. employ a portion of them.
Staff.—Captain Borland, R.N., superintendent, chief officer; schoolmaster (Mr. Williams), and assistants. Mrs. Borland resides on board, contributing most materially to the cheerful and domestic spirit that marks the school.

Cost for 1867, 3,506*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* Industrial profits, 96*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Cost per head, 20*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*

Results of discharges in 1864–6.—Of 164 discharged, 85 are known to be doing well, 4 are dead, 7 doubtful, 13 have been convicted, 55 are returned unknown, being at the date of the report at sea, and not lately heard from.

Liverpool Girls' Reformatory, Mount Vernon, Liverpool.

Inspected November 15, 1867. Number of girls 59.

Premises.—No alterations. All clean and in good order.

Health.—Generally good. One death had occurred, and there were 2 girls in the sick room.

Discipline.—There had been several cases of desertion and misconduct, but the manner and appearance of the girls at my inspection gave me nothing to find fault with. Miss Molleson, however, aims very rightly at a high standard, and is dissatisfied if the tone and the spirit of the school show any decline.

Education.—The schoolmistress, Miss Burrows, complained that the girls admitted came into the school extremely ignorant, and from their age were very dull and disinclined to learn. More than half read well, but a few only were at all advanced in ciphering, or able to spell and write from dictation correctly.

Industrial Training.—This is thoroughly well attended to, as the profits of the laundry work show.

Staff.—Miss Molleson (matron), schoolmistress, laundress, and assistant matron.

Cost for 1867, 1,391*l.* 3*s.* Industrial profits, 283*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Cost per head, 20*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 63 discharged, 42 are doing well, 12 are doubtful, 5 unknown, one has died, 3 have been convicted.

Clarence Reformatory School Ship for Roman Catholic Boys, Liverpool.

Inspected July 5, 1867. Number of inmates 207.

The ship appeared to be well maintained, and was in very good order.

Health.—The boys had been generally well. There were 7 boys in the hospital, 3 of them slight cases.

Discipline.—The report of the boys' conduct was generally good. Some of the officers had given trouble. The manner and appearance of the boys were very satisfactory.

Education.—There had been no schoolmaster or regular instruction for six weeks previous to my inspection. I found that the school was in future to be carried on by two Christian Brothers. The boys did fairly in my examination, but were less advanced than I had expected.

Industrial Training.—Nautical exercises, repair of clothing, carpentry, &c. The weather was very rough, but the boys loosed and furled sails very skilfully.

Staff.—Captain Algar, R.N., chief officer, and 8 petty officers. The staff is not adequate to the number of boys.

Cost for 1867, 3,402*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* Industrial profits, 46*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* Cost per head, 17*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 8 discharged, 3 are doing well, 3 are unknown, 2 have been convicted.

Liverpool Farm School, Newton near Warrington.

Inspected January 31, November 15, 16, 1867. Number of boys 92.

Premises.—The new buildings are now nearly finished, and promise to be very convenient and complete.

Health.—The boys were in excellent health. Their look and manner very much improved. Their appearance clean and orderly.

Discipline.—Mr. Atty's report of the boys' conduct was very satisfactory. Very few have been more than three years in the school.

Education.—The boys passed my examination very well. The standard of proficiency had considerably advanced since my previous inspection. The religious instruction is carried on by Mr. Atty himself, and is thoroughly earnest and practical.

Industrial Training.—Above 20 of the boys were working out in the neighbourhood. The earnings have been very considerable. The working spirit of the school is thoroughly developed.

Staff.—Mr. Atty (superintendent) and wife, schoolmaster (Mr. Needham), industrial assistant.

Cost for 1867, 1,833*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Industrial profits, 49*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* Cost per head, 21*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864.—Of 71 discharged, 49 were doing well, 4 have died, 1 is doubtful, 6 are unknown, and 11 have been convicted.

North Lancashire Reformatory for Boys, Bleasdale, Garstang.

Inspected July 3, 1867. Number of inmates 80.

Premises.—Much improved, and enlarged by addition of new lavatory and laundry, manure shed, boiling house, &c. The whole in excellent order and thoroughly clean.

Health.—No sickness. The boys had been remarkably well.

Discipline.—There had been few serious faults or punishments.

Education.—The boys being engaged in hay-making, I examined only the upper half of the school. They acquitted themselves remarkably well.

Industrial Training.—The improved state of the land, much of which has been reclaimed by the boys, shows that this is thoroughly attended to.

Staff.—Mr. Grant King (superintendent) and wife, labour master, tailor, and shoemaker. A schoolmaster (Mr. Bowker) attends daily to assist in the instruction.

Cost for 1867, 1,325*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* Industrial loss, 15*l.* 11*s.* Cost per head 17*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

Results of the Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 58 discharged, 32 are doing well, 2 are dead, 3 doubtful, 9 unknown, 12 have been convicted.

Toxteth Park Reformatory for Girls, Park Hill Road, Liverpool.

Inspected January 30, November 14, 1867. Number of girls 39.

Premises.—In very good order. All clean and well kept.

Health.—The school had been free from serious illness.

Discipline.—The manner and general conduct of the girls are most materially improved. Miss Howard had encountered great difficulties, but appeared to have met them with great patience and good judgment, and to have succeeded in gaining the confidence of the girls.

Education.—I found the state of the school much improved in this respect. The 1st and 2nd classes did very fairly.

Industrial Training.—The laundry work is now well attended to. The girls are also practised in needlework and house work.

Staff.—Miss Howard (matron), schoolmistress, and laundress.

Cost for 1867, 565*l.* 17*s.* Industrial profits, 173*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* Cost per head, 11*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–7.—Of 21 discharged, 12 are doing well, 4 are doubtful, one unknown, 4 have been convicted.

Manchester and Salford Reformatory for Boys, Blackley, Manchester.

Inspected November 27, 1867. Number of boys 62.

Premises.—Buildings the same. Farm considerably increased, comprising now about 70 acres.

Health.—The boys were well, and looked bright and cheerful.

Discipline.—The conduct and general spirit of the boys have very much changed for the better during the last three or four years. There had been three or four cases of desertion since my last inspection, but Mr. Arnold had not much to complain of; and his influence over the boys, and confidence in them, are very satisfactory.

Education.—The boys passed my examination very fairly. The 3rd class did better in proportion than the 1st and 2nd.

Industrial Training.—The farm is well cultivated. The boys have been employed also in sand digging, tailoring, &c.

Staff.—Mr. Arnold (superintendent) and wife, schoolmaster and wife, tailor, 2 labourers.

Cost for 1867, 1,341*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* Industrial profits, 63*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Cost per head, 24*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864-6.—Of 36 discharged, 24 are doing well, 1 has died, 2 are doubtful, 3 unknown, 6 have been convicted.

LEICESTER.

Mount St. Bernard's Reformatory for Roman Catholic Boys, Whitwick, Leicester.

Inspected October 10 and 11, 1867. Number in school 248.

Premises.—I found the arrangements for the sick room greatly improved, and the whole institution far more clean and in better order than formerly. The land under cultivation is now about 300 acres, the live-stock consisting of 300 sheep, besides cows, pigs, horses, &c.

Health.—The sanitary condition of the school is much improved; the boys looked well and cheerful. The cases in the infirmary were being well attended to.

Discipline.—The number of serious cases of misconduct has largely diminished, and the general tone of the discipline become much milder and more judicious under the present superintendent. The orderly and willing manner of the boys, and their greater neatness and industry, struck me very favourably.

Education.—I examined above 200 of the boys individually, and found a marked advance in the general amount of instruction. The schoolmaster, however, requires more effective assistance. He employs monitors and has help from the storekeeper, but for so large a number of boys a regular assistant is required.

Industrial Training.—The farm and workshops (tailors', shoemakers' carpenters', &c.) are well attended to. A good deal of work had been done for neighbouring employers.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. Carroll and wife; schoolmaster, storekeeper, industrial assistant, nurse, and general servant.

Cost for 1867, 4,812*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* Industrial profits, 400*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, Cost per head, 19*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864-6.—Of 99 boys discharged, 54 are doing well, 6 have died, 7 are doubtful, 11 have been convicted, 21 are unknown.

MIDDLESEX.

Home-in-the-East, Old Ford, Bow.

Inspected July 10, 1867. Number in school 60.

Premises.—Clean and in good order. No alterations.

Health.—No serious illness. The boys looked well and cheerful.

Discipline.—Very few reports of misconduct. The boys very orderly and attentive.

Education.—The boys are well taught, and passed my examination very creditably. The first and second classes did remarkably well in ciphering and dictation.

Industrial Training.—The boys work chiefly in tailoring and shoemaking. The garden affords also a good deal of employment in growing vegetables for the school and flowers for sale in the neighbourhood.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Spooner; schoolmaster, Mr. Wright; two industrial masters; and a general assistant.

Cost for 1867, 1,238*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Industrial profits, 213*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* Cost per head, 16*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6. Of 66 boys discharged, 46 are doing well, 3 are dead, 5 doubtful, 4 unknown, 8 have been convicted.

Brook Green Reformatory for Roman Catholic Boys, Hammersmith.

Inspected July 9, 1867. Number in school 115.

Premises.—Clean and in good order. No alterations.

Health.—The sanitary condition of the school had been remarkably good.

Discipline.—The Brothers reported very favourably of the boys' general conduct.

Education.—I was very well satisfied with the attention and progress of the boys. All the classes had been evidently well attended to. The ciphering was almost uniformly good, and the reading and writing from dictation very creditable; the writing in copies fair.

Industrial Training.—Tailoring, shoemaking. The school supplies a number of customers with bread.

Staff.—Brothers of the order of Mercy.

Cost for 1867, 2,378*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* Industrial profits, 191*l.* Cost per head, 17*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

Results of Discharges for 1864–6. Of 100 discharged, 69 are doing well, 5 are dead, 2 doubtful, 3 unknown, and 21 have been convicted.

Hampstead Reformatory for Girls, Church Row, Hampstead.

Inspected August 6, 1867. Number in school 95.

Premises.—Thoroughly clean and orderly. No alterations.

Health.—Had been generally good.

Discipline.—Miss Nicol had not much to complain of. Such cases of misconduct as had occurred appeared to have been very judiciously dealt with. The manner and appearance of the girls were very satisfactory.

Education.—The girls did very fairly (the first class remarkably well) in ciphering (including the easier compound rules), and in writing from dictation. They read and answered my questions very satisfactorily. The standard of instruction is higher in this school than in any other English girls reformatory, except perhaps the Yorkshire Roman Catholic at Sheffield. The girls are well and carefully taught.

Industrial Training.—House, laundry, and needle work, in which the girls are thoroughly well instructed.

Staff.—Superintendent (Miss Nicol), schoolmistress (Miss Dallison), laundress, and four assistants.

Cost for 1867, 2,076*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* Industrial profits, 515*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* Cost per head, 15*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

Results of Discharges for 1864-6.—Of 84 girls discharged, 54 are doing well, 11 are doubtful, 9 unknown, and 10 have been convicted.

Monmouth.

Monmouth Reformatory for Boys, Little Mill, near Usk.

Inspected August 21, 1867. Number of boys, 20.

Premises.—The cottage adjoining the farmhouse had been fitted up for the accommodation of the boys, supplying a small additional dormitory above, and store-room and committee-room below. Farm in good cultivation.

Health.—The boys had been quite free from illness.

Discipline.—The superintendent's report of the conduct of the boys was not very favourable. The barn was burnt down in the spring, and this appeared certainly to be the act of one of the boys, though the proof was not sufficient for legal conviction. Two or three of the boys had also been very troublesome.

Education.—I found the school instruction somewhat improved. The schoolmaster however was just about to leave. I hope that the ground gained may not be lost. The boys read well, and spelt and wrote fairly. The ciphering was very uncertain and defective.

Industrial Training.—Farm work seems well attended to.

Staff.—Master (Mr. Arnold), and wife, schoolmaster.

Cost for 1867, 464*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Industrial profits, 67*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* Cost per head, 20*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*

Results of Discharges.—Of 8 discharged, 6 are doing well, one has been convicted, one is unknown.

Norfolk.

Buxton Reformatory for Boys, Buxton, Norwich.

Inspected July 16, 1867. Number in school, 32.

Premises.—In good order. No alterations.

Health.—No serious illness.

Discipline.—The boys seemed in good order and comfortable, and the superintendent reported very favourably of their general conduct. But there had been several cases of absconding; five were absent at the time of my visit, two of whom were in prison. I attribute this chiefly to restlessness arising from their being detained too long in the school. An earlier use of the licence would probably be the best remedy.

Education.—The first class did very well, the lower classes fairly, the average standard was higher than in the previous year.

Industrial Training.—This is well cared for, the farm in good condition, and the boys well employed.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron (Mr. and Mrs. Babington), 2 industrial teachers.

Cost for 1867, 662*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* Industrial profits, 84*l.* 6*s.* Cost per head, 18*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Results of Discharges, 1864–6.—Of 24 discharged, 12 are doing well, 1 is dead, 4 are doubtful, 2 unknown, 5 have been convicted.

Northampton.

Northampton Reformatory for boys, Tiffield.

Inspected July 6, 1867. Number in school, 32.

Premises.—In excellent order. No alterations.

Health.—There had been no illness.

Discipline.—The conduct of the boys had been very good, only seven of them had been reported for any serious fault during the year.

Education.—I found considerable improvement on this point, but the average is still very moderate. Considering that the superintendent has no assistance in the instruction of the boys, I think their progress has been satisfactory.

Industrial Training.—This is thoroughly well attended to. The boys cultivate the school farm of 37 acres, and have been very largely employed by neighbouring farmers. They have shown themselves very useful and trustworthy.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron (Mr. and Mrs. Goode), labourer, and female servant.

Cost for 1867, 620*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* Industrial profits, 170*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, Cost per head, 13*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

Results of Discharges for 1864–6.—Of 30 boys discharged, 27 are doing well, one is dead, one unknown, one has been convicted.

Northumberland.

North-eastern Reformatory for Boys, Netherton, Morpeth.

Inspected June 6, 1867. Number of boys, 151.

Premises.—The new buildings were not yet finished, but were much advanced, the boys have helped very largely in the mason and ground work.

Health.—Had been remarkably good.

Discipline.—The report of the superintendent showed very few cases of serious misconduct. There had been two desertions.

Education.—The school is divided into a senior and junior division. The boys in the former did fairly, those in the latter very well in my examination. Many of the boys in the senior classes entered the school wholly ignorant, and at an age when their elementary instruction was extremely difficult. The ciphering throughout the school was above the average.

Industrial Training.—The farm is thoroughly well cultivated, and the workshops carefully attended to.

Staff.—Superintendent (Mr. Anderson), masters of the senior and junior division, Mr. Bell and Mr. Davison; 9 industrial teachers.

Cost for 1867, 2,472*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* Industrial profits, 292*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* Cost per head, 14*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Results of Discharges for 1864–6.—Of 119 boys discharged, 79 are doing well, 5 are dead, 7 doubtful, 2 unknown, 26 have been convicted.

Suffolk.

Suffolk Reformatory, Thorndon, near Eye.

Inspected July 17, 1867. Number in school 43.

Premises.—The school buildings were almost wholly destroyed by fire in June. They have been since restored on a much improved plan. On my visit the boys were lodged in a temporary building for schools and meals, sleeping in the barn at night. The farm buildings escaped damage.

Health.—The health of the boys has been excellent.

Discipline.—The boys have behaved remarkably well. Their conduct during the fire and under the difficult circumstances of the institution since it occurred has shown very strongly Mr. Gill's influence over them.

Education.—The boys passed my examination very satisfactorily. Their instruction had been carefully attended to, especially the ciphering and dictation.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron (Mr. and Mrs. Gill), a labourer, and female servant. Mr. Gill's son assists in the school teaching,

Cost for 1867, 819*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* Industrial profits, 63*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* Cost per head, 18*l.* 2*s.*

Results on Discharges for 1864–6.—Of 50 boys discharged, 42 are doing well, 2 are doubtful, 6 have been convicted, none are unknown.

St. Matthew's Industrial Home for Girls, Ipswich.

Inspected July 18, 1867. Number in school, 35.

Premises.—A dormitory holding 8 girls had been added, to be used as a sick room when needed.

Health.—Had been very good.

Discipline.—No trouble or complaint had occurred. The manner and appearance of the girls were most satisfactory.

Education.—The girls passed my examination very fairly. I found the average of instruction improved since last inspection.

Industrial Training.—The girls are thoroughly employed in laundry and needlework.

Staff.—Superintendent (Miss Strangeways), and assistant.

Cost for 1867, 630*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Industrial profits, 207*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* Cost per head, 12*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 20 girls discharged, 19 are doing well, 1 is doubtful, none unknown.

SURREY.

Philanthropic Farm School, Redhill.

Inspected April 17 and October 28, 1867.
Number in school, 268.

Premises.—An addition has been made to the land attached to the institution by the purchase of a portion adjoining the brickfield, by which a better access is secured to the station, Earlswood Common, &c.

Health.—I found several boys under medical treatment in the sick room ; but the boys seemed generally in good health, and most of them looked remarkably well.

Discipline.—The superintendent reports very favourably of the general conduct of the boys. All punishments are reported. Serious cases have been few.

Education.—I examined four out of the five houses (Queen's, Waterland's, Garston's, and Gladstone's), and was disappointed to find the amount of instruction and the progress of the boys much below what I had expected. The boys in the Queen's House did best; but the standard is far below that of Saltley, Weston, or Bradwall. The boys in the Garston's School were very rough and inattentive.

Industrial Training. The farm was in excellent cultivation, and the workshops appeared to be well attended to. A good deal of work also is done for neighbouring employers.

Staff.—Chaplain-superintendent, Rev. C. Walters; secretary; matron; 5 masters of departments and their wives; 10 industrial teachers; general assistant; and female servants.

Cost for the year, 6,600*l.*13*s.*10*d.* Industrial profits 1,521*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Cost per head 21*l.* 9*s.*

Results on Discharges for 1864–6. — Of 242 discharged, 177 are doing well, 7 have died, 11 are doubtful, 9 unknown, 38 have been convicted.

Surrey Girls Reformatory, Wandsworth Road.

Inspected May 28, 1867. Number of girls, 28.

Premises.—In excellent order. No alterations.

Health.—There had been no serious illness.

Discipline.—The quiet order of the school had been somewhat disturbed by the eccentric conduct of one of the teachers; but on the whole there had been very little to complain of, and under the judicious management of the present matron the school presents a most favourable contrast to its former condition.

Education.—I found the instruction of the girls much improved; they passed my examination very fairly.

Industrial Training.—The laundry is thoroughly well attended to; at the time of my visit the girls were carrying on the work under the matron's oversight without a laundress. They do all the house-work.

Staff.—Miss Stockley (matron), Miss Newman (schoolmistress), and laundress.

Cost for 1867 649*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* Industrial profits, 96*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* Cost per head, 22*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6. — Of 18 girls discharged, 12 are doing well, 1 is dead, 2 unknown, 2 doubtful, 1 has been convicted.

Boys' Home, Bridge House, Wandsworth.

Inspected March 5 and October 30, 1867.
Number in school, 130.

Premises.—A portion of the premises has been divided off and appropriated temporarily to the purposes of an industrial school.

Health.—Some cases of illness have occurred this year; but the general health of the boys has been good.

Discipline.—The boys have conducted themselves very well.

Education.—The instruction of the boys appears to be well attended to.

Staff.—Manager, Mr. Leyland; superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Newland; schoolmaster; industrial teachers; and a servant.

Cost for 1867, 3,143*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* Industrial profits, 610*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Cost per head, 17*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

Results of discharges in 1864–6.—Of 121 discharged, 95 are doing well, 2 are dead, 5 doubtful, 2 unknown, 17 have been convicted. The lease of the premises having expired Mr. Leyland has erected a large and convenient building on the East Hill, near Wandsworth Common, to which the reformatory will soon be removed.

WARWICK.

Saltley Reformatory for Boys, Small Heath, Birmingham.

Inspected November 6, 1867.
Number in school 79.

Premises.—No alterations. The buildings and land in excellent order. Some addition to the superintendent's apartments are in contemplation, and appear to be wanted.

Health.—The boys had been remarkably well, only one case of illness having occurred in the last three months.

Discipline.—The superintendent's journal had not been made up since March; but his general report of the conduct of the boys was very satisfactory, and confirmed by their manner and appearance.

Education.—All the boys except 8 of the most recently admitted were able to read and cipher. The ciphering and writing from dictation of the upper classes were very good; but I did not find quite so high an average among them as on previous examinations.

Industrial Training.—This is thoroughly attended to. The improved state of the land under cultivation did the superintendent great credit. The root crops were remarkably fine.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron (Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys), schoolmaster, industrial teachers, 2 female servants.

Cost for 1867, 1,433*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* Industrial profits, 102*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* Cost per head 16*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

Results on Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 72 discharged, 45 are doing well, 1 is dead, 6 are doubtful, 9 unknown, 11 have been convicted.

Allesley Reformatory for Girls, Tile Hill, Coventry.

Inspected November 8, 1867. Number in school, 19.

Premises.—No alterations. Are thoroughly clean and orderly.

Health.—There had been no serious illness in the school.

Discipline.—The illness and death of the late matron had seriously interfered with the order and discipline of the school. Three girls whom it had been necessary to send to prison for insubordination had been very troublesome since their return, and the girls generally had been quarrelsome and idle. The new matron (Miss Melhuish) appeared to be adopting very judicious methods for correcting this

unfavourable state of matters, and had already succeeded in effecting some improvement.

Education.—This had necessarily been much hindered by the circumstances above referred to. A few of the girls wrote and ciphered fairly, but the majority were very backward. A schoolmistress now attends daily to assist in the instruction.

Industrial Training.—This had been well attended to.

Staff.—Matron (Miss Melhuish), laundress, and schoolmistress attending for some hours each day.

Cost for 1867, 539*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* Industrial profits, 66*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* Cost per head, 24*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864-6. — Of 24 girls discharged, 21 are doing well, 1 is doubtful, 2 have been convicted, none unknown.

The managers have found it so difficult to attend regularly at the school in its present situation that they have resolved on removing it to the more convenient locality of Coventry.

Warwickshire Reformatory for Boys, Weston, near Leamington.

Inspected November 7, 1867. Number in school, 73.

Premises.—No alterations. The dormitories workshops, &c. in excellent order.

Health.—Very satisfactory.

Discipline.—All faults and punishments are regularly entered. There have not been many serious cases of misconduct to report. The look and manner of the boys speak very favourably for the management of the superintendent and his assistants.

Education.—In both the amount and the quality of the instruction this school takes a very high place, second only if at all to Market Weighton. The ciphering was remarkably correct throughout all the classes, and the writing from dictation very good. 40 of the boys went up to the examination in drawing, of whom 34 passed, and 2 gained prizes. The attendance in the drawing class had been voluntary on the part of the boys, and the instruction had been given in addition to the regular school lessons by the schoolmaster (Mr. Horth).

Industrial Training.—The farm appeared in excellent cultivation. The boys are also taught tailoring, shoemaking, and carpentry. The parish church being thoroughly out of repair, Mr. Shaddock undertook its restoration, raised a considerable subscription for the purpose, superintended and with the help of the boys thoroughly carried out the necessary alterations and repairs. The church as now renovated will remain a remarkable example of what the working powers of such a school as this can effect when thoroughly well directed. The work done may be fairly valued at from 400*l.* to 500*l.* The boys have also done a good deal of farm work in the neighbourhood of the school.

Staff.—Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Shaddock ; schoolmaster (Mr. Horth) ; 4 industrial teachers.

Cost for 1867, 1,489*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* Industrial profits, 269*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* Cost per head, 17*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Results on Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 58 boys discharged, 45 are doing well, 1 is dead, 4 are doubtful, 4 unknown, 4 have been convicted.

Birmingham Girls' Reformatory, Smethwick, Birmingham.

Inspected November 9, 1867. Number in school, 43.

Premises.—No alterations. Everything clean and in good order.

Health.—Very satisfactory.

Discipline.—The cases of serious misconduct in the school had been very few ; but there had been several instances of absconding, from no cause apparently but restlessness.

Education.—Half the girls in the school had been admitted during the twelve months preceding my inspection ; these were mostly very ignorant, and had to be almost taught their letters. The girls in the first two classes passed my examination very fairly in reading, ciphering, and writing from dictation ; but I could scarcely get an answer to any questions, there seemed to be a great want of life and intelligence.

Industrial Training.—Laundry, house, and needle work well attended to.

Staff.—Matron (Miss Whitby), schoolmistress, assistant matron, and laundress.

Cost for 1867, 798*l.* 14*s.* Industrial profits, 146*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Cost per head, 14*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

Results on Discharges in 1864–66. Of 28 girls discharged, 22 are doing well, 1 is doubtful, 4 unknown, 1 has been convicted.

Wilts.

Wilts Reformatory for Boys, near Warminster.

Inspected August 1, 1867. Number in school, 39.

Premises.—In very good order. Farm well cropped and cultivated.

Health.—No serious illness had occurred.

Discipline.—The school had gone on very quietly ; very few serious cases of misconduct. Punishments few and moderate.

Education.—Nearly half of the boys had been admitted in the year preceding my visit. Great pains appeared to have been taken with their instruction, and the majority of the boys passed my examination very well.

Industrial Training.— Principally in farm-work; very satisfactorily attended to. The boys had been largely employed on neighbouring farms besides cultivating the land (23 acres) attached to the school.

Staff.—Master and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Hindley; schoolmaster; and farm labourer.

Cost for 1867, 896*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Industrial profits, 111*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* Cost per head, 19*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

Results on Discharges for 1864–6. —Of 32 discharged, 22 are doing well, 1 is dead, 1 doubtful, 4 are unknown, and 4 have been convicted.

Limpley Stoke Reformatory for Girls, near Bath.

Inspected July 30, 1867. Number in school, 68.

Premises.—Clean and in excellent order.

Health.—Very good.

Discipline.—No serious cases of misconduct had occurred.

Education. — The instruction of the girls had been more attended to. Most of them read fairly, and the 1st and 2nd classes well. About half ciphered correctly in the simpler rules. The 1st class wrote well in copybooks, and answered my questions satisfactorily.

Industrial Training.—This is very thoroughly attended to; the profits of the laundry are very considerable.

Staff.—Miss Murphy (matron); Miss West, schoolmistress; laundress, &c. The institution has practically been managed by Mrs. Sheppard as lady superintendent.

Cost for 1867, 1,556*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* Industrial profits, 355*l.* 18*s.* Cost per head, 16*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 35 discharged, 23 are doing well, 1 is dead, 6 are doubtful, 4 unknown, 1 has been convicted.

The managers of this reformatory resigned their Certificate in October, in consequence of the discharge, by order of the Secretary of State, of a girl who they were of opinion should be retained. As they have since withdrawn their resignation, it is not necessary to detail the particulars of the case. The managers acted no doubt from a conviction that their authority was unduly interfered with; but with every desire to do justice to their views and motives, I cannot think that their resignation of the certificate was called for by the circumstances.

Worcester.

Stoke Farm Reformatory for Boys, Bromsgrove.

Inspected September 25, 1867. Number in school, 71.

Premises.—The alterations and additions to the farm buildings have been completed very satisfactorily. The dormitories, &c. of the school were clean and in good order.

Health.—No serious cases of illness had occurred.

Discipline.—I found a marked improvement in the manner and conduct of the boys. The school appeared to have gone on without much disturbance, except from some cases of absconding.

Education.—Mr. Davis, who was schoolmaster in the institution some years ago, has been recently re-engaged in the same capacity. The school instruction is now given more regularly, and the boys have considerably advanced. The younger classes are well attended to, and the school better furnished with books, slates, &c. The boys passed my examination very fairly, the 1st and 2nd classes doing very well in ciphering, reading, and dictation.

Industrial Training.—I found this, as in former years, thoroughly well attended to by Mr. Hancock, who still has the general superintendence of the institution, and especially of the cultivation of the farm.

Staff.—House superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Manning; schoolmaster, Mr. Davis; 3 industrial assistants, including shoemaker.

Cost for 1867, 1,407*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* Industrial profits, 67*l.* 2*s.* Cost per head, 18*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

Results on Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 38 discharged, 24 are doing well, 1 is doubtful, 7 are unknown, 6 have been convicted.

Woodbury Hill Reformatory for Boys, Shelsley, Worcester.

Inspected September 24, 1867. Number in school, 37.

Premises.—No alteration. The rough and dilapidated state of the buildings renders it hardly worth while to make any improvements in them. The removal of the school to some more convenient situation where more land could be got, and to more suitable premises, is much to be desired.

Health.—Good.

Discipline.—The boys appeared to have gone on very fairly; two cases of absconding had occurred, one of the deserters had not been recovered.

Industrial Training.—This is necessarily limited by the small extent of land attached to the school. The boys had been employed lately by the neighbouring farmers in hop picking and harvesting.

Education.—Many of the boys having been out at work in the neighbourhood, there had been no regular school instruction for a month or so preceding my visit. Nearly two-thirds of the boys also had been admitted during the last twelve months: I could not expect much from these. The older class passed my examination very fairly, but the standard was generally low.

Staff.—Superintendent, the Rev. T. N. Flintoff; schoolmaster; labour master and wife.

Cost for 1867, 766*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* Industrial profits, 91*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* Cost per head, 19*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

Results on Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 25 discharged, 15 are doing well, 1 is doubtful, 3 are unknown, 6 have been convicted.

Yorkshire.

Castle Howard Reformatory for Boys, Welburn, York.

Inspected October 19, 1867. Number in school, 62.

Premises.—An important addition has been made by the erection of a school chapel as a memorial to the late Earl of Carlisle, to whose countenance and aid the institution may be said in great measure to owe its establishment, with rooms for the schoolmaster annexed. The chapel has been built by a special subscription.

Health.—The health of the school has been very good.

Discipline.—The boys have generally behaved well. Some cases of absconding have occurred.

Educational Condition.—Very satisfactory. The lower classes have been thoroughly well attended to; their progress does Mr. Hammond great credit.

Staff.—The Rev. Richard Fish has succeeded his brother in the superintendence of the institution. The staff consists of a schoolmaster, industrial teachers, and female servants.

Total Cost for the year 1867, 1,352*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* Industrial profits, 47*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Cost per head, 23*l.* 8*d.*

Results of Discharges in the years 1864–6.—Of 47 discharged, 35 are doing well, 2 are doubtful, 5 unknown, 5 have been convicted.

Mr. Fish, whose name has been associated with Castle Howard reformatory from its commencement, resigned the office of superintendent at the close of the summer, but still retains an active interest in the institution. His retirement must be regretted, not only by the managers and friends of the school, which owes so much to his ability and earnestness, but by all who are engaged in carrying out the reformatory system, and regard it not merely as a means of saving individual criminals, but as an instrument for arresting the spread and influence of crime.

Calder Farm Reformatory for Boys, Mirfield.

Inspected October 15, 1867. Number in school, 84.

Premises.—In good order. No alterations, except that the earth closets at the upper building have been made more complete.

Health and appearance.—There had been no sickness. The boys looked well and comfortable. Their bright expression and good manners give a very favourable impression of the master's management and influence.

Discipline.—All faults and punishments are brought under the master's notice, and are recorded. The number of entries seems large, but there are few of a serious character. Only two cases of absconding had occurred in the year.

Educational Condition.—This school stands in the first rank of reformatories for the amount and quality of the instruction. The reading and ciphering of the two first classes (37 boys) were very good; their answers to questions very intelligent. All the boys except four (lately received) read, wrote, and ciphered more or less.

Staff.—Mr. Heppel (superintendent), Mr. Johnston (schoolmaster), 5 industrial teachers, female assistants.

Total Cost for 1867, 1,816*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* Industrial profits, 21*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* Cost per head 21*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

Results of Discharges for 1864–6.—Of 90 discharged, 60 are doing well, 2 are dead, 2 doubtful, 2 unknown, 23 have been convicted.

Leeds Reformatory for Boys, Adel, Leeds.

Inspected October 16, 1867. Number in school, 65.

Premises.—Clean and in good order. No alterations, except a better arrangement of the master's office.

Health and Appearance. — No serious illness has occurred. The looks and manners of the boys show a very satisfactory improvement.

Discipline.—Mr. Twigg has succeeded in establishing far more order, and in awakening a much more trustworthy and manly spirit among the boys. He has had great difficulties to contend with from the vicinity of the school to Leeds, and the facility and temptations offered to the boys to abscond. The punishments have been chiefly for this class of offence.

Educational Condition.—Decidedly improved; but still deficient in the lower classes.

Industrial Training.—Very good. The boys have been frequently employed in the neighbourhood, and have done well.

Staff. — Mr. Twigg, superintendent; a schoolmaster; and industrial teachers.

Total Cost for 1867, 1,230*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* Industrial loss, 74*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Cost per head, including disposal, 18*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 57 discharged, 29 are doing well, 2 are dead, 1 is doubtful, 11 unknown, 14 have been convicted.

Yorkshire Roman Catholic Boys' Reformatory, Market Weighton.

Inspected October 21, 1867. Number in school, 206.

Premises.—The alterations which were in contemplation at my last inspection have not been carried out, and the arrangements of the lavatories and cells are still confined and inconvenient. They will be effected when the state of the funds allow of the necessary expenditure. An adjoining farm of about 200 acres, of which 120 have to be reclaimed and brought into cultivation, has been taken, giving a total area for the occupation of the boys of nearly 400 acres.

Health.—The school had been much freer from sickness, owing very much to the introduction by the present superintendent of warmer clothing and improved diet. The boys were generally looking well, and more bright and cheerful.

Discipline. — Fewer serious faults and punishments had occurred ; the general spirit of the school seemed to be much improved.

Educational Condition.—The school stands in this respect above all other English Reformatories. I examined 170 of the boys, and found the higher classes more advanced and the lower ones making more rapid progress than in any school I have inspected. The industrial instruction embraces farm work, tailoring, shoemaking, and carpentry, and is thoroughly attended to.

Staff.—Director, the Rev. P. Castellano, and Brothers. I was sorry to find that from the difficulty of finding suitable female servants this essential part of a domestic and home-like institution was about to be almost wholly dispensed with. The cooking, the care of the infirmary, the laundry work, and the cleanliness of a school belong far more naturally to women than to men, and are better managed by them.

Total Cost for 1867, 4,237*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* Industrial profits, 743*l.* 12*s.* Cost per head, 18*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 149 discharged, 80 are doing well, 4 are dead, 9 are doubtful, 12 unknown, 44 have been convicted.

Yorkshire Roman Catholic Girls (St. Joseph's) Reformatory, Howard Hill, Sheffield.

Inspected October 12, 1867. Number in school, 79.

Premises.—Thoroughly clean and in excellent order. The additions in progress last year have been finished, and make the institution very complete. A shed in the play-ground to shelter the girls in bad weather is still wanted. Miss Crawford proposes to fit up a part of the older buildings as a temporary home for discharged girls when out of place.

Health and general Appearance.—Very satisfactory.
Discipline.—The girls were in excellent order, cheerful, and well mannered. The punishments had been very few.
Educational Condition.—Very much improved. The girls passed my examination most creditably. The school, workroom, and laundry arrangements are thoroughly good.
Staff.—Miss Crawford and other sisters of the Order of Charity.
Total Cost for 1867, 1,506*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* Industrial profits, 317*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* Cost per head, 16*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*
Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 30 discharged, 15 are doing well, 1 has died, 4 are doubtful, 4 unknown, 6 have been convicted.

Doncaster Girls' Reformatory, Doncaster.

Inspected October 14, 1867. Number in school, 49.

Premises.—In very good order. Several minor improvements have been made. The lavatory needs enlargement.
Health and appearance.—Remarkably good.
Discipline.—Very few serious faults. Punishments very rare. No case of absconding had occurred for many months.
Educational Condition.—I found a considerable advance on this point, especially in arithmetic and spelling. The industrial training (laundry and needlework) is well attended to.
Staff.—Miss Winter (superintendent), a schoolmistress, workmistress, and laundress.
Total Cost, 1,067*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* Industrial profits, 148*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* Cost per head, 19*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*
Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 38 discharged, 25 are doing well, 1 is dead, 5 are doubtful, 3 unknown, 4 have been convicted.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.

Old Mill Reformatory for Boys, Aberdeen.

Inspected June 13, 1867. Number of boys, 113.

Premises.—Improved by addition of a new bath-room. An adjoining farm has been taken, making the land under cultivation 90 acres.
Health.—Had been very good. I found only one boy in the sick room
Discipline.—Mr. Donald reported very favourably of the boys' conduct.
Education.—The boys passed my examination very creditably. Their reading and ciphering were very good, dictation fair, general intelligence satisfactory. The junior classes are very carefully attended to.

Industrial Training.—The farm and garden, well cultivated; workshops for tailoring, weaving, shoemaking, &c.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Donald; schoolmaster, and 5 industrial teachers.

Cost for 1867, 1,940*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* Industrial profits, 244*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* Cost per head, 14*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6. Of 56 discharged, 45 are doing well, 2 have died, 1 is doubtful, 8 have been convicted.

Reformatory for Girls, Mount Street, Aberdeen.

Inspected June 15, 1867. Number of girls, 27.

Premises.—The garden and playground had been put into good order, the water-supply increased, and several minor improvements carried out. The institution was thoroughly clean and orderly.

Health.—Had been very good; the girls looked well.

Discipline.—Nothing much to complain of. There had been one or two cases of desertion. Miss Meldrum appears to manage very kindly and judiciously.

Education.—School teaching much improved. The girls read and wrote from dictation and in copybooks very well. Ciphering was but indifferent.

Industrial Training.—Needlework, housework, and laundry work. The latter only for school at present, from want of water.

Staff.—Matron (Miss Meldrum), schoolmistress (Miss Gordon).

Cost for 1867, 465*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* Industrial profits, 48*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Cost per head, 14*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6. Of 7 discharged, 5 are doing well, 1 is doubtful, 1 unknown.

EDINBURGH.

Dalry Reformatory for Girls, Edinburgh.

Inspected June 7, 1868. Number of girls, 51.

Premises.—Laundry enlarged and improved. All in excellent order.

Health and Discipline.—Very satisfactory. No cases of serious illness or misconduct.

Education.—The girls passed my examination very creditably. The reading of the first two classes, each containing 18 girls, and their answers to my questions were very good. Ciphering very fair, the girls in the 1st class doing sums in compound multiplication correctly. The junior classes read fairly in the 1st lesson book, and answered in the tables. Many of the girls calculated readily and correctly in mental arithmetic. The school instruction had been evidently well attended to.

Industrial Training.—Needlework and housework. The elder girls have full employment in the laundry.

Staff.—Matron (Miss Whiteford), schoolmistress (Miss Margaret Whiteford), a young assistant, and laundress.

Cost for 1867, 811*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* Industrial profits, 145*l.* 18*s.* Cost per head, 12*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–66.—Of 25 girls discharged, 14 are doing well, 1 is dead, 4 are doubtful, 5 unknown, 1 has been convicted.

Wellington Farm School, Penycuik, Edinburgh.

Inspected November 20, 1867. Number of Boys, 105.

Premises.—Mr. Craster's spirit of improvement and mechanical skill had been employed in making some valuable alterations and additions. I found the dining-room enlarged, a good sick-room and store-rooms, laundry and drying closet built, the smaller dormitory extended, and earth closets provided, both the dormitories better ventilated, and the conveniences attached to them made more wholesome. The buildings are now very commodious and complete, and do great credit to the zeal and liberal support of the directors. A large portion of the work had been done by the boys under Mr. Craster's superintendence.

Health.—Remarkably good.

Discipline.—No desertion had occurred for above nine months, no serious fault or punishment for above six. Twenty of the older boys are lodged, under the superintendence of the schoolmaster, in the cottages lately built at a little distance from the main building, and twelve of the younger boys with the labourers in cottages at the other end of the farm. Their conduct and good order had been very satisfactory.

Education.—The boys passed my examination very creditably, and the writing from dictation of the first two classes very good. The ciphering and reading of all but the lowest class much above the average, both as to knowledge of the rules and correctness of working. My questions on religious and general subjects were answered with much intelligence. The school stands quite among the first of our reformatories, and shows how school instruction and thorough industrial training may be combined when the superintendent really interests himself in all that the boys learn and do.

Industrial Training.—Farm work, carpentering, turning, tailoring, and shoemaking (on the American system). One or two of the workshops are overlooked by the older boys.

Staff.—Superintendent (Mr. Craster) and his wife; schoolmaster, Mr. Simpson; bailiff, and industrial teachers.

Cost for 1867, 1,817*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Industrial profits, 221*l.* 13*s.* Cost per head, 17*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864-6.—Of 63 discharged, 49 are doing well, 3 have died, 1 is doubtful, 2 are unknown, 8 have been convicted.

FORFAR.

Rossie Reformatory for Boys, near Montrose.

Inspected June 12, 1867. Number of boys, 43.

Premises.—An additional dormitory, and store and work rooms underneath, were in course of erection at my visit, enlarging the school considerably, and making its arrangements much more convenient.

Health and Discipline.—Very satisfactory. The boys looked well, and were cheerful and orderly, no case of desertion had lately occurred. I advised Mr. Keay not to keep the boys too long, but to use the power given for licensing them out on trial as soon as their conduct and proficiency allowed.

Education.—The boys read and spelt very well, and several wrote fairly from dictation. Their ciphering was less satisfactory, but the school instruction seemed on the whole well conducted.

Industrial Training.—Farm work, carpentry, tailoring, and shoemaking. The farm is well managed and the enclosure of new ground affords plenty of labour.

Staff.—Superintendent (Mr. Keay) and sister, schoolmaster (Mr. Fraser), 4 industrial assistants.

Cost for 1867, 795*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* Industrial profits, 15*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* Cost per head, 17*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

Results on boys discharged in 1864-6.—Of 38 discharged, 27 are doing well, 1 has died, 2 are doubtful, 2 unknown, 6 have been convicted.

INVERNESS.

Inverness Reformatory for Boys.

Inspected June 16, 1867. Number of boys, 60.

Premises.—In very good order. The dormitories are still defective as to ventilation.

Health and Discipline.—Nothing to complain of.

Education.—Many of the boys came from remote parts of the Highlands, knowing only Gaelic. I found the effects of this in the spelling, which was generally uncertain and much inferior to the reading and ciphering, both of which, in the first and second classes, were very good. The first class wrote fairly from dictation, most of the boys write from copies, and some very well; there was a want of greater care and attention.

Industrial Training.—Carpentry and cabinet work, tailoring, shoemaking, net-making, and gardening. Many of the boys displayed considerable proficiency in making furniture, (chairs, tables, &c.) Mr. Grant takes the oversight of this department, and instructs the boys in it himself.

Staff.—Superintendent (Mr. Grant) and wife; schoolmaster, Mr. McCulloch; and 2 industrial teachers.

Cost for 1867, 1,117*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* Industrial profits, 142*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Cost per head, 16*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

Results on boys discharged in 1864–6.—Of 15 discharged, 12 are doing well, 2 are unknown, 1 has been convicted.

Lanark.

House of Refuge for Boys, Duke Street, Glasgow.

Inspected June 22 and November 23.
Number of inmates, December 31, 152.

The number of inmates was reduced during the year from about 300 to 150. No new admissions were allowed after February.

Premises.—The Directors are making very extensive alterations in the building, throwing the small dormitories into large ones, and fitting up rooms for the residence of the head teacher. The iron grates shutting off the passages to the dormitories and the iron bars to the windows have been removed. The alterations will tend to give more of the character of a school to the institution, and to take away much of its prison aspect.

Health.—The number of cases in the sick room has considerably diminished, and the health of the boys is much better attended to; better diet, more exercise, and a freer tone of discipline will, I hope, still further raise the sanitary condition.

Discipline.—The exceptional state of the institution, and the measures necessary for eradicating the moral evils so prevalent in it, have necessarily entailed a great deal of anxiety and precaution, but the good order of the school has been very satisfactory upon the whole. All faults and punishments are now fully entered and fairly brought before the Directors.

Education.—The instruction of the boys has been carefully attended to.

Industrial Training.—This has gone on as formerly, but the Directors see the necessity of making the workshops less expensive and more effective than they have been.

Staff.—Mr. McCullum having resigned, Mr. Rae, the head schoolmaster, was engaged as interim superintendent. In September he was succeeded by Mr. Allan, previously superintendent of the Kibble reformatory at Paisley, to whose place Mr. Rae was elected. Mr. McKay and some other of the former officers have left.

Cost for 1867, 5,625*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* Industrial profits, 376*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* The cost per head was necessarily large, the number of the boys being so much reduced.

Results of Discharges for 1864–6.—The number discharged was 166. But the circumstances of the institution during the last twelve months have interfered with the constant supervision and inquiry which are needed to obtain accurate information as to their character and circumstances. The new superintendent is obliged to report a large proportion of them (102) unknown: 3 have died, 41 are known to be doing well, 3 are doubtful, and 17 have been convicted.

Parkhead Catholic Reformatory for Boys, Glasgow.

Inspected June 18 and 26, 1867. Number of inmates, 172.

Premises.—No alterations. I found a great improvement in cleanliness and good order.

Health.—Had been usually good. There were 5 or 6 patients in the sick room, but the appearance and manner of the boys were very satisfactory.

Discipline.—The boys seemed in very good order, but the cases of absconding have been very numerous.

Education.—I examined about 160 of the boys in the usual subjects, and found a considerable advance on the previous year. About 140 read fairly from the "Easy Lessons" to the 5th book of the Irish series. All wrote more or less from copies, but the writing was generally too careless; the first class very well, and the second fairly, from dictation. The ciphering of the first four classes was very good.

Industrial Training.—The farm and brickmaking give really laborious employment to a large number of the inmates; tailoring, shoemaking, and carpentry to the rest. The boys seemed generally to work with attention and good will.

Staff.—Superintendent (the Rev. A. Robertson), chaplain (Mr. Stewart), schoolmaster, assistant, and industrial teacher.

Cost for 1867, 2,938*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* Industrial profits, 360*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* Cost per head, 14*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 139 discharged, 100 are doing well, 7 have died, 2 are unknown, 30 have been convicted.

House of Refuge for Girls, Parliamentary Road, Glasgow.

Inspected June 24 and November 24, 1867.
Number of girls, 78.

Premises.—No alterations. The new buildings at Maryhill are nearly finished.

Health.—Has been generally good.—The girls are taken to the seaside for a week each in the summer.

Discipline.—Few serious faults and very few punishments recorded.

Education.—Twenty of the girls were absent at the date of my inspection in June. The rest acquitted themselves very creditably. The ciphering and writing from dictation of the first and second classes were, as usual in this school, much above the average.

Industrial Training.—Needlework, housework, and washing for the school.

Staff.—Superintendent (Miss Mary Sliman), and 3 assistants.

Cost for 1867, 1,560*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* Industrial profits, 413*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* Cost per head, 14*l.* 18*s.*

Results on girls discharged in 1864–6.—Of 46 discharged, 34 are doing well, 3 have died, 2 are unknown, 7 have been convicted. A careful analysis of the female prisoners in the Glasgow prison during the last three years who could be traced to reformatories, showed that 23 of them had been in the house of refuge, but of these only 4 were discharged in the years 1864–6. The whole number discharged since 1855 amounts to 267. With the advantage of such earnest and efficient supervision as this school has enjoyed I believe that the results would have been much higher had there been more active employment for the girls, and had they not been detained so long in the institution.

Dalbeth Reformatory for Roman Catholic Girls, near Glasgow.

Inspected June 18 and 26, 1867. Number of girls, 82.

Premises.—No alterations.

Health.—Good. No cases in the sick room.

Discipline.—Conduct has been generally quiet and orderly; the manner and appearance of the girls very satisfactory.

Education.—The school instruction has very much improved. The ciphering, reading, and dictation of the 1st and 2d classes were very good. The junior classes had been thoroughly well attended to.

Industrial Training.—The girls have full employment in needlework, housework, and a capital laundry.

Staff.—Miss Lawson and other sisters of the Good Shepherd, with lay assistants.

Cost for 1867, 1,417*l.* 2*s.* Industrial profits, 270*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* Cost per head, 13*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

Results on girls discharged in 1864–6.—Of 57 discharged, 31 are doing well, 17 are doubtful, 3 unknown, 6 have been convicted. The inquiry into the number of female prisoners in the Glasgow prison in the last three years who had been in reformatory schools, showed that 10 of them belonged to Dalbeth, some of these had left the

school in previous years. The total number of girls discharged from the institution amounts to 177.

Renfrew.

Kibble Reformatory for Boys, Paisley.

Inspected June 21 and November 26, 1867. Number of boys, 62.

Premises.—No alterations.

Health.—Had been generally good.

Discipline.—The boys had generally behaved very well; some cases of absconding had occurred. The school was somewhat disturbed in the autumn in consequence of a change of superintendence, Mr. Rae succeeding Mr. Allan, who was appointed to the Glasgow house of refuge, but the boys soon settled down again, and on my second visit I found the school in good order.

Education.—The boys passed my examination very creditably. The reading and writing of the 1st class (20) were very good, and the ciphering very fair. In the 2d class (20) the boys read and ciphered (in the simple rules) well.

Industrial Training.—Is well attended to, but more land or some other kind of in-door work is wanted, the number of boys being now so considerable.

Staff.—Superintendent (Mr. Rae) and wife, assistant, and 3 industrial teachers.

Cost for 1867, 1,060*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* Industrial profits, 28*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Cost per head, 18*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

Results on Discharges for 1864–6.—Of 38 discharged, 20 are doing well, 4 have died, 8 are unknown, 4 are doubtful, and 2 have been convicted.

Wigton.

Stranraer Reformatory for Boys and Girls.

Inspected June 29, 1867. Number of inmates, boys 57; girls 32.

Premises.—An additional dormitory had been fitted up for the girls.

Health and Discipline.—Very satisfactory.

Education.—The boys in the 1st and 2d classes (30) read well and spelt fairly. The ciphering and writing from dictation were but indifferent. The girls, with the exception of 3 or 4 lately admitted, read well and ciphered very fairly. Miss McKay had evidently taken great pains.

Industrial Training.—The boys had been largely employed in farm work in the neighbourhood. The girls have needlework, washing, and knitting. Miss McKay had introduced the making Kilmarnock caps, at which many of the girls had become very skilful.

Staff.—Boys' department, master (Mr. Ross) and wife and son, industrial teacher. Girls department, mistress, Miss McKay, assisted by one of the elder girls.

Cost for 1867, 1,634*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Industrial profits, 310*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* Cost per head, 16*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

Results on Discharges for 1864–6.—Of 21 boys discharged, 15 are doing well, 1 is dead, 2 are doubtful, 2 unknown, and 1 has been convicted. Of 12 girls discharged, 10 are doing well, 1 is doubtful, 1 unknown.

APPENDIX No. II. (2.)

Detailed Reports on CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS for the Year 1867.

ENGLAND.

CHESTER.

Chester Industrial School, Boughton, Chester.

Inspected November 12, 1867. Number of inmates, boys 46; girls 14; day scholars about 50.

Premises.—Have been much improved by the addition of another dormitory, holding 28 beds, and new workshops for the boys.

Health.—The children generally looked well and healthy.

Discipline.—The school appears to be managed with kindness and good judgment. The children are orderly and attentive, but bright and cheerful.

Education.—Appears to be very satisfactorily attended to. The 1st and 2nd classes did very well in reading, ciphering, and writing from dictation. Their answers on scriptural subjects were very good. The lower classes were mostly in the elementary stage, learning to read, and writing on slates from the blacked board or tablet.

Industrial Training.—The boys work in the garden, and in cutting wood; some are employed as tailors and shoemakers. The girls learn needlework, and do the house work and washing of the school.

Staff.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, superintendent and matron; schoolmaster; and servant.

Cost for 1867.—714*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

Results of Discharges for 1864–6.—Of 7 boys discharged, 5 are doing well, one girl discharged is doing well.

Albert Memorial Industrial School, Birkenhead.

Inspected November 12, 1867. Number of inmates: boys 67; girls 27. No day scholars,

Premises in very good order, and clean.

Health of children had been very good. They looked bright and well.

Discipline.—The state of the school appeared to be very satisfactory.

Education.—The instruction of both boys and girls is thoroughly well attended to. The boys read and write from dictation,

and ciphered remarkably well. The girls also did very fairly. There was, however, a want of life and intelligence

Industrial Training.—The boys work at tailoring and shoemaking, and cut wood; some also are taught baking. The girls do needlework, and see to the cleaning and washing.

Staff.—Mr. and Mrs. Beilby, master and matron; schoolmaster, tailor, shoemaker, attending alternately by the day.

Cost for 1867, 802*l.* 18*s.* No children have as yet been discharged from detention.

Macclesfield Industrial and Ragged School, Brook Street, Macclesfield.

Inspected May 24, 1867. Number of children, inmates 24, day scholars about 50.

Premises in very good order.

Health.—Children looked remarkably well.

Discipline.—The master seemed to manage judiciously. The manner and appearance of the children were both very satisfactory.

Education.—Very little progress had been made in this department. The ciphering of the more advanced class was pretty good, but the reading mostly indifferent, and the general intelligence very low.

Industrial Training.—Very well attended to.

Staff.—Master (Mr. Heaps), matron, assistant, and servant.

Cost for 1867, 562*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

Results.—The school has been only lately certified.

Stockport Industrial and Ragged School, Townend House, Stockport.

Inspected May 22, 1867. Number of inmates 32. Day scholars 12.

The Premises had been still further improved and completed, Lord Westminster having visited the school, and again afforded liberal assistance.

Health.—The appearance of the children was very satisfactory.

Discipline.—The school seemed to be in excellent order and well managed.

Education.—The children passed my examination very creditably. Their reading and ciphering were in general very fair, and their answers to questions showed a good deal of intelligence.

Industrial Training.—The boys were employed on printing, tailoring, and bag-making. The girls on needlework and housework.

Staff.—Mr. Jackson (master) and wife, schoolmaster (Mr. Hyde), assistant female teacher and servant.

Cost for 1867, 539*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* No children have as yet been discharged from detention.

Devon.

Devon and Exeter Boys' Industrial School, Exeter.

Inspected September 17, 1867. Number of boys, 51.

Premises.—No alterations. A field had been hired for playground.

Health.—There had been no serious illness, 3 or 4 of the boys looked delicate, and had symptoms of weak eyes.

Discipline.—The school was in very good order. The boys quiet and attentive.

Education.—1st and 2nd classes read well, and answered with much intelligence, ciphered fairly, and wrote tolerably from dictation. The 3d and 4th classes read fairly, and ciphered in the elementary rules. The progress of the boys did the schoolmaster much credit.

Industrial Training.—The boys work in a field garden, some also at tailoring shoemaking, flower peg making, &c.

Staff.—Mr. and Mrs. Curzon (master and matron), schoolmaster, and labour master; tailor and shoemaker attend by the day.

Cost for 1867, 1,178*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 8 discharged, 7 are doing well.

Durham.

Sunderland Boys' Industrial School, Silver Street, Sunderland.

Inspected June 4, 1867. Number of inmates, 91.

Premises.—No alterations. All in good order.

Health.—The boys had generally been well and healthy.

Discipline.—The school appeared to be well regulated, the boys much more attentive and orderly than formerly.

Education.—Mr. Falconer's steady exertions have raised the standard of proficiency among the boys very considerably. All the classes are well taught and carefully grounded. Most of them read well or fairly, and I found a marked improvement in the ciphering.

Industrial Training.—This wants more expansion. The boys work at tailoring, shoemaking, and sackmaking.

Staff.—Mr. and Mrs. Falconer, superintendent and wife; assistant in school; and industrial teachers.

Cost for 1867, 1,415*l.* 2*s.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Only 2 boys discharged, and no report has been received respecting them.

Sunderland Girls' Industrial School.

This school was inspected June 4, 1867, with a view to its being certified. The certificate was granted.

The premises were formerly occupied as a female penitentiary: with the exception that the space for exercise is small, they are very suitable.

The number of girls at the end of the year was 2.

ESSEX.

St. Nicholas Industrial School for Roman Catholic Boys, Ilford, formerly Walthamstow.

Inspected October 4, 1867. Number of boys, 128.

The Premises occupied by this institution at Walthamstow were quite inadequate for the number of boys maintained in them. Larger and more convenient premises have been lately certified at Ilford, and the boys will now shortly be transferred to them.

The Health of the boys in the Walthamstow institution has been on the whole satisfactory. The good order and discipline of the school have been a good deal interrupted, partly from the well-meant but injudicious interference of the former manager.

Education.—I found the school instruction well attended to. The boys passed my examination very creditably.

Industrial Training.—This wants, and will, I hope, now have much more attention. The boys have chiefly been employed in tailoring and slipper-making.

Staff.—The Rev. Monsignore Searle generally superintends the institution, residing at the school. The acting staff consists of matron, schoolmaster, discipline master, industrial assistants, laundress, &c.

Cost for 1867, 1,608*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 46 discharged, 12 are doing well, 8 doubtful, 1 convicted, and the rest unknown.

GLAMORGAN.

"Havannah" Ship Industrial School, Cardiff.

Inspected August 19, 1867. Number of boys 28, day scholars 20.

Premises.—The ground about the ship had been drained and planted as a garden, and the arrangements of the ship much improved.

Health.—The boys had been and looked well and healthy.

Discipline.—The school was in excellent order, and the boys had generally gone on well. Many of them are employed on market days as porters and shoeblacks, and have shown themselves trustworthy and industrious.

Education.—The day scholars are mostly very young, and require quite elementary teaching. The boys under detention passed my examination very fairly in reading, writing on slates, and easy ciphering. Most of them write from copies.

Industrial Training.—The boys work in the garden, repair and make their clothes, learn naval exercises, &c.

Staff.—Master (Mr. Chevins) and wife; boatswain.

Cost for 1867, 507*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 20 discharged, 17 are doing well.

GLOUCESTER.

Park Row Industrial School for Boys, Bristol.

Inspected September 11, 1867. Number of boys 65.

Premises.—No alteration; all in good order.
Health.—There had been no serious illness.
Discipline.—The report of the boys' conduct and their appearance were very satisfactory.
Education.—The boys passed my examination very creditably. The reading and ciphering of the upper half of the school very good; dictation fair. Most of the boys in the lower half were very young; about half of these could read in the New Testament, and ciphered in simple addition.
Industrial Training.—Gardening, tailoring, woodcutting, &c.
Staff.—Mr. and Mrs. Langabeer, master and matron; Mr. Cross, schoolmaster; 3 industrial teachers.
Cost for 1867, 1,107*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*
Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 40 boys discharged, 28 are doing well.

Bristol Industrial School for Boys, Clifton Wood, Bristol.

Inspected October 7, 1867. Number of inmates, 90.

Premises.—In good order.
Health.—Had been very good.
Discipline.—No cases of desertion. Punishments few and of slight character.
Education.—The boys on the whole passed my examination very creditably. The 2nd and 3rd classes doing better in proportion than the 1st, which was a satisfactory sign that the teachers aimed more at thoroughly instructing the boys than in preparing them to make a good show.
Industrial Training.—The boys are employed in tailoring, shoemaking, and brushmaking. The workshops are well looked after. The addition of a field or garden is much to be desired.
Staff.—Mr. Hibbins (superintendent) and wife, schoolmaster (Mr. Palmer), 3 industrial teachers, and female servant.
Cost for 1867, 1,783*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Results of Discharges for 1864–6.—Of 42 boys discharged, 32 are doing well.

Bristol Girls' Industrial School, Cotham Road, Bristol.

Inspected October 7, December 13, 1867. Number of girls 19.

Premises.—The school was removed from Fort Row to its present situation at Michaelmas. The premises now occupied consist of a good house and garden, and the adjoining house being included in the lease, and available

when required. The necessary alterations had been made, and the school was comfortably established and in good working order at my second visit.

Health.—The health of the girls had been very good.

Discipline.—Some trouble had been caused by the misconduct of some of the girls' relatives, but there had not been much to complain of in the school.

Education.—The girls passed my examination very fairly. The particulars of admission showed most of them to have been almost wholly ignorant on entering the school.

Industrial Training.—Chiefly needlework and housework.

Staff.—Miss Horn (matron), Miss Williams (schoolmistress).

Cost for 1867, 458*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

Results.—The school has been too recently established to allow of any fair estimate being formed.

Herts.

Church Farm Industrial School for Boys, Barnet, Herts.

Inspected May 30, 1867. Number of boys 36.

Premises.—Enlarged by the addition of a schoolroom, &c. at the end of the house; workshops, kitchen, &c. much improved.

Health.—The boys were looking well.

Discipline.—The conduct and manner of the boys much improved under the management of the present master, Mr. Holloway. Instances of desertion had become very much fewer.

Education.—I found the school instruction more carefully attended to. The boys passed my examination pretty well. The reading, ciphering, and answers to questions of the first two classes were very fair.

Industrial Training.—The farm and stock are carefully attended to. The boys are trusted to carry out milk, and receive the money from the customers, and have generally shown themselves trustworthy and steady.

Staff.—Mr. Holloway (superintendent), assisted by his daughter. Labour-master and wife for dairy.

Cost for 1867, 843*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

Results of Discharges for 1864–6.—Only 2 boys discharged, one is doing well, and the other unknown.

Lancaster.

Bolton Industrial and Ragged School, Commission Street, Bolton.

Inspected November 28, 1867.

Number of inmates: boys 31, girls 13.

Premises.—No alterations have yet been made. The committee contemplate the removal of the institution out of the town.

Health.—There had been no serious illness ; but several of the girls were suffering from cold.

Discipline.—The children were orderly, cheerful, and attentive.

Education.—I found the standard of proficiency considerably raised since last year. The children generally did pretty well.

Industrial Training. — This has much improved under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Rathbone. The boys are employed on paper-bag making and printing, wood-cutting, &c. ; the girls do needlework.

Staff.—Mr. and Mrs. Rathbone and assistant.

Cost for 1867, 513*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 17 boys discharged, 6 are doing well ; 1 girl discharged is doing well.

Manchester Industrial and Ragged School, Ardwick Green, Manchester.

Inspected May 24 and November 27 and 28, 1867.
Number of inmates : boys 145, girls 39 ; total 184.

Premises.—The new buildings, comprising workshops, cells, and an additional dormitory, make a very valuable addition to the school. The rooms formerly used for workshops are used for class-rooms and day-rooms. Thanks to Mr. Bryan's energy and judgment and the liberal support given to his efforts, the arrangements of the institution are now very complete.

Health.—Had been generally good through the year. The children looked well and well cared for.

Discipline.—The school was in a very orderly condition.

Education.—The classes passed my examination very creditably. The first six classes read from books ; the seventh from the tablets ; the eighth was still in the alphabet. The first five classes ciphered more or less, and wrote from dictation.

Industrial Training. — Printing, bag-making, shoemaking, tailoring, &c. for the boys ; needlework, laundry, and housework for the girls.

Staff.—The Rev. J. Bryan (superintendent) and Mrs. Bryan (matron), schoolmaster (Mr. Northrop), and assistants.

Cost for 1867, 2142*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 68 boys discharged, 49 are doing well ; of 16 girls discharged, 11 are doing well.

Liverpool Industrial and Ragged School, Everton Terrace, Liverpool.

Inspected November 13, 1867.
Number of inmates : boys 129, girls 62.
Day scholars : boys 63, girls 46.

Premises.—No alteration ; all clean and in good order.

Health.—Had been generally good. There seems to be a tendency to cutaneous irritation requiring much vigilance.

Discipline. — The children were remarkably orderly and cheerful.

Education.—I found the boys' school in excellent working condition. The boys are divided into eight classes. I examined the 2d, 3d, and 5th, and was well satisfied with their progress. The girls' school has also advanced; only the first two classes, however, could read at all easily; the 1st class ciphered in the earlier rules.

Industrial Training. — This is well attended to; but the circle of employments is very limited.

Staff.— Mr. and Mrs. Orris superintend the boys' and girls' schools respectively, assisted by a schoolmaster, Mr. Newton, who thoroughly enters into his work, a schoolmistress, and assistants.

Cost for 1867, 3,970*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 23 boys discharged, 14 are doing well. Of 8 girls discharged, 6 are doing well.

St. George's Roman Catholic Industrial Schools for Boys, West Derby Road.

Inspected January 30, November 13 and 14, 1867.
Number of boys, 189.

Premises.—The removal of the girls' school has left the whole institution free for the accommodation of the boys; a change in all respects for the better. The laundry, bakehouse, &c. are being refitted and improved. The dormitories, &c. were all clean and in good order.

Health.—The sanitary condition of the school had greatly improved; the boys looked bright and healthy.

Discipline. — There has been very little to disturb the good order of the school this year; the conduct of the boys has been generally very satisfactory.

Education.—This is very thoroughly attended to. The reading, ciphering, and dictation of the first three classes were very creditable.

Industrial Training.—At present very limited and insufficient. The managers are seeking to enlarge it.

Staff.—The school is superintended by six of the Christian Brothers: Mr. Abon, the superior; 3 school instructors; a joiner; and an infirmarian. A tailor and a shoemaker are engaged at wages.

Cost for 1867, 2,281*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 62 boys discharged, 6 are doing well, 2 doubtful, 2 convicted, and 52 unknown.

St. George's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Fairfield, London Road, Liverpool.

Inspected November 29, 1867. Number of girls 98.

This school was certified June 13, and 17 of the girls transferred from the institution in the West Derby Road.

The premises consist of a large house, outbuildings, and garden. Everything was clean and in good order.

Health.—The girls had been free from sickness, and looked well and happy.

Discipline.—No desertions had occurred. The conduct of the girls had been very satisfactory.

Education.—The instruction of the girls is thoroughly well attended to. About half read and ciphered very correctly; many are very young.

Industrial training.—Needlework and lace-making, in which many of the girls have gained great proficiency; housework and washing for the school.

Staff. — Sister Vincent and another sister of the Augustine order, 2 schoolmistresses, and 4 assistants.

Cost for 1867, 1,197*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

Results of discharges for 1864-6.—Of 30 girls discharged, 23 are doing well.

St. Mary's Industrial School, Kirkdale, Liverpool.

Inspected November 29, 1867. Number under detention, 3.

These schools are essentially day-schools for children of both sexes. I found nearly 500 in attendance, including about 80 in the infant school. The schools would, I think, be more useful and efficient were the number of scholars less, or the large school-rooms divided, or furnished with more class-rooms. The instruction is wholly given by female teachers, of whom there are 9 or 10; the classes consisting of from 30 to 40 each. The teachers appeared earnest and intelligent; but they have a great deal to do in maintaining the necessary order, and the teaching is for the most part of a very elementary character. I examined some of the classes in reading, easy dictation, and ciphering. The children are provided with a meal in the middle of the day.

I conferred with the Rev. Major Lester, who has established the schools, and advised him, if possible, to procure a house for such children as were sent to the school by magistrates; it is impossible to detain or control them properly in the institution as now conducted. The three now under detention lodge in a neighbouring family.

St. Anne's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Mason Street, Liverpool.

Inspected January 29, May 23, and November 13, 1867.

This school was certified June 13, 1867. The premises consist of a large house and playground, to which the adjoining house

will probably be added. I found all clean and in good order. The first inmates were 16 of the girls transferred from St. George's school, but the number has rapidly increased, and is likely still to do so.

Health.—The girls looked remarkably well.

Discipline.—The school was in very good order.

Education.—About half of the girls could read and cipher in the simple rules.

Industrial Training.—Needlework and housework, and washing for the school.

Staff.—The school is under the superintendence of four sisters of charity—Sister A. Voisin, superior; they appeared to be fully competent for the work they have undertaken.

Cost for 1867, 468*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*

Results.—None have as yet been discharged.

St. Elizabeth's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Breckfield Road, Liverpool.

Inspected November 30, 1867. Number of girls, 58.

Premises.—The additions to the house have been completed. I found the institution very complete in its arrangements, and in excellent order.

Health. — There had been no serious illness; the children looked very bright and healthy.

Discipline.— Miss Gordon's report showed that she had very little to complain of.

Education.—Very carefully attended to. The girls passed my examination very creditably.

Industrial Training.—Needlework, housework, and washing. The school has a very good laundry.

Staff.—Miss Gordon (superintendent), a schoolmistress, and assistants.

Cost for 1867, 730*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864-6.—Of 7 girls discharged, 4 are doing well.

Refuge for Roman Catholic Boys, Soho Street, Liverpool.

Visited November 13, 1867.

I inspected this institution at the request of the Rev. J. Nugent (Roman Catholic chaplain to the Borough Gaol), with a view to its being certified; it has (since March 1868) been placed under the Act. It will give accommodation for about 40 boys. It is under the superintendence of the Christian Brothers.

Middlesex.

Boys' Refuge, Commercial Street, Whitechapel, London.

Inspected May 29 and August 12, 1867.
Number of inmates, 92.

This institution was founded by the late Mr. Robert Hanbury, and has been carried on for above 12 years as an establishment supported only by voluntary contributions and receiving voluntary inmates. The managers decided on placing it under the Industrial Schools Act; and it was accordingly certified June 6.

The premises contain a good school-room, capital work-rooms, dormitory, and all necessary offices, and enclose a fair space for playground. The dormitory arrangements are peculiar, and not so convenient as might be wished. The boys appeared to me to be well taught, and their general training to be practical and good.

The staff consists of superintendent, Mr. Darbyshire, and his wife who acts as matron; schoolmaster; industrial teachers.

On December 31 the numbers committed under the Industrial Schools Act had reached 11.

Middlesex Industrial Schools, Feltham, Middlesex.

Inspected February 20 and July 12, 1867.

These large schools were established originally under a special Act as a county institution for both criminal and vagrant boys under the age of 14. The buildings were erected for 800 boys. The magistrates appointed to superintend it thought that the institution would be more useful and work more effectively under the larger powers of the Industrial Schools Act, and accordingly applied to have it placed under the provisions of that statute.

The schools were certified February 13; in the first instance 100 boys were to be admitted; but this limit has been gradually enlarged to 300, and finally to 400, occupying half the establishment.

The premises are now arranged so as to divide the boys into sections of 100 or 150 each, each section having a separate playground, and distinct staff for instruction and supervision. A large farm is attached to the institution, affording outdoor employment for the larger portion of the boys; some of them have also been engaged by the farmers in the neighbourhood. There are also workshops for tailoring, shoemaking, &c., and a regularly rigged ship built and fitted for naval exercise.

I examined the section of boys (82) received under the Act; they were remarkably ignorant; and I doubted whether the military style and order which pervade the school, and have many uses in other ways, did not interfere with their school progress. The establishment is remarkable for its cleanliness, regularity, and order.

I believe the general health of the boys to be good; but there appear to be usually a considerable number of patients in the infirmary; on this I should remark that under the special Act the managers have no power of selection. In whatever state of either body or mind the boy may be, if committed, he must be received. The institution is superintended by Captain Brooks, assisted by a chaplain and 60 officers.

Boys' Home Industrial School, Regent's Park Road, London.

Inspected July 11, 1867. Number of boys, 51.

Premises.—In good order and clean. The yard seemed too much crowded by the stores of wood for the wood-chopping; but the boys get exercise beyond the boundaries of the institution, and looked very well and cheerful.

Discipline.—The school appeared to have gone on in a very satisfactory manner; very few serious faults or punishments had occurred.

Education.—The boys passed my examination very creditably. Those on the 1st and 2nd class read and wrote from dictation, and spelt very well; the ciphering was uncertain and incorrect. The 3rd and 4th classes did very fairly; many of the latter had been admitted during the last few months, and had needed to be taught their letters. The system of instruction seemed well arranged and effective.

Industrial Training.—Tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, wood-cutting, &c. The boys are well trained for employment; many of them go out daily to clean knives and shoes at private houses; some also take the firewood out for sale.

Staff.—Master, Mr. Rayment; schoolmaster, Mr. Howson; Mrs. Rayment, widow of the late master, is matron and housekeeper. There are five industrial teachers.

Cost for 1867, 1,476*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 18 discharged 4 are doing well and 14 unknown.

East London Shoeblacks' Society Industrial Home, Mansell Street, Whitechapel.

Inspected August 12, 1867. Number of inmates, 44.

Premises.—Nothing has been done for the improvement or enlargement of the premises; and Mr. Wise's efforts to find a larger house have been unsuccessful. The school is carried on under great disadvantage; but neither the health nor the discipline and good order of the boys appear to suffer. The instruction of the boys is given in the evening.

The Industrial Training in brush-making, turning, blacking-making, &c. is very carefully attended to.

Staff.—Superintendent (Mr. Wise) and matron (Mrs. Wise).
Cost for 1867, 1661*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
Result of Discharges for 1864-6.—Of 5 boys discharged 4 are doing well.

St. Margaret's Home for Roman Catholic Girls, Finchley.

Inspected August 9, 1867. Number of Girls, 48.

Premises.—No alteration.
Health.—The girls looked remarkably well.
Discipline.—The school was in excellent order. No cases of absconding or insubordination had occurred. The contrast between the present state of the institution and its condition in Queen Square was very gratifying.
Education.—About half of the girls read fairly, and the first class wrote from dictation and ciphered in the simple rules. Many of the children were very young.
Industrial Training.—Needlework, housework, &c.
Staff.—Lady superintendent, Miss Haslewood; schoolmistress; and assistant.
Cost for 1867, 767*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*
Results of Discharges for 1864-6.—Of 47 girls discharged, 2 are doing well, 1 doubtful, and 44 unknown.

Industrial Home for Girls, Franklin Row, Chelsea.

Inspected July 26, 1867. Number of girls (inmates) 44.

Premises.—No alteration. The managers have had in view the purchase of the adjoining house, which would be most desirable, the present accommodation being very inadequate. They have not as yet, however, been able to obtain the requisite funds.
Health.—The girls looked well, and have been free from illness.
Discipline.—The school has gone on very satisfactorily.
Education.—The girls passed my examination very satisfactorily, many of them being very young, and very ignorant when admitted. The day ragged school attached to the institution contains an average of 180 scholars, and appears to be very efficiently conducted. About 60 are fed, paying 1*d.* per head for their dinner.
Industrial Training.—Needlework, washing, and cooking for school.
Staff.—Matron (Mrs. Wood), schoolmistress, work-mistress.
Cost for 1867, 610*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*
No girls have, up to 31st December last, been discharged from the school.

Cripples' Home Industrial School, Northumberland House, Marylebone Road. Inspected October 31, 1867. Number of inmates, 75.

Premises.—Much improved and enlarged by the addition of the adjoining house. The dormitories, laundry, &c. are now very complete and convenient.

Health.—Most of the girls looked well, but from the nature of the institution there is more occasion for medical treatment and more constitutional illness than in ordinary schools.

Discipline.—The tone and spirit of the management appeared to be very satisfactory. The girls are remarkably cheerful and interested in their work.

Education.—Is chiefly carried on by some of the ladies interested in the school. I examined a few of the girls, who read, wrote, and ciphered very fairly.

Industrial Training.—The cripples, for whom the institution is more especially carried on, are employed in straw-plaiting, basket and bonnet making, &c. The 9 girls under detention assist in the laundry and house work.

Staff.—Matron (Mrs. Darby) and six assistants.

Cost for 1867, 2,074*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

School of Discipline for Girls, Queen's Road, Chelsea. Inspected July 8, 1867. Number of girls, 39.

Premises.—In excellent order. No alterations.

Health.—Very good. The girls looked remarkably well.

Discipline.—One or two girls had been troublesome, but the general spirit of the school had been very satisfactory.

Education.—The reading of the 1st and 2nd classes very good. Ciphering, both of these and the 3rd class, good. Copy writing very good. Spelling generally correct.

Industrial Training.—House and needlework; washing for the school only.

Staff.—Matron (Miss Cadham), schoolmistress (Miss Griffiths), and industrial assistant.

Cost for 1867, 750*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 3 discharged, 2 are doing well.

Industrial Home for Girls, Sloane Street, Chelsea. Inspected July 25, 1867. Number of girls, 50.

Premises.—I was sorry to find the premises lessened by the giving up of the building at the back, which was used for a laundry, and for which an increased rent had been demanded. This entails the loss of laundry work for the employment of the girls.

Health had been very good. The discipline and order of the school very satisfactory.

Education.—The girls in the 1st and 2nd classes read well and answered my questions intelligently. About 20 of the girls wrote fairly from dictation. The ciphering was very indifferent.

Industrial Training. — Housework and needlework. More active employment would be very desirable, and would give the girls more life and energy.

Staff.—Matron (Miss Browton), schoolmistress, and assistant.

Cost for 1867, 788*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864-6.—The 2 discharged are unknown.

Girls' Industrial Home, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, London.

Inspected April 1867, August 7, 1867. Number of girls, 21.

This school was certified May 4th, 1867. The premises consist of a very convenient house, which the managers have adapted and added to for the purposes of the school.

Health.—The girls looked well.

Discipline.—The school appeared to be in very good order, and managed in a very kindly spirit.

Education.—About half of the girls read and spelt fairly, but the school instruction was as yet imperfectly orgauized.

Industrial Training.—House and needle work, and washing for the school.

Staff.—Matron (Miss Allan), schoolmistress, and assistant.

Cost for 1867, 576*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

The school has been but recently established.

Lisson Street Training Refuge.

Inspected April 11, 1867. Number of girls, 16.

The managers of this institution have resigned their certificate under the Industrial Schools Act, being alarmed by an attempt of two or three of the girls to set the premises on fire. The attempt did not succeed; the girls themselves giving the alarm immediately, and the fire being easily extinguished. It was not known or supposed to be the act of any of the girls till about two months after the occurrence, when a discharged inmate gave information. I could see no valid reason for the alarm which seemed to possess the matron and some of the committee, nor for their giving up the certificate, and so narrowing most materially their usefulness and lessening the resources of the school. As this, however, was the decision come to, and the girls under detention could be received on transfer into the Girls' Home, Charlotte Street, and other schools, the resignation was accepted and the certificate revoked.

Islington Reformatory for Boys.

Inspected May 29, 1867.

The committee of this institution applied to have it certified; but on my suggesting that some alterations would be advisable in the dietary, and some improvement required in the number and quality of the officers, they withdrew their application. The buildings are very suitable, and with more efficient arrangements for teaching and superintendence, an excellent school might be formed.

Northumberland.

Newcastle Industrial and Ragged School.

Inspected June 5, 1867. Number of inmates, 87, and of day scholars, partly fed, 175.

Premises.—Considerable alterations and additions are proposed by the Committee, but no change had yet been made.

Health.—The children looked well. The master's report showed that there had been a good deal of fever in the spring, brought in by the day scholars. The sanitary state of the school had been, however, generally good.

Discipline.—The inmates do not seem to give much trouble under Mr. Morgan's management. Their manner was very cheerful and orderly.

Education.—The girls passed my examination very fairly, and the school seemed well organized and managed. The boys' school appeared to be conducted on a less satisfactory system. There was too much noise, and the classes were left too much to themselves. This arises from the want of a sufficiently experienced and competent schoolmaster. Mr. Morgan, the superintendent, is repeatedly called out and interrupted, and cannot give the continuous and individual attention which is required; and the assistant, Mr. Cameron, has much more upon his hands than he can manage. The 1st class of boys showed much intelligence and quickness, but wanted accuracy.

Industrial Training.—The boys work at tailoring, sack-making, mat-making, &c.; the girls at needlework. The provision of sufficient and real employment for boys in an industrial school without land attached to it, is very difficult.

Staff.—Mr. Morgan (superintendent), assistant in school, 4 industrial assistants; Miss Baxter (matron), schoolmistress, and assistant.

Cost for 1867, 1,867*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 24 boys discharged, 16 are doing well; of 14 girls discharged, 11 are doing well.

Somerset.

Somerset Industrial School for Boys, Wells Road, Bath.

Inspected July 27, 1867. Number of boys, 68.

Premises.—I found the school clean and in good order, but since my visit the building has been found to need such serious repairs that it is a question whether the school can be continued in it.

Health.—The boys had been generally well, and looked so.

Education.—The school instruction is well attended to. From the rapidity with which fresh inmates have been received during the year, and the age and previous circumstances of many of them, a high average can hardly be obtained; but the 1st class did very well in reading and dictation, and the 2nd very fairly; both classes doing tolerably well in ciphering.

Industrial Education.—The boys had earned a good deal by labour in neighbouring farms and gardens. They are employed in the school in tailoring, shoemaking, stone breaking (for the roads), and stocking knitting.

Staff.—Master (Mr. Chevins) and wife, and an assistant; tailor and shoemaker three hours a day.

Cost for 1867, 1,040*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

No children have as yet been discharged from the school.

Surrey.

Boys' Home Industrial School, Wandsworth.

Inspected March 5. Number of boys, 40.

To meet the pressing demand that seemed to exist for a Surrey Industrial School, Mr. Leyland agreed to divide off a portion of the large premises occupied by him as a reformatory, and certify it temporarily for an industrial school, while other and more suitable premises were being obtained or built. About 50 boys have been sent there altogether, but the arrangement has not answered. The school premises have been repeatedly overflowed by the river, the high tides rising to greater height since the new embankment on the northern side has progressed so far. The health of the boys has suffered, and Mr. Leyland finds it necessary therefere to remove the reformatory, and to take for this purpose the new buildings on Wandsworth Common, which he had intended for an industrial school. The industrial certificate will probably not be retained.

Warwick.

Vale Street Industrial School for Girls, Birmingham.

Inspected October 23, 1867. Girls under detention, 6.

This is properly a large day school for young children of either sex, and is attended by about 90 scholars, of whom nearly half

are infants. The use of it as a school of detention is only temporary, pending the opening of a more suitable institution. The children are instructed by two female teachers and an assistant. The mistress (Miss Bassage) of the older division had but lately entered on her duties. I thought she would have enough to do to introduce the necessary order and to make the instruction efficient. The 6 girls under detention lodge in a small house adjoining the school. They looked well and comfortable, with the exception of one suffering from consumption.

Winson Green Industrial Home for Girls, Birmingham.

Inspected December 3, 1867.
Number of inmates, 29. Under detention, 9.

Premises.—Very clean and in good order. No alterations.

Health.—The girls had been free from illness, and looked well and healthy.

Discipline.—The girls being mostly voluntary inmates, and paid for by relatives or persons interested in them, cannot perhaps be subjected to such exact regulation as would be the case if they were sent to the school under a magistrate's warrant, and there seems a want of the quiet order which would prevail in most schools of this class. Miss Burt (the lady superintendent) spoke very favourably, however, of their general conduct and willingness to observe the rules.

Education.—I did not examine the voluntary inmates. Of the 9 under detention, 6 could read and write and cipher (in the lower rules) very fairly.

Industrial Training.—The girls are taught needlework and carefully prepared for household service.

Staff.—Miss Weale's broken health has compelled her to reside for the last year or two in Devonshire. The school has been most efficiently superintended in her absence by Miss Burt, who appears to take a lively interest in it, and to manage it very judiciously.

The cost for the year 1867 was 736*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

I regretted to find that the funds of the school were very low. About 100*l.* per annum is required to maintain it in addition to the payments for the children.

Results of 1864–6.—Of 2 girls discharged, 1 is doing well, and 1 unknown.

Penn Street Industrial School for Boys, Deritend, Birmingham.

Inspected October 23, 1867.
Number in school, 101. Under detention, 45.

Premises.—The managers have at length been able to take practical steps for enlarging the institution, having secured a plot of ground immediately adjoining it in Alcock Street, on which an additional dormitory, workroom, &c. will be

built, the two cottages, which are now occupied for want of anything better, being given up.

Health.—There had been no sickness, and the boys looked clean and well. The mixture of the inmates with upwards of 50 day scholars attending from the neighbourhood necessarily involves a greater risk of illness, and requires great care and vigilance on the part of the master and mistress.

Discipline.—The boys had conducted themselves generally very well, and given but little cause for complaint.

Education.—Mr. Nightingale has charge of the instruction, and fulfils his duties most efficiently. The good order and attention of the boys, and their interest in what they are doing, are very satisfactory. The classes are all well attended to. The day scholars change very rapidly, from the removal of their parents or from their obtaining some kind of employment.

Industrial Training.—The inmates only share in this. Wire sieve making, shoemaking, &c. are taught.

Staff.—Mr. and Mrs. May, master and matron; Mr. Nightingale, the schoolmaster; industrial teacher.

Cost for the year 1867, 720*l.* 14*s.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Of 10 boys discharged, 5 are doing well.

Day schools for girls and for infants are attached to this institution, and carried on in the school room on the lower floor of the front building. I found the girls' school (taught by Miss Nightingale) considerably improved, the girls looking well and in good order. Miss Nightingale had to complain of the irregularity of their attendance. I found about 30 present. The infant school contained about 50 very young children. They looked well and happy, and were being taught the elements of reading, writing, &c.

Industrial Home for Girls, Coventry.

Inspected November 8, 1867.
Number of inmates, 30. Under detention, 7.

Premises.—In excellent order. No alterations.

Health of Inmates.—Had been uninterrupted.

Discipline.—Nothing had occurred to disturb the good order of the school. The appearance and manner of the girls were very satisfactory.

Education.—I did not examine the voluntary inmates, except 8 of the younger ones who were attending the same class as the girls under detention. I found a considerable advance in the degree of instruction. About half of the 15 whom I questioned read, spelt, and ciphered very fairly. A teacher (Miss Browett) attends each afternoon. The older girls attend school only on Saturdays, being engaged in the laundry, &c. for the rest of the week.

Industrial Training.—The girls appear to be thoroughly well trained for service.

Staff.—The matron (Mrs. Holland), a laundress, and the school teacher (attending daily).
Cost for 1867, 632*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*
Up to December 31, 1867 no girls were discharged from detention.

An Industrial School for Boys will be opened shortly at Shustoke, about 11 miles from Birmingham; the expenses are principally defrayed by the Town Council, who will appoint the committee of management. The premises consist of a capital house and large out-buildings, and about 40 acres of land.

Yorkshire.

Bromfields Industrial School, Bradford.

Inspected October 17, 1867.
Number attending school, about 30.
Under detention, boys 18; girls 6.

Premises.—Yard enclosed, closets improved. A new lavatory and laundry are in contemplation. The dormitories, &c. clean.
Health.—The inmates had been free from sickness, and looked clean and well cared for.
Discipline.—The master had very little to complain of or report. The school had gone on very quietly, and the number in attendance would no doubt be greater if the children were fed, as at the other (uncertified) school. The state of the funds has prevented this.
Educational Condition.—In so small a school, and with children so young and ignorant at admission, much cannot be expected; but I was fairly satisfied with the progress that had been made, and with the master's system of instruction.
Industrial Training.—As yet very defective for the boys. The girls are taught needlework and knitting, and do the housework.
Staff.—Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs (master and mistress).
Total cost for 1867, 460*l.* 13*s.*
No discharges have been recorded up to December 31.

Hull Industrial and Ragged Schools, Norfolk Street, Hull.

Inspected October 22, 1867.
Number attending, boys 107; girls 59.
Under detention, boys 54; girls 12.

Premises.—All very clean and orderly. No alterations.
Health.—The inmates had been free from sickness, and looked bright and well.
Discipline.—The good order and cheerful domestic tone of the school are very satisfactory.

Educational Condition.—The larger part of the day scholars are very young, and as yet are only capable of very elementary instruction. They seemed to be making fair progress, especially in the girls' school; most of them could read a little and had begun to learn their tables. The inmates, as under more regular instruction, passed my examination very satisfactorily, especially in arithmetic and writing.

Industrial Training.—This is very thoroughly attended to in each department of the schools, both Mr. Winningham and Miss Jones taking great pains in the children's practical instruction.

Staff.—Master and matron (Mr. and Mrs. Winningham), an assistant master; schoolmistress (Miss Jones), and an assistant.

Cost for 1867, 1,598*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

Results of Discharges for 1864–6.—13 boys discharged, 8 doing well; 2 girls discharged, 2 doing well.

Leeds Industrial Schools, Edgar Street, Leeds.

Inspected October 16 and 17, 1867.
Number of children attending, boys 100; girls 60.
Under detention, boys 96, girls 21.

Premises.—A street separates the new building, in which are the schoolroom and playground, from the older building which contains the dining-room and boys' dormitories. This necessarily involves a good deal of inconvenience. The playground and work-sheds were in disorder, and the general aspect of the premises did not indicate the systematic regulation which is desirable. Mr. Ambler, the superintendent, and his family reside in an adjoining house. The girls under detention are also lodged and boarded separately, a house having been taken for them in Springfield Terrace. The institution seems to want more concentration and more complete organization, being better fitted for a day school than to accommodate such a class of boarders as is sent under orders of detention.

Health.—There had been no serious illness among the children, they looked generally healthy and thriving.

Discipline.—The order and attention of the children in the schoolroom were very satisfactory.

Educational Condition.—I found a marked improvement in this, and from the energy and interest with which the present schoolmaster (Mr. Milnes) enters into his work, I expect the boys to make a still more decided advance. Miss Crampton (the schoolmistress) was absent on leave. The girls boarded in the house in Springfield Terrace (under the care of Miss Lund) were looking well, and read and spelt pretty fairly, and answered tolerably well in their tables.

Industrial Training.—This is as yet very imperfect. A few boys are taught tailoring and shoemaking, the majority saw and cut up wood. The girls are taught needlework.

Staff.—Mr. and Mrs. Ambler have the general superintendence, assisted by their daughters. Mr. Milnes instructs the boys, Miss Crampton the girls, in the general school. Miss Lund and Miss Ardale have the care of the girls under detention. A tailor and a shoemaker attend to the industrial instruction.

Cost for year 1867, 1,832*l.* 19*s.*

Results of Discharges for 1864–6. Of 22 boys discharged, 16 are doing well. Of 2 girls discharged, 1 is doing well.

York Industrial Schools, Marygate, York.

Inspected October 18, 1867.

Number attending the schools, boys 103; girls 54.
Under detention, boys 73; girls 26.

Premises.—The premises are being made more convenient by the erection of new workshops in the yard adjoining the girls' playground, the former workshops being used for sawing and chopping wood, and the wood shop made into a lavatory.

Health.—The children generally look well, the girls particularly neat and clean. There had been no serious illness in the school through the year.

Discipline.—The school has gone on very quietly, with no absconding or disturbance.

Educational Condition.—This gave me satisfaction. The ciphering and writing from dictation of the boys were very good, their reading generally fair; the spelling was defective. The girls' school shows an amount of steady progress.

Industrial Training.—The boys work at tailoring, shoemaking, woodcutting, hair teasing, and gardening. The girls do needlework, housework, &c.

Staff.—Mr. and Mrs. West, superintendent and matron; a schoolmaster and 4 industrial teachers for the boys; schoolmistress (Miss Temple), and workmistress.

Cost for the year 1867, 1,517*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*

Results of Discharges for 1864–6. Of 35 boys discharged, 23 are doing well. Of 5 girls discharged, 4 are doing well.

Doncaster Girls' Industrial School.

Inspected October 14, 1867.

I inspected this school with a view to recommending it for a certificate under the Act, at the request of Mrs. Vaughan, to whose efforts it owes its existence. The appearance and manner of the girls, about 20 in number (all voluntary inmates), were very satisfactory. They passed a fair examination in reading and

elementary arithmetic. The premises are very convenient for the purposes of such a school, and the officers (a mistress and assistant) seemed efficient. The school was certified December 14, 1867.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.

Aberdeen Industrial Schools, Skene Square.

Inspected June 14, 1867. Number of inmates; boys 43, girls 17. Day scholars; boys 68, girls 26.

Premises.—Clean and in good order. Cottage fitted up for the master of the boys' department.

Health.—Had been very good.

Discipline.—The schools were working efficiently. The girls' appearance and manner very satisfactory. The boys looked better, and more cheerful and comfortable. The state of the institution seemed to me very greatly improved.

Education.—The boys did very fairly in reading and ciphering; spelling and dictation indifferent. The majority of the day scholars are very young, and are learning to read, and getting their tables by heart. The girls are younger than they used to be, and less advanced, but they appeared to be very carefully taught, and to be making very fair progress.

Industrial Training.—The boys are chiefly employed on hair-picking and net-making; the girls in needlework, housework, &c.

Staff.—Boys' department, superintendent, Mr. Gilbert, and 2 assistants. Girls' department; matron, Miss Reed, and assistant teachers.

Cost for 1867, 1,198*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

Results of Discharges for 1864–6.—Of 24 boys discharged, 20 are doing well. Of 15 girls discharged, 8 are doing well.

Bute.

Rothesay Industrial and Ragged School.
Inspected June 20, 1867.
Number of inmates 45. Day scholars about 50.

Premises.—No alterations. Garden in good cultivation.

Health and Discipline.—Very satisfactory. Children looked very well, and were orderly and cheerful.

Education.—The organization and mode of instruction are very good. The children read in seven classes, from Collier's History to Nelson's 4th Book, mostly very well.

21 wrote from dictation, 7 of them without an error. 54 came up for ciphering ; the greater part did well in simple rules, and about a third of them in the compound rules. They answered readily on religious subjects, and in geography.

Industrial Training.—Wants more development. The boys cut wood, cultivate the garden, and make mats. Girls have needlework and knitting.

Staff.—Master (Mr. Tayler), matron(Miss Duncan.)

Cost for 1867, 405*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

There have been no discharges from the school.

Ayr.

Ayr Ragged and Industrial School.

Inspected June 28, 1867.

Number in attendance ; boys 61, girls 38. Inmates ; boys 49, girls 34 ; of whom 40 boys and 31 girls are under detention.

Premises.—No alterations. Clean and in good order. The dormitories will not accommodate all the inmates ; 8 boys and 4 girls are lodged out.

Health.—Has been very good.

Discipline.—The good order, cheerfulness, and attentive manner of the children are very satisfactory.

Education.—The children are thoroughly well taught, but Mr. Gow needs more help in the schoolroom. 62 (two thirds) of the children read very fairly (the 1st class remarkably well). About 50 ciphered in the compound or simple rules. About 30 wrote fairly from dictation, 70 more or less from copies.

Industrial Training.—Deficient. The boys make nets, paper bags, &c. The girls do needlework, &c.

Staff.—Master and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Gow ; industrial assistant ; and servant.

Cost for 1867, 739*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

Results of Discharges for 1864–6.—Of 7 boys discharged, 5 are doing well ; of 3 girls discharged, all are doing well.

Kilmarnock.—Ragged and Industrial Schools, Kilmarnock.

Inspected June 27, 1867.

Number of inmates in attendance ; boys 38, girls 18.

Premises.—No alteration.

Health.—Very satisfactory.

Discipline.—Children orderly, cheerful, and attentive.

Education.—Very carefully attended to. All but 3 or 4 could read from "Step by Step" in the 6th class to Nelson's Junior Reader in the 1st class. They generally spelt correctly. Upwards of 30 ciphered fairly in the compound or simple rules.

Industrial Training.—Firewood cutting, hair teasing, for the boys ; needlework for the girls.

Staff.—Master and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Forest; schoolmaster, Mr. Taylor.

Cost for 1867, 671*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

Results of Discharges for 1864–6.—8 boys discharged ; 8 doing well. 4 girls discharged ; 4 doing well.

Dumfries.

Dumfries and Maxwelton Industrial School.

Inspected July 1, 1867.

Number of inmates 47. Number of day scholars 60.

Premises.—In good order. No alterations.

Health and Discipline.—The girls looked well. The appearance of the boys was not satisfactory ; they seemed thin and dull. There had not, however, been any desertion, and the master reported favourably of their general conduct and good order.

Education.—The children passed my examination very well. In reading, ciphering, and dictation the 1st and 2nd classes were above the average. The lower classes also mostly read and spelt well. They were backward in answering questions, and in mental calculation.

Industrial Training.—Very imperfect. Garden work, net making, and some tailoring and smith's work. Needlework, &c. for the girls.

Staff.—Master (Mr. Malcolm), and wife and sister. The latter superintends the needlework.

Cost for 1867, 611*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*

Results of Discharges for 1864–6.—9 boys discharged ; present character unknown. 3 girls discharged ; 3 doing well.

Edinburgh.

United Industrial Schools, High Street, Edinburgh.

Inspected November 21, 1867. Number of inmates ; boys 76, girls 14. Day scholars, partly fed, 55. Of the 90 inmates, 33 were Protestants, and 57 Catholics.

Premises.—No alterations. The dormitories clean and in good order.

Health.—Very good throughout the year. Only one case of severe illness.

Discipline.—Mr. Ferguson's management is very satisfactory. The children are orderly and industrious, but cheerful and natural.

Education.—The school instruction is well attended to. The children generally passed my examination very satisfactorily in reading, and the 1st class in ciphering also. The

larger portion of them are very young, and enter the school very ignorant. The boys and girls learn together. The Catholic and Protestant children receive religious instruction separately in the morning; at night each child repeats his own prayer in the dormitory in silence. There is no general or collective worship.

Industrial Training.—Brushmaking, shoemaking, tailoring, woodcutting, and turning for the boys; needlework and the washing and housework of the school for the girls. There are few schools in which the active and useful employment of the inmates is more carefully attended to.

Staff. — Superintendent (Mr. Ferguson), 2 schoolmasters (Catholic and Protestant); female teacher, sewing mistress, and cook.

Cost for 1867, 1,955*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

Results of Discharges for 1864–6.—43 boys discharged; doing well 33. Girls discharged 15; doing well 15.

Original Ragged and Industrial Schools, Ramsay Lane and Marionville.

Ramsay Lane.

Inpsected November 21st and 22d, 1867.
Number of inmates; boys 77, girls 38. Day scholars 62.

Premises.—No alterations.

Health.—Had been very good. I found some cases of slight ophthalmia.

Discipline. — The children are orderly; at same time look well and cheerful.

Education.—The instruction of the children is conducted very efficiently by the schoolmaster, Mr. Martin. The boys and girls are taught together, but stand separate in the classes. The reading was very good. The ciphering and dictation of the three upper classes very satisfactory. The infant school is well taught and managed by Miss Malcolm.

Industrial Training.—Tailoring, box-making, bag-making, and shoemaking for the boys; needlework for girls.

Staff.—Superintendent, Mr. Thain; schoolmaster, Mr. Martin; mistress of infant school, Miss Malcolm; matron, Miss M'Kay.

Cost for 1867, 3,152*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—7 boys discharged; doing well 3. Girls discharged 3; doing well 3.

Marionville

Inspected November 19, 1867. Number of boys 48.

Premises.—House and garden in good order. The ventilation of the dormitories wanted more attention.

Health and Discipline.—The boys had been well, and their conduct very satisfactory.

Education.—The boys did well in reading and ciphering. Their writing from copies was generally good; dictation of the 1st class fair. The school instruction appeared to be very intelligently conducted, and on a good system.

Industrial Training.—Gardening, tailoring, and shoemaking. Many of the boys are trusted to go out with vegetables, and to work in the neighbourhood.

Staff.—Superintendent (Mr. Naismyth) and wife, 3 industrial assistants, and laundress.

Results of Discharges in 1864–66.—Discharged 15; doing well 5.

Leith Industrial and Ragged School.

Inspected November 19, 1867.
Number of inmates 60; day scholars 20.

Premises.—No alterations, but a large room in an opposite warehouse had been hired for working purposes. The committee have not yet been able to carry out their plans for a new building, from the difficulty of meeting with a suitable site.

Health and Discipline.—Nothing to complain of.

Education.—The school instruction is well attended to. The majority of the children are very young. The older classes read and spelt well, and ciphered very fairly. Their appearance and manner were very satisfactory.

Industrial Training.—This is too limited. The boys work at tailoring, shoemaking, and woodcutting. The girls have needlework, and the cleaning, washing, and cookery for the school.

Staff.—Master, Mr. Gregor; 2 trade assistants; matron and schoolmistress.

Cost for 1867, 976*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Boys discharged 36, doing well 30. Girls discharged 6, doing well 5.

Forfar.

Arbroath Industrial School, Dale Cottage, Arbroath.

Inspected June 11, 1867.
Number of inmates 10; day scholars 34.

Premises. No alterations.

Health.—The children looked well, and well cared for.

Discipline.—Several newly admitted scholars in the school. The school noisy and rather disorderly.

Education.—The 1st class (16), read fairly in the New Testament, and answered some of my questions. They spelt fairly, and ciphered in addition and subtraction. The younger classes were mostly learning to read and write on slates.

Industrial Training.—Garden work and needlework.
Staff.—Master (Mr. Aikin) and wife.
Cost for 1867, 249*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*
Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Boys discharged 8, doing well 2. Girls discharged 2, doing well 1.

Dundee Industrial and Ragged School.

Inspected June 11, 1867.
Number of inmates 85. No day scholars.

The premises were clean and orderly. The ventilation of the upper dormitories was very defective.
Health had been very good. The children looked well and cheerful.
Discipline.—The school was in very good order. Some cases of desertion had occurred.
Education.—The school instruction is very well attended to. Mr. Smith is a very active and intelligent teacher, but he greatly needs assistance with so many scholars, and the majority of them so young. The reading and spelling gave me great satisfaction. About 30 of the older children ciphered fairly in the simple rules, and a few in the compound ones; about 30 more of the younger children could do addition. A few wrote from dictation.
Industrial Training.—Needs more development. The boys cut wood, tease hair, and some work at tailoring. The girls have needlework, housework, &c.
Staff.—Master (Mr. Smith), matron Miss Thomson, 1 industrial master, and a servant.
Cost for 1867, 1,077*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*
Results of Discharges in 1864–6.—Boys discharged 20, doing well 7. Girls discharged 3, doing well 1.

Lanark.

Glasgow Industrial School, Rotten Row, Glasgow.

Inspected June 19 and November 24, 1867.
Number of inmates; boys 160, girls 70.

Premises.—No alterations, all in excellent order. The buildings are now much too confined for the number of inmates. The directors are taking steps for the establishment of a branch institution a few miles from Glasgow on the farm school system.
Health.—The children had generally been free from illness.
Discipline.—The manner and appearance of the children, especially of the girls, spoke well for their treatment and good conduct.
Education.—The boys in the upper division of the schools rather disappointed me. They read difficult lessons very

correctly and understood the meaning of the words thoroughly, but in ciphering and dictation were wanting in accuracy, and their manner dull. The younger classes are well taught, but are mostly in a very elementary stage. I found the girls' school considerably advanced under Miss Patrick's instruction, and the girls generally very ready and intelligent.

Industrial Training.—Tailoring, shoemaking, and paper bag making for the boys; needlework, housework, &c. for the girls. A large proportion of the children are too young to work much.

Staff.—Boys' school: Mr. McPherson, superintendent; schoolmaster, Mr. McTaggart, and assistant; industrial teachers. Girls' school: Miss Todd, matron; schoolmistress (Miss Patrick) and assistant; workmistress, laundress, and cook.

Cost for 1867, 3,439*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

Results on Discharges for 1864–6.—71 boys discharged, 30 doing well; 20 girls discharged, 8 doing well.

Roman Catholic Orphanage Industrial Schools, Abercromby Street, Glasgow.

Inspected June 26 and November 25, 1867.

Premises.—No alterations. The new schools for the boys still unfinished.

Health.—There had been little general illness among either the boys or the girls; but their appearance is delicate, and the boys especially suffer from poorness of blood and irritation of skin arising from inadequate and injudicious diet. I have called the special attention of the managers to the dietary, as requiring revision. The girls want more exercise.

Discipline.—Appeared to be very kindly and judicious.

Education.—The improvement in the school instruction in the boys' department gave me great satisfaction. The schoolmaster, Mr. Devlin, was absent at the time of my inspection, but the boys did very creditably in all the classes. The girls also did very well, and seemed well and carefully taught.

Industrial Training.—This has been very defective in the boys' school from the want of workshops. The girls are employed in needlework, &c.

Staff.—Boys' school: superintendent, Mr. McCulloch, assisted by his family; schoolmaster, Mr. Devlin. Girls' school: sisters of the order of St. Francis.

Cost for 1867, 2,235*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

Results of Discharges, 1864–6.—16 boys discharged, 9 girls discharged. No report on these cases.

Note.—Mr. McCulloch has now left the orphanage, and superintends the newly certified school at Slatefields. The

boys' school has now been removed to the new buildings, and is superintended by the Rev. Mr. Noonan, assisted by Mr. Orr and industrial teachers.

Perth.

Fechney Industrial School for Boys, Perth.

Inspected June 10, 1867. Number of boys, 73.

Premises.—In excellent order, and very convenient.

Health.—The school had been free from any infectious sickness, but the scrofulous condition of the children on admission had given great trouble. 19 out of those admitted were found to be severely suffering from this disease, 3 of them so badly as to require medical attendance and dressing 2 or 3 times a day.

Discipline.—The boys were mostly very young. They seemed very orderly, and there were very few unfavourable reports of their conduct.

Education.—The school instruction had been carried on by a schoolmaster attending daily from Perth, a female teacher taking the younger classes. The boys in the 1st class (21) read well in Mackenzie's History, and wrote a little from dictation; 13 of them ciphered fairly in the simple rules, about 20 more as far as simple addition. Many of the boys in the 1st class had learned drawing, and some had obtained prizes at the local examination.

Industrial Training.—Garden work, wood chopping, paper bag making, and a little tailoring and shoemaking.

Staff.—Superintendent (Mr. Hutchinson), matron (Mrs. Gellatly, schoolmaster (Mr. Stevens), female teacher (Miss Hutchinson).

Cost for 1867, 819*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

Results.—The managers report that there has been a very marked difference in the amount of vagrancy and juvenile crime in the town and county since this school was more effectually carried out. The juvenile ward in the prison is now almost unused. Discharges, 1864–6, 11 boys, 9 doing well.

Girls' School of Industry.

Inspected June 10, 1867. Number of girls, 19.

Premises.—No alterations. Clean and tidy.

Health.—Had been very good.

Discipline.—The appearance and manner of the girls were very encouraging.

Education.—The girls passed my examination very well. I found a marked improvement in both intelligence and proficiency.

Industrial Training.—Housework, needlework, &c.

Staff.—Matron (Miss M'Lagan), and 3 assistants.
Cost for 1867, 494*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*
Results of discharges, 1864–6.—Of 4 girls discharged, 4 are doing well.

Craigie Girls' School of Industry, Perth.
Inspected June 10, 1867. Number of Girls, 51.

Premises.—In excellent order.
Health and Discipline.—Very satisfactory.
Education.—The girls passed my examination very well. The 1st class ciphered very fairly as far as compound multiplication. The 2d in the simple rules. The reading was correct but very monotonous. Spelling and dictation, fair.
Industrial Teaching.—Needlework, washing, &c. appeared to be well attended to.
Staff.—Matron (Miss Low), schoolmistress, Miss Alldiss, one assistant.
Cost for 1867, 580*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*
Results of discharges 1864–7. Of 6 girls discharged, 4 are doing well.

Renfrew.

Greenock Industrial Schools, Captain Street, Greenock.
Inspected June 25, 1867.
Number in attendance: Boys 72; Girls 60.
Inmates: Boys 60; Girls 55, of whom 49 boys and 17 girls are under detention.

Premises.—No alterations. Some additions greatly wanted.
Health.—Has been generally good, but there have been many cases of skin disease and scrofulous sores.
Discipline.—The children appeared to be in good order; no serious cases of misconduct.
Education.—I found the girls improved. The 1st class read well and ciphered fairly. The 2d and 3d read and spelt fairly; the 4th were learning to read. The boys were more advanced, almost all reading more or less, and about 20 ciphering in the compound or simple rules. The 1st class wrote tolerably from dictation. Their manner was too dull and lifeless.
Industrial Training.—The boys are employed chiefly in wood chopping and straitening nails, some in shoemaking. The girls in needlework, washing, and housework.
Staff.—Master (Mr. Thompson), and assistant who teaches shoemaking; matron (Mrs. Barker), and schoolmistress (Miss Sharp), cook and laundry maid. The master is not resident.
Cost for 1867, 1,233*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*
Results of discharges for 1864–6.—33 boys discharged, 13 doing well. Girls discharged 16, doing well 7.

Paisley Industrial and Ragged Schools.

Inspected June 21, 1867.
Number of Inmates, 72. Day scholars, 21.

Premises.—No alteration. The Directors propose to move the schools to a better situation, but have not yet been able to collect sufficient funds for the purpose.

Health.—Generally good.

Discipline.—Improved. The children more orderly and more bright and cheerful.

Education.—Reading and plain ciphering good. The day scholars are very young, and are only as yet in the alphabet and syllables. Mr. Reid's system of instruction appeared to be intelligent and effective.

Industrial Training.—Wants more development. The boys work at tailoring, shoemaking, &c. The girls have housework, needlework, &c.

Staff.—Master (Mr. Reid) and wife, assistant, and shoemaker. Mr. Reid entered on his duties in June, succeeding Mr. Thompson, who died suddenly. Both Mrs. Reid and himself have had much useful experience in schools, and understand their work.

Cost for 1867, 982*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

Results of discharges for 1864–6.—4 boys discharged, doing well 2. Girls discharged 2, doing well 2.

Stirling.

Falkirk Industrial and Ragged School.

Inspected June 8, 1867. Number in attendance, 42.

I inspected this school in consequence of an application from the managers to have it certified under the Industrial Schools Act. The premises consist of two separate buildings, one containing a good schoolroom, lavatory, and store rooms on ground floor, with dormitories over accommodating about 20 (10 boys and 10 girls), with lavatory. The other containing rooms for the master, matron, kitchen, &c. A piece of garden ground is attached. I examined the children in attendance. They read very fairly, but ciphered and wrote but indifferently. All the children have one meal, twenty being regularly boarded ; all were very young. The school was certified, May 5, 1868. 23 children have been since committed for detention to it.

Wigton.

Newton Stewart Industrial Home for Girls.

Inspected July 1, 1867. Number of Girls, 47.

Premises.—No alterations. All clean and in good order.

Health and Discipline.—Very satisfactory. The matron was absent, but the school was in very good order.

Education.—I found the school instruction decidedly improved. The girls generally read very fairly, 8 very young ones being still in the alphabet or one syllable class. About half ciphered fairly in the plain or compound rules. Their manner and appearance gave a very favourable impression of the management of the school.

Industrial Instruction.—There is a capital laundry in full employment; the younger girls learn needlework and housework.

Staff.—Matron, Miss Paterson, schoolmistress, Mrs. McIntyre, laundress.

Cost for 1867, 785*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

Results of discharges for 1864–6.—Of 10 girls discharged, 9 are doing well.

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

Reformatory Schools.—Return of Number of Inmates, Admiss

Reformatory Schools; arranged according to Counties.	ENGLAND. Boys.															
	Bedford.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorganshire.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar" Ship.	Liverpool Farm.	"Clarence" Ship, Roman Catholic.
Under Detention, December 31, 1866:															
In School - -	32	53	42	23	34	28	202	42	45	100	56	28	188	84	192
On Licence - -	.	4	2	.	9	3	21	6	10	4	6	.	4	7	44
In Prison - -	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.
Absconded, Sentence unexpired - -	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	6
Retained in School, Sentence expired -	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total - -	34	59	44	23	43	32	225	51	56	104	62	28	195	94	242
Admitted in 1867 -	12	24	13	11	15	10	64	15	23	37	19	17	57	35	69
Admitted by Transfer -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	1
Total -	12	24	13	11	15	10	64	15	24	37	19	19	57	35	70
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1867	8	21	8	2	8	7	50	17	16	22	24	9	58	18	9
Under Detention, December 31, 1867:															
In School - -	36	60	45	30	40	30	223	41	45	116	55	38	171	99	198
On Licence - -	2	1	1	2	10	4	16	5	19	3	2	.	19	11	99
In Prison - -	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded, Sentence unexpired - -	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	4	.	6
Retained in School, Sentence expired -	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total - -	38	62	49	32	50	35	239	49	64	119	57	38	194	111	303
Average Number of Inmates in 1867 -	36	57	42	28	38	30	218	43	47	107	55	34	177	90	200

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

ARGES, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 1867.

ENGLAND.

Boys.

Brook Green, Roman Catholic.	Monmouthshire.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North Eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.	Castle Howard.	
111	17	32	32	154	44	266	93	79	73	35	32	70	79	59	Under Detention, December 31, 1866:
9	1	.	1	6	.	9	2	9	7	.	4	5	14	24	In School.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
															In Prison.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
122	19	35	33	160	44	277	98	90	81	36	38	77	95	86	Total.
43	6	11	9	44	23	96	72	25	7	20	15	17	29	19	Admitted in 1867.
1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Admitted by Transfer.
44	6	11	10	44	23	96	72	25	8	20	15	17	29	19	Total.
30	4	9	8	38	10	92	29	12	16	8	8	14	25	16	Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1867.
119	19	31	35	157	55	270	133	81	71	47	37	69	87	63	Under Detention, December 31, 1867:
16	.	1	.	8	1	6	2	17	2	1	7	10	10	23	In School.
1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
															In Prison.
.	.	3	.	1	1	5	3	5	.	.	1	1	2	3	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
136	21	37	35	166	57	281	141	103	73	48	45	80	99	89	Total.
127	19	33	34	153	47	265	151	79	74	40	36	72	85	59	Average Number of Inmates in 1867.

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—Return of Number of Inmates, Admiss

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS; ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	ENGLAND—*continued.* GIRLS.														
	Leeds.	Yorkshire, Roman Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Roman Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Totteth Park.	Hampstead.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley Farm.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	Yorkshire Roman Catholic
Under Detention, December 31, 1866:															
In School	67	211	50	37	108	61	61	23	97	26	26	22	41	58	7
On Licence	5	30	1	.	1	6	5	2	.	.	1	1	1	6	
In Prison	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	4	.	
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	1	
Total	76	241	52	37	109	68	67	27	102	27	27	24	47	65	8
Admitted in 1867	26	59	17	20	25	17	30	20	26	12	9	3	11	23	1
Admitted by Transfer	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total	26	60	17	20	27	17	30	20	26	12	9	3	11	23	1
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1867	10	48	10	15	28	19	11	5	27	3	8	5	14	13	1
Under Detention, December 31, 1867:															
In School	73	204	59	40	106	65	61	39	98	33	27	18	42	71	7
On Licence	15	47	.	.	2	1	22	3	2	2	.	4	.	4	
In Prison	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	3	2	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	
Total	92	253	59	42	108	66	86	42	101	36	28	22	44	75	7
Average Number of Inmates in 1867	72	209	57	41	108	63	61	35	100	37	26	20	45	79	7

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

scharges, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 1867—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.													
Boys.							Girls.						
Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Roman Catholic.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Roman Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranraer.	
90	39	58	243	172	57	46	26	48	68	81	7	28	Under Detention, December 31, 1866:
6	.	.	48	3	3	.	1	2	2	4	.	.	In School.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
2	4	2	5	10	.	3	4	1	1	1	.	.	In Prison.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
													Retained in School, Sentence expired.
98	43	60	298	185	60	49	31	51	74	87	7	28	Total.
50	15	15	2	92	22	34	9	9	11	28	2	6	Admitted in 1867.
3	3	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Admitted by Transfer.
53	18	15	2	95	22	34	10	9	11	28	2	6	Total.
15	11	10	76	25	14	14	7	9	23	24	.	4	Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1867.
108	47	63	151	197	59	65	31	49	58	88	5	30	Under Detention, December 31, 1867:
24	.	1	61	37	9	.	1	1	2	3	4	.	In School.
2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
2	3	1	11	21	.	4	2	1	2	.	.	.	In Prison.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
													Retained in School, Sentence expired.
136	50	65	224	255	68	69	34	51	62	91	9	30	Total.
99	44	60	247	186	59	54	28	54	77	88	90	30	Average Number of Inmates in 1867.

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.—Abstract.

Reformatory Schools.—Total Number of Inmates, Admissions, and Discharges for the Year ending December 31, 1867.

	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				Total.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Rom. Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Rom. Catholic.	Boys.	Gir
Under Detention, December 31, 1866:										
In School - -	2,273	712	551	185	647	172	177	81	3,804	
On Licence - -	186	131	26	5	70	3	5	4	390	
In Prison - -	8	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	8	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired - - -	38	9	9	.	23	10	6	1	80	
Retained in School, Sentence expired - -	3	2	7	.	2	.	3	1	7	
Total - -	2,508	854	596	190	742	185	191	87	4,289	1
Admitted in 1867 - -	843	267	201	37	175	92	37	28	1,377	
Admitted by Transfer -	7	3	.	6	6	3	1	.	19	
Total - -	850	270	201	43	181	95	38	28	1,396	
Discharged, transferred, or died in 1867 - -	602	136	143	46	152	25	43	24	915	
Under Detention, December 31, 1867:										
In School - -	2,475	783	601	184	609	197	173	88	4,064	1
On Licence - -	225	193	42	3	131	37	8	3	586	
In Prison - -	9	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	13	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired - - -	41	11	9	.	28	21	5	.	101	
Retained in School, Sentence expired - -	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	
Total under Detention, Dec. 31, 1867 - .	2,756	988	654	187	771	255	186	91	4,770	1

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 1867.

ENGLAND.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	Chester.		Birkenhead.		Stockport.		Macclesfield.		Devon and Exeter.		Sunderland.		Walthamstow, Roman Catholic.	"Havannah," Cardiff.	Park Row, Bristol.	Clifton.
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.
In School, December 31, 1866	33	15	28	7	2	.	9	7	52	69	.	78	21	56	79
On Licence	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.
Retained in School, Sentence expired	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1
Total	35	15	29	7	3	.	9	7	52	70	.	83	21	60	80
Admitted in 1867	16	3	19	6	17	5	14	2	12	37	2	73	11	26	33
Do., by Transfer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Total admitted	16	3	19	6	17	5	14	2	12	37	2	75	11	26	33
Discharged, transferred, or died in 1867	6	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	17	6	.	11	3	17	18
Under Detention, December 31, 1867: In School	44	16	45	12	19	5	23	9	47	96	2	137	29	65	93
On Licence	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	2
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	7	.	1	.
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.
Total	45	16	46	12	19	5	23	9	47	101	2	147	29	69	95
Average Number of Children, including voluntary as well as committed Cases, attending the School during the Year 1867	68	35	58	29	36	8	17	8	50	100	.	140	86 70 girls	64	92
Average Number entirely provided with food	44	14	58	29	36	8	17	8	50	88	.	140	26	64	92
Do. partially do.	15	8	.	.	.	.	35	13	.	12	.	.	50 60 girls	.	.
Number of Children entirely clothed	44	14	51	26	30	6	23	9	50	88	.	140	35	64	92
Do. partially do.	29	18	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	12	.	.	90 100 girls	.	.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Admissions, Discharg

ENGLAND—*cont.*

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	Bristol.		Church Farm.		Bolton.		Manchester.		Liverpool.		St. George's, Liverpool, Roman Catholic.		St. Elizabeth's, Liverpool, Roman Catholic.	St. Anne's, Liverpool, Rom. Cath.	St. Mary's, Kirkdale, Liverpool.		...
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Girls.		Boys.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
In School, December 31, 1866	.		10		18	5	84	14	90	32	112	15	25	.	7	2	
On Licence	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.		1		4	1	2	.	4	.	23	2	.	.	1	.	
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	1	1	11	.	.	.	.	
Total	.		11		22	6	86	14	94	33	138	28	25	.	8	2	
Admitted in 1867	16		7		18	6	84	18	73	37	101	90	13	25	.	.	2
Do., by Transfer	3		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	15	.	.	
Total admitted	19		7		18	6	84	18	73	37	101	91	13	40	.	.	2
Discharged, transferred, or died in 1867	.		1		10	2	25	2	27	6	35	28	6	.	6	1	
Under Detention, December 31, 1867: In School	19		12		28	9	143	30	135	64	179	88	30	39	1	1	2
On Licence	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.		5		2	1	2	.	5	.	18	3	1	1	1	.	
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	
Total	19		17		30	10	145	30	140	64	204	91	32	40	2	1	2
Average Number of Children, including voluntary as well as committed Cases, attending the School during the Year 1867	12		40		25	10	145	42	167	90	147	85	50	31	549*	.	6
Average Number entirely provided with food	12		40		25	10	105	27	167	90	147	85	50	31	320*	.	6
Do. partially do.	.		.		.	.	45	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Number of Children entirely clothed	12		40		25	10	105	27	135	64	147	85	50	31	60*	.	6
Do. partially do.	.		.		.	.	45	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	

* Of both sexes.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

&c. for the Year ending December 31, 1867—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*cont.*

Boys' Home.	East London.		Boys' Refuge.	Cripples' Home.		Sloane Street.	School of Discipline.		Lisson Street.	St. Margaret's Home, Rom. Cath.		Franklin's Row.	Girls' Home.	Newcastle.		Somersetshire.	Surrey.	Winson Green.	
Boys.	Boys.		Boys.	Girls.		Girls.	Girls.		Girls.	Girls.		Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	—
25	41	.	5	12	20	15	31	23	.	48	28	20	.	4	In School, December 31, 1866.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
32	42	.	5	12	21	15	31	23	.	49	30	20	.	4	Total.
4	8	11	4	3	6	2	25	3	7	12	10	49	40	4	Admitted in 1867.
.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	Do., by Transfer.
4	8	11	5	3	7	2	25	5	13	12	10	49	40	4	Total admitted.
7	6	.	1	.	5	17	7	.	.	10	10	4	.	.	Discharged, transferred, or died in 1867.
															Under Detention, December 31, 1867.
24	43	11	9	15	22	.	46	28	13	49	28	62	40	8	In School.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
29	44	11	9	15	23	.	49	28	13	51	30	65	40	8	Total.
54	120	95	87	50	41	.	50	55	25	119	116	60	42	29	Average Number of Children, including voluntary as well as committed Cases, attending the School during the Year 1867.
54	48	95	87	50	41	.	50	45	25	79	69	60	42	29	Average Number entirely provided with food.
.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	46	37	.	.	.	Do. partially do.
54	50	95	87	50	41	.	50	45	25	49	39	60	42	29	Number of Children entirely clothed.
.	70	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	70	77	.	.	.	Do. partially do.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Admissions, Discharges,

ENGLAND—*cont.*

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	Penn Street, Birmingham.		Coventry.	Vale Street, Birmingham.	Bradford.		Hull.		Leeds.		York.		Aberdeen.		Ayr.	
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
In School, December 31, 1866	40	10	.	22	3	55	15	51	12	67	13	11	7	40	28	
On Licence	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	
Total	42	11	.	26	3	55	15	52	12	67	13	12	7	43	29	
Admitted in 1867	14	3	5	5	4	11	6	38	14	28	11	66	20	11	12	
Do., by Transfer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total admitted	14	3	5	5	4	11	6	38	14	28	11	66	20	11	12	
Discharged, transferred, or died in 1867	8	2	.	5	.	12	5	13	2	17	3	6	1	9	6	
Under Detention, December 31, 1867: In School	46	11	5	21	7	54	16	74	24	76	20	69	26	43	32	
On Licence	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	
Total	48	12	5	26	7	54	16	77	24	78	21	72	26	45	35	
Average Number of Children, including voluntary as well as committed Cases, attending the School during the Year 1867	64	32	3	30	7	197	162	76	22	102	46	115	39	61	37	
Average Number entirely provided with food	.	32	3	30	7	55	16	76	22	73	27	115	39	49	34	
Do. partially do.	.	.	.	.	.	41	57	.	.	29	19	.	.	12	3	
Number of Children entirely clothed	.	32	5	34	7	55	16	76	22	73	27	72	26	49	34	
Do. partially do.	.	.	.	.	.	41	57	.	.	6	19	.	.	12	3	

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

…ve. for the Year ending December 31, 1867—*cont.*

SCOTLAND.

Kilmarnock.		Bute.		Dumfries.		Edinburgh (Original), Ramsay Lane.		Edinburgh (Original), Marionville.	Edinburgh United.		Leith.		Arbroath.		
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
34	16	10	2	29	12	29	14	18	72	12	29	3	3	.	In School, December 31, 1866.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Retained in School Sentence expired.
34	16	12	2	29	12	29	15	20	74	12	30	3	3	.	Total.
14	8	7	4	12	3	12	3	.	19	4	5	3	6	2	Admitted in 1867.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	Do., by Transfer.
14	8	7	4	12	3	12	3	10	19	4	5	3	6	2	Total admitted.
4	1	.	1	4	2	15	2	3	12	.	5	.	.	.	Discharged, transferred, or died in 1867.
44	23	18	5	37	13	26	15	19	64	14	29	6	8	2	Under Detention, December 31, 1867: In School.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	7	2	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	7	.	.	.	1	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
44	23	19	5	37	13	26	16	27	81	16	30	6	9	2	Total.
39	20	58	22	73	32	116	63	51	111	30	58	17	31	15	Average Number of Children, including voluntary as well as committed cases, attending the School during the Year 1867.
39	20	31	13	.	.	116	63	51	111	30	58	17	31	15	Average Number entirely provided with food.
.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Do. partially do.
39	20	31	13	.	.	116	63	51	68	14	58	17	8	2	Number of Children entirely clothed.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	16	.	.	23	13	Do. partially do.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Admissions, Discharges, &c. for the Year ending December, 31, 1867—*cont.*

SCOTLAND—*cont.*

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	Dundee.		Glasgow.		Glasgow Rom. Catholic Orphanage.		Perth Ladies.	Perth Boys, Feehney.	Perth, Girls.	Greenock.		Paisley.		Falkirk.		Newton Stewart.
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.
In School, December 31, 1866	9	2	124	56	132	57	33	69	16	46	16	32	25	.	.	46
On Licence	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	14	2	.	1	.	.	1	2	2	3	1	3	.	.	.	.
Retained in School, Sentence expired	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	2
Total	24	4	124	57	132	57	36	71	19	55	18	35	25	.	.	50
Admitted in 1867	31	5	116	52	57	22	6	16	13	20	7	6	2	14	10	3
Do., by Transfer	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total admitted	31	5	116	52	59	23	6	16	13	21	7	6	2	14	10	3
Discharged, transferred, or died in 1867	12	1	24	9	30	10	5	10	5	11	5	3	.	.	.	5
Under Detention, December 31, 1867: In School	35	7	198	94	154	70	35	75	24	56	19	30	22	13	10	43
On Licence	.	.	16	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	7	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	3	2	1	4	4	1	.	.
Retained in School, Sentence expired	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	7		2	.	.	.	4
Total	43	8	216	100	161	70	37	77	27	65	20	38	27	14	10	48
Average Number of Children, including voluntary as well as committed Cases, attending the School during the Year 1867	57	31	185	107	142	63	52	74	52	69	56	50	40	26	22	50
Average Number entirely provided with food	57	31	185	107	142	63	52	74	52	69	56	50	40	26	22	50
Do. partially do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of Children entirely clothed	57	31	185	107	142	63	52	74	52	60	50	38	37	26	22	50
Do. partially do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	6	12	3	.	.	.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.—Abstract.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Total Number of Admissions, Discharges, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 1867.

Totals.	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				GRAND TOTAL.	
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Under Detention, December 31, 1866:										
In School - -	927	190	242	71	555	132	288	57	1,804	658
On Licence - -	4	2	.	.	2	.	4	.	8	4
Absconded, Sentence unexpired - -	28	25	1	2	28	.	8	.	81	11
Retained in School, Sentence expired -	6	4	5	11	10	.	5	.	20	21
Total - -	965	221	248	84	595	132	305	57	1,913	694
Admitted in 1867 - -	843	174	177	153	355	57	157	22	1,429	509
Do., by Transfer -	.	2	13	16	11	2	.	1	15	30
Total admitted -	843	176	190	169	366	59	157	23	1,444	539
Discharged, transferred, and died in 1867 -	225	46	59	41	118	30	43	10	419	153
Under Detention, December 31, 1867:										
In School - -	1,532	316	373	203	764	154	390	70	2,766	1,036
On Licence -	6	4	2	.	31	7	10	.	48	12
Absconded, Sentence unexpired - -	38	25	2	6	32	.	11	.	95	19
Retained in School, Sentence expired - -	7	6	2	3	16	.	8	.	29	13
Total - -	1,583	351	379	212	843	161	419	70	2,938	1,080

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS

The Return of Admissions excludes

NAME OF SCHOOLS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	ENGLAND.														
	Boys.														
	Bedford.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorgan.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar" Ship.	Liverpool Farm.	"Clarence" Ship.
AGE AT ADMISSION.															
Under 10	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	
From 10 to 12	3	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	3	10	6	5	.	1	
From 12 to 14	3	20	7	4	9	5	20	5	5	17	6	5	11	22	1
From 14 to 16	6	1	3	3	4	3	43	7	14	10	6	7	46	12	4
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.															
Not before convicted	8	10	11	6	13	4	31	10	7	23	6	9	19	3	1
Once	3	10	2	4	1	3	21	5	12	11	8	7	27	20	2
Twice	1	2	.	1	1	1	8	.	1	2	4	1	8	7	1
Three times	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	3	1
Four times	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	2	2	
Five times and upwards	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
MODE OF DISCHARGE.															
To employment or service	.	12	4	.	2	.	.	13	1	8	11	3	.	6	
Returned to friends	4	2	2	1	4	4	1	3	7	12	8	5	2	4	
Emigrated	3	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	
Sent to sea	.	.	.	1	1	.	49	.	4	.	2	.	53	1	
Enlisted	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	
Discharged on account of disease	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	
Transferred	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	
Died	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	2	
Absconded, sentence expired	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total	8	21	8	2	8	7	50	17	16	22	24	9	58	18	

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

Discharges for the Year ending December 31, 1867.

Admissions and Transfers.

ENGLAND.

Boys.

Manchester and Salford.	Mount St. Bernard's, Roman Catholic.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, Rom. Cath.	Monmouth.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North-eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	
																Age at Admission.
.	6	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	Under 10.
5	17	1	12	2	2	4	9	.	16	7	10	.	6	2	3	From 10 to 12.
8	49	7	14	3	3	3	19	15	24	14	9	2	6	5	6	From 12 to 14.
9	24	11	16	1	6	2	15	7	55	50	6	5	8	8	7	From 14 to 16.
																Previous Convictions.
7	54	9	17	3	3	6	15	16	46	37	16	6	15	11	8	Not before convicted.
13	24	6	16	2	6	2	18	6	29	18	8	1	4	4	6	Once.
1	12	3	4	1	2	.	6	1	10	8	.	.	1	.	3	Twice.
1	3	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	Three times.
.	3	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	Four times.
.	.	1	2	.	.	1	1	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	Five times and upwards.
																Mode of Discharge.
2	23	3	11	1	2	2	13	2	23	14	1	2	3	.	3	To employment or service.
3	6	4	16	3	2	4	22	7	19	4	6	4	3	5	10	Returned to friends.
1	10	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	40	.	1	2	.	.	.	Emigrated.
6	7	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	4	5	2	4	.	.	.	Sent to sea.
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	Enlisted.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	Discharged on account of disease.
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	Transferred.
1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	Died.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	1	1	Absconded, sentence expired.
14	49	11	30	4	9	8	38	10	92	29	12	16	8	8	14	Total.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—Return of Particulars of Admissions a

NAME OF SCHOOLS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	ENGLAND—*continued.*													
	BOYS—*continued.*				GIRLS.									
	Calder Farm.	Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Yorkshire, Roman Cath.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Rom. Cath.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Hampstead.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley Farm.	Birmingham.
AGE AT ADMISSION.															
Under 10	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
From 10 to 12	2	5	6	10	2	3	4	3	1	4	3	.	1	1	2
From 12 to 14	12	4	6	21	4	4	10	10	2	8	5	4	2	2	4
From 14 to 16	15	10	14	27	11	13	11	4	27	8	18	8	6	.	5
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.															
Not before convicted	16	8	17	22	16	20	19	16	18	18	21	9	8	3	9
Once	11	7	7	24	1	.	5	1	12	.	5	3	1	.	1
Twice	2	3	1	9	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1
Three times	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Four times	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Five times and upwards	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MODE OF DISCHARGE.															
To employment or service	13	10	4	8	4	6	16	14	3	2	11	3	7	.	7
Returned to friends	10	2	3	31	4	5	7	5	5	2	13	.	.	1	3
Emigrated	.	.	.	4	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Discharged on account of disease	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.
Transferred	.	1	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Died	.	1	.	2	.	.	3	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.
Absconded, sentence expired	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Total	25	16	10	48	10	15	28	19	11	5	27	3	8	5	14

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

…es for the Year ending December 31, 1867—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.														
Boys.								Girls.						
Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Roman Cath.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Rom. Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranraer.	—
														Age at Admission.
3	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Under 10.
10	5	5	6	2	25	.	12	2	.	5	3	.	1	From 10 to 12.
12	20	10	6	.	35	8	17	2	3	3	8	2	2	From 12 to 14.
12	25	.	3	.	31	13	5	5	5	3	17	.	3	From 14 to 16.
														Previous Convictions.
28	21	5	14	1	88	14	22	7	7	10	12	2	6	Not before convicted.
9	22	7	1	1	35	5	12	2	2	1	13	.	.	Once.
.	4	2	.	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	Twice.
.	3	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Three times.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Four times.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Five times and upwards.
														Mode of Discharge.
3	8	4	8	33	14	6	10	1	5	9	11	.	2	To employment or service.
6	.	4	2	2	.	4	3	3	2	11	12	.	2	Returned to friends.
.	6	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	1	.	6	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sent to sea.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Discharged on account of disease.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude.
1	1	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Transferred.
1	.	.	.	5	4	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	Died.
1	.	1	.	.	3	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	Absconded, sentence expired.
12	15	11	10	76	25	14	14	7	9	23	24	.	4	Total.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.—Abstract.

Reformatory Schools.—Particulars of Admissions and Discha for the Year ending December 31, 1867.

Totals.	England.				Scotland.				Tot
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys.
Age at Admission.									
Under 10	10	8	.	1	4	1	1	.	23
From 10 to 12	130	42	22	6	40	25	8	3	237
From 12 to 14	300	101	57	14	73	35	12	8	509
From 14 to 16	403	116	122	16	58	31	16	17	608
Total	843	267	201	37	175	92	37	28	1,377
Previous Convictions.									
Not before convicted	412	108	173	29	105	38	32	12	663
Once	298	90	25	7	57	35	5	13	480
Twice	79	37	3	1	9	12	.	3	137
Three times	25	22	.	.	3	6	.	.	56
Four times	18	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	25
Five times and upwards	11	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	16
Total	843	267	201	37	175	92	37	28	1,377
Mode of Discharge.									
To employment or service	163	42	75	25	92	14	17	11	311
Returned to friends	174	53	43	13	21	.	18	12	248
Emigrated	57	16	2	3	8	.	2	1	81
Sent to sea	135	8	.	.	10	.	.	.	153
Enlisted	15	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	18
Discharged on account of disease	5	2	3	.	2	3	.	.	12
Discharged as incorrigible, or to penal servitude	9	1	5	.	1	.	.	.	11
Transferred	10	1	7	.	7	1	.	.	19
Died	17	7	5	5	7	4	3	.	35
Absconded, sentence expired	17	4	3	.	3	3	3	.	27
Total	602	136	143	46	152	25	43	24	915

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

FIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of PARTICULARS of ADMIS-NS, DISCHARGES, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 186 .

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	ENGLAND.															
	Chester.		Birkenhead.		Stockport.		Macclesfield.		Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.		St. Nicholas, Walthamstow, Roman Catholic.	"Havannah," Cardiff.	Park Row, Bristol.	Clifton.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	
AT ADMISSION.																
7 - - -	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
7 to 9 - -	3	1	.	1	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	7	1	4	2	
9 to 11 - -	6	2	3	1	7	2	6	.	3	9	.	23	4	13	13	
11 to 13 - -	4	.	12	3	4	1	6	2	7	20	2	29	2	7	16	
13 to 15 - -	3	.	4	1	1	1	2	.	1	8	.	13	4	2	2	
Total - -	16	3	19	6	17	5	14	2	12	37	2	73	11	26	33	
TICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.																
timate - -	2	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	
parents dead -	6	1	3	1	1	2	2	.	.	3	.	4	2	2	3	
arent dead - -	5	.	6	1	7	3	7	2	7	13	1	28	5	5	14	
ted by parents -	2	2	3	1	5	1	1	.	2	2	.	8	3	2	3	
or both parents minals.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	
DE OF DISCHARGE.																
ployment or service	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	5	6	
rned to friends -	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	.	5	1	2	8	
rated - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	
to sea - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	6	1	
ted - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
ally discharged -	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	2	
nitted to reformatory schools.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	
sferred to other ools.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
- - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	
nded, sentence executed.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total - -	6	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	17	6	.	11	3	17	18	

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Particulars of Adm

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	ENGLAND—*continued.*													
	Bristol.		Church Farm.		Bolton.		Manchester.		Liverpool.		St. George's, Liverpool, Roman Catholic.		St. Elizabeth's, Liverpool, Roman Catholic.	St. Anne's, Liverpool, Roman Catholic.	
	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.		Girls.	Boys.
AGE AT ADMISSION.															
Under 7	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	3	4	.	2	.		
From 7 to 9	1	1	1	.	12	5	15	14	14	26	.	9	.		
From 9 to 11	6	2	5	1	28	4	29	11	29	21	6	7	.		
From 11 to 13	7	2	9	4	23	4	21	6	38	31	5	6	.		
From 13 to 15	2	2	3	1	12	5	6	6	17	8	2	1	.		
Total	16	7	18	6	84	18	73	37	101	90	13	25	.		
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.															
Illegitimate	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	1	7	1	.	.		
Both parents dead	.	1	1	.	7	.	17	6	20	32	5	11	.		
One parent dead	5	3	5	.	41	10	39	25	54	39	5	10	.		
Deserted by parents	1	1	2	2	16	2	16	2	12	29	3	6	.		
One or both parents criminals.	4	.	1	.	2	1	2	3	4	8	1	4	.		
MODE OF DISCHARGE.															
To employment or service	.	.	3	1	13	2	10	2	5	4	5	.	2		
Returned to friends	.	1	.	.	6	.	6	2	8	8	.	.	.		
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.		
Sent to sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1		
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Specially discharged	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	1	2	.	.	.	.		
Committed to reformatory schools.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3		
Transferred to other schools.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.		
Died	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.		
Absconded, sentence expired.	.	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	13	1	1	.	.		
Total	.	1	10	2	25	2	27	6	35	28	6	.	6		

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

charges, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 1867—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*continued.*

East London.	Boys' Refuge.	Cripples' Home.	Sloane Street.	School of Discipline.	Lisson Street.	St. Margaret's Home, Roman Catholic.	Franklin's Row.	Girls' Home.	Newcastle.		Somersetshire.	Surrey.	Winson Green.	—
Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	
														AGE AT ADMISSION.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Under 7.
2	.	.	2	1	.	2	.	1	5	.	5	5	.	From 7 to 9.
2	4	.	.	2	1	9	.	3	4	7	11	11	1	From 9 to 11.
2	.	2	1	2	1	10	1	2	3	3	15	12	3	From 11 to 13.
2	7	2	.	1	.	3	2	1	.	.	18	12	.	From 13 to 15.
8	11	4	3	6	2	25	3	7	12	10	49	40	4	Total.
														PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.
3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	3	2	1	.	.	Illegitimate.
.	2	.	.	1	1	3	.	1	1	1	16	8	1	Both parents dead.
2	3	2	3	2	.	5	1	2	4	4	16	13	1	One parent dead.
.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	1	.	10	3	3	Deserted by parents.
2	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	2	1	.	2	.	One or both parents criminals.
														MODE OF DISCHARGE.
.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	7	10	2	.	.	To employment or service.
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Returned to friends.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sent to sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Specially discharged.
.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Committed to reformatory schools.
.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Transferred to other schools.
1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Died.
4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Absconded, sentence expired.
6	.	1	.	5	17	7	.	.	10	10	4	.	.	Total.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Particulars of Admissior

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	ENGLAND—*continued.*												SCOTLAND.		
	Penn Street, Birmingham.	Coventry.	Vale Street, Birmingham.	Bradford.		Hull.		Leeds.		York.		Aberdeen.		Ayr.
	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
AGE AT ADMISSION.														
Under 7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.
From 7 to 9	2	1	.	.	.	1	1	12	3	6	.	17	5	2
From 9 to 11	3	1	1	1	.	5	.	9	7	7	2	29	8	7
From 11 to 13	8	.	4	3	1	5	5	9	4	11	6	14	5	2
From 13 to 15	1	.	.	1	3	.	.	8	.	4	3	.	.	.
Total	14	3	5	5	4	11	6	38	14	28	11	66	20	11
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.														
Illegitimate	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	1	16	4	1
Both parents dead	2	.	1	.	.	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
One parent dead	4	.	1	4	2	4	2	13	2	8	3	24	7	5
Deserted by parents	2	1	.	1	1	1	.	5	2	3	3	12	2	1
One or both parents criminals.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	4	1	.	.	1	.
MODE OF DISCHARGE.														
To employment or service	3	1	.	1	.	4	2	8	2	1	.	1	.	4
Returned to friends	4	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	.	14	3	.	.	4
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to sea	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
Committed to reformatory schools.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.
Transferred to other schools.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Died	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.
Absconded, sentence expired.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	8	2	.	5	.	12	5	13	2	17	3	6	1	9

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

Discharges, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 1867—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.

Kilmarnock.		Bute.		Dumfries.		Edinburgh (Original), Ramsay Lane.		Edinburgh (Original), Marionville.	Edinburgh United.		Leith.		Arbroath.		
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
															AGE AT ADMISSION.
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Under 7.
1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1		From 7 to 9.
1	6	1	6	2	7	2	.	13	4	1	1	3	1		From 9 to 11.
1	.	2	4	.	5	1	.	4	.	3	1	2	.		From 11 to 13.
1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		From 13 to 15.
8	7	4	12	3	12	3	.	19	4	5	3	6	2		Total.
															PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.
2	1	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		Illegitimate.
.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Both parents dead.
3	4	2	5	1	4	.	.	8	2	1	3	.	.		One parent dead.
2	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1		Deserted by parents.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	2	.	1		One or both parents criminals.
															MODE OF DISCHARGE.
.	.	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	.	4	.	.	.		To employment or service.
.	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.		Returned to friends.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Emigrated.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Sent to sea
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Enlisted.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Specially discharged.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.		Committed to reformatory schools.
1	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Transferred to other schools.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Died.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Absconded, sentence expired.
1	.	1	4	2	15	2	3	12	.	5	.	.	.		Total.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Particulars of Admissions, Discharges, &c. for th Year ending December 31, 1867—*continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	SCOTLAND—*continued.*															
	Dundee.		Glasgow.		Glasgow Roman Catholic Orphanage.		Perth Ladies.	Perth, Fechney.	Perth, Girls.	Greenock.		Paisley.		Falkirk.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
AGE AT ADMISSION.															
Under 7	2	1	6	5	1	.	1	.	1	2	2	2	.	.	.
From 7 to 9	6	4	25	16	13	4	2	8	5	3	.	.	.	2	2
From 9 to 11	11	.	39	18	16	10	3	6	4	5	4	3	1	7	3
From 11 to 13	11	.	34	7	26	6	.	2	3	7	1	1	.	3	4
From 13 to 15	1	.	12	6	1	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	2	1
Total	31	5	116	52	57	22	6	16	13	20	7	6	2	14	10
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.															
Illegitimate	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	6	3	.	.	.	.	4	.
Both parents dead	2	.	21	11	14	3	.	.	.	2	2	.	1	1	.
One parent dead	15	4	57	29	27	9	5	7	5	2	1	3	.	6	3
Deserted by parents	7	1	22	7	9	2	.	7	2	5	.	5	.	4	.
One or both parents criminals.	1	1	2	4	4	6	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	.
MODE OF DISCHARGE.															
To employment or service	.	.	13	6	5	5	3	8	3	3	2	2	.	.	.
Returned to friends	.	.	6	3	15	4	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to sea	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Committed to reformatory schools.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Transferred to other schools.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Died	.	.	1	.	4	1	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
Absconded, sentence expired.	9	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
Total	12	1	24	9	30	10	5	10	5	11	5	3	.	.	.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.—Abstract.

Industrial Schools.—Particulars of Admissions and Discharges for the Year ending December 31, 1867.

Totals.	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Age at Admission.										
Under 7 - - -	7	4	1	7	21	1	16	.	33	24
From 7 to 9 - - -	89	21	32	37	71	13	43	4	194	116
From 9 to 11 - - -	243	52	52	43	149	16	56	10	460	161
From 11 to 13 - - -	311	67	64	52	93	26	32	6	497	154
From 13 to 15 - - -	193	30	28	14	21	1	10	2	245	54
Total - -	843	174	177	153	355	57	157	22	1429	509
Particulars as to Parentage.										
Illegitimate - - -	33	1	9	8	32	.	19	.	66	36
Both parents dead - -	124	24	20	51	33	14	16	3	195	90
One parent dead - -	293	82	72	59	147	27	68	9	549	208
Deserted by parents - - -	110	20	23	41	75	9	19	2	214	85
One or both parents criminals	28	7	16	15	10	4	15	6	49	52
Mode of Discharge.										
To employment or service -	79	5	25	11	49	5	26	5	138	67
To friends - - -	60	13	10	11	18	15	8	4	106	33
Emigrated - - -	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Sent to sea - - -	21	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	26	.
Enlisted - - -	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Specially discharged - -	19	5	3	.	4	2	.	.	30	3
Committed to reformatory schools.	17	2	3	.	15	.	.	.	34	3
Transferred to other schools	2	.	14	15	12	1	1	.	15	30
Died - - - -	11	7	2	2	6	4	4	1	28	9
Absconded, sentence expired	14	13	2	2	10	1	4	.	38	8
Total - -	225	46	59	41	118	30	43	10	419	153

APPENDIX V.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing NUMBER of ADMISSIONS

ENGLAND.

BOYS.

Reformatories.	Bedford.	Berks.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Sunderland.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorgan.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar" Ship.	Liverpool Farm.	"Clarence" Ship, Roman Catholic.	North Lancashire.
Admissions.																		
1854	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
1855	.	4	.	2	16	.	.	.	.	.	32	22	.	.	.	.	.	.
1856	.	18	30	6	12	.	1	.	.	.	36	36	12	.	60	.	.	.
1857	17	9	33	35	9	14	10	16	.	.	24	31	18	3	96	.	.	6
1858	15	12	18	8	9	9	10	9	.	17	26	13	10	17	53	.	.	23
1859	8	3	28	8	12	5	10	6	46	18	19	19	24	10	65	43	.	14
1860	11	.	20	9	14	14	8	12	81	10	15	38	22	15	40	35	.	19
1861	14	.	24	9	12	5	12	11	103	16	21	37	16	20	56	2	.	18
1862	12	.	17	9	12	11	2	1	65	12	21	30	15	10	50	20	.	23
1863	8	.	21	9	4	12	5	12	26	8	24	30	12	14	85	22	.	18
1864	9	.	18	13	6	15	.	7	50	22	15	13	16	8	67	20	92	16
1865	9	.	11	12	11	13	.	8	77	16	17	38	22	8	61	42	96	34
1866	12	.	19	8	7	11	.	13	99	11	19	35	15	11	64	30	65	21
1867	12	.	24	13	11	15	.	10	64	15	24	37	19	19	57	35	70	31
TOTAL	127	46	263	141	135	124	58	105	611	145	297	387	201	135	754	249	323	223
Discharges.																		
To employment or service	9	25	59	29	28	16	20	4	1	33	20	58	27	13	3	64	.	31
To friends	53	4	45	40	33	24	14	28	26	40	85	118	71	48	43	32	.	59
Emigrated	5	.	47	1	1	2	.	23	5	1	13	51	20	19	2	7	.	23
Sent to sea	1	.	4	2	19	10	7	5	300	5	40	7	8	7	383	7	4	.
Enlisted	1	4	4	6	2	16	.	1	.	5	19	1	4	2	25	6	.	1
Specially discharged	5	.	10	5	7	2	.	2	11	1	2	8	1	.	7	6	3	1
Transferred	6	13	8	.	13	1	8	1	10	4	38	12	9	6	64	13	.	1
Died	7	.	1	4	.	2	1	1	12	1	5	5	1	.	20	3	6	1
Absconded	2	.	23	5	.	1	8	5	7	6	11	8	3	2	13	.	7	4
TOTAL	89	46	201	92	103	74	58	70	372	96	233	268	144	97	560	168	20	121
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1867	38	.	62	49	32	30	.	35	239	49	64	119	57	38	194	111	303	102
In school	36	.	60	45	30	40	.	30	223	41	45	116	55	38	171	99	198	87
On licence	2	.	1	1	2	10	.	4	16	5	19	3	2	.	19	11	99	14
In prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded, sentence unexpired	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	4	.	6	.
Retained in school, sentence expired	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1

APPENDIX V.—No. 1.

and DISCHARGES, and MODES of DISCHARGE, from 1854 to 1867.

ENGLAND—*cont.*

BOYS—*cont.*

Manchester and Salford.	Leicestershire.	Mount St. Bernard's, Rom. Catholic.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, Roman Catholic.	Monmouth.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North Eastern.	Suffolk.	Redhill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.	Reformatories.	
																		Admissions.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	1854.	
.	11	.	.	.	.	11	.	37	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	10	.	1855.	
.	16	104	2	73	.	28	17	35	20	28	.	19	10	1	26	13	26	1856.	
10	9	207	21	12	.	12	8	21	16	142	.	31	27	16	19	10	24	1857.	
25	16	36	28	25	.	12	11	25	7	59	2	20	6	9	3	18	9	1858.	
13	11	67	14	35	5	11	7	50	12	94	31	10	18	11	11	21	24	1859.	
8	5	22	25	52	8	15	9	25	11	87	36	39	23	12	13	3	30	1860.	
16	9	80	25	38	5	11	13	50	14	94	83	29	29	10	15	12	32	1861.	
17	.	75	24	37	1	7	13	48	23	97	30	16	8	13	9	15	22	1862.	
20	.	24	8	23	5	13	11	39	14	53	15	24	18	12	2	24	29	1863.	
15	.	38	14	41	3	11	4	44	21	93	11	22	20	7	13	21	34	1864.	
17	.	50	30	52	8	5	8	45	11	66	25	30	29	8	11	14	12	1865.	
12	.	106	13	31	7	11	13	45	20	110	49	25	17	20	14	17	21	1866	
24	.	96	19	44	6	11	10	44	23	96	72	25	8	20	15	17	29	1867.	
177	77	905	223	463	48	158	124	517	192	1019	354	315	213	139	151	196	292	TOTAL.	
																		Discharges.	
29	10	78	39	110	8	23	9	175	24	150	125	20	32	21	32	26	77	To employment or service.	
20	26	353	51	121	13	40	43	104	80	224	17	85	33	49	49	71	64	To friends.	
5	14	23	10	7	.	25	12	.	3	250	26	57	40	.	.	.	13	Emigrated.	
17	.	47	20	31	1	10	5	24	13	37	12	5	17	7	.	1	3	Sent to sea.	
5	2	47	4	9	.	15	4	3	6	17	11	6	8	8	2	2	13	Enlisted.	
11	.	15	5	16	1	2	3	6	2	21	5	7	.	2	3	2	7	Specially discharged.	
5	20	11	11	10	1	4	2	.	4	17	3	14	5	1	7	2	11	Transferred.	
6	.	15	2	10	1	.	.	6	3	15	5	2	3	.	.	2	2	Died.	
5	5	17	5	13	2	2	11	33	.	7	9	16	2	3	13	10	3	Absconded.	
103	77	609	147	327	27	121	89	351	135	738	213	212	140	91	106	116	193	TOTAL.	
74	.	296	73	136	21	37	35	166	57	281	111	103	73	48	45	80	99	Under Detention Dec. 31, 1867.	
62	.	262	69	119	19	31	35	157	55	270	133	81	71	47	37	69	87	In school.	
9	.	31	4	16	.	1	.	8	1	6	2	17	2	1	7	10	10	On licence.	
2	.	.	1	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In prison.	
1	.	3	2	.	.	3	.	1	1	5	3	5	.	.	1	1	2	Absconded, sentence unexpired.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	Retained in school, sentence expired.	

APPENDIX V.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—Return showing Number of Admissions and

	ENGLAND—*cont.*																	
	BOYS—*cont.*			GIRLS.														
Reformatories.	Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Yorkshire, Roman Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Roman Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Rescue.	Hampstead.	Hammersmith, Roman Catholic.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley Farm.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	West Riding.
Admissions.																		
1854	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1855	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.
1856	25	.	15	.	2	42	32	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.
1857	24	.	28	.	4	53	19	21	7	.	.	.	.	.	12	16	.	21
1858	18	36	58	5	1	40	16	25	8	25	.	.	5	.	10	8	.	1
1859	10	15	46	22	8	43	17	21	16	28	.	.	7	.	5	16	.	15
1860	19	34	72	38	11	46	16	21	10	2	40	.	12	.	14	12	.	16
1861	19	27	35	24	18	39	22	14	8	.	65	.	4	.	7	8	36	16
1862	13	9	49	10	12	18	17	22	8	.	20	7	6	12	6	11	2	14
1863	34	12	58	11	12	29	17	22	5	.	21	.	7	9	4	6	20	6
1864	21	5	62	8	15	33	19	21	6	.	21	.	9	6	4	8	15	5
1865	20	35	65	14	13	28	21	30	11	.	41	.	8	9	10	13	21	3
1866	20	27	52	25	9	35	17	15	10	.	25	.	9	11	15	20	22	.
1867	19	26	60	17	20	27	17	30	20	.	26	.	12	9	3	11	23	.
TOTAL	242	226	600	174	125	433	244	242	117	55	259	7	79	56	95	145	139	97
Discharges.																		
To employment or service	83	47	58	59	40	149	87	107	24	3	99	.	26	18	33	47	44	24
To friends	17	25	188	40	34	116	72	19	24	7	38	.	13	5	21	34	11	22
Emigrated	10	23	19	1	.	9	4	3	1	.	5	.	1	.	4	2	1	.
Sent to sea	6	1	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	1	9	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	6	11	28	5	3	5	8	11	13	.	6	.	.	3	14	5	5	5
Transferred	21	12	2	7	6	4	4	3	8	41	3	7	1	1	.	4	2	43
Died	2	1	13	2	.	40	3	5	2	1	5	.	2	1	1	3	1	.
Absconded	7	5	12	1	.	2	.	8	3	3	2	.	.	.	.	6	.	3
TOTAL	153	134	347	115	83	325	178	156	75	55	158	7	43	28	73	101	64	97
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1867	89	92	253	59	42	108	66	86	42	.	101	.	36	28	22	44	75	.
In school	63	73	204	59	40	106	65	61	39	.	98	.	33	27	18	42	71	.
On licence	23	15	47	.	.	2	1	22	3	.	2	.	2	.	4	.	4	.
In prison	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded, sentence unexpired	3	3	2	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.
Retained in school, sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.

APPENDIX V.—No. 1.

rges, and Modes of Discharge, from 1854 to 1867—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.

Boys.									Girls.								
Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Roman Catholic.	Kibble.	Stranraer.		Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Roman Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranraer.		Reformatories.
																Admissions.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1854.	
.	.	.	.	162	.	.	5		.	.	.	49	.	.	5	1855.	
.	.	.	3	142	.	.	6		.	.	1	40	.	5	3	1856.	
19	.	5	9	90	.	.	20		.	.	3	42	.	2	3	1857.	
16	.	7	7	70	.	.	20		.	11	.	28	4	3	6	1858.	
18	.	1	6	80	26	18	6		.	27	2	25	17	.	4	1859.	
18	33	15	6	71	60	18	13		.	15	1	23	35	4	7	1860.	
16	30	18	11	77	82	29	3		.	6	1	13	18	2	4	1861.	
25	23	12	4	95	47	17	10		11	13	1	24	26	1	5	1862.	
52	24	13	11	62	49	7	10		6	9	2	23	20	6	5	1863.	
27	24	7	21	69	53	14	17		7	21	.	15	22	1	4	1864.	
37	23	8	21	65	54	19	13		10	9	.	21	15	4	13	1865.	
36	32	17	12	80	50	16	14		6	9	.	15	20	1	9	1866.	
37	53	18	15	2	95	22	34		10	9	.	11	28	2	6	1867.	
301	242	121	126	1065	516	160	171		50	129	11	329	205	31	74	TOTAL.	
																Discharges.	
58	55	20	39	476	160	29	45		3	32	5	77	55	8	21	To employment or service.	
43	6	27	12	54	37	39	26		7	10	2	84	45	9	17	To friends.	
2	32	.	.	69	9	.	.		1	1	1	11	5	.	1	Emigrated.	
10	.	4	4	60	.	7	2		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sent to sea.	
1	.	1	.	18	.	3	3		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.	
2	2	1	1	21	13	2	1		.	13	.	11	2	.	.	Specially discharged.	
6	8	2	3	38	10	7	.		1	4	3	13	1	1	3	Transferred.	
6	2	3	.	46	18	2	3		1	4	.	13	6	2	1	Died.	
14	1	13	2	59	14	3	22		3	14	.	58	.	2	1	Absconded.	
142	106	71	61	841	261	92	102		16	78	11	267	114	22	44	TOTAL.	
159	156	59	65	224	255	68	69		34	51	.	62	91	9	30	Under Detention Dec. 31, 1867.	
116	108	47	63	151	197	59	65		31	49	.	58	88	5	30	In school.	
36	24	.	1	61	37	9	.		1	1	.	2	3	4	.	On licence.	
.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In prison.	
7	2	3	1	11	21	.	4		2	1	.	2	.	.	.	Absconded, sentence unexpired.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Retained in school, sentence expired.	

APPENDIX V.—No. 1.—Abstract.

Totals of the Number of Young Offenders Admitted into and Discharged from Certified Reformatory Schools in Great Britain and the Mode of Discharge, up to Dec. 31, 1867.

	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Admissions.										
1854 - - -	28	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	1
1855 - - - -	164	24	.	.	167	54	.	.	331	78
1856 - - -	477	52	192	42	151	49	.	.	820	143
1857 - - - -	711	100	247	53	143	50	.	.	1,101	203
1858 - - -	553	104	119	40	120	48	.	4	792	196
1859 - - - -	706	155	148	43	129	58	26	17	1,009	273
1860 - - -	765	192	146	46	174	50	60	35	1,145	323
1861 - - - -	869	259	153	45	184	26	82	18	1,288	348
1862 - - -	675	150	161	54	186	55	47	26	1,069	285
1863 - - - -	643	149	105	47	179	51	49	20	976	267
1864 - - -	654	148	233	46	179	48	53	22	1,119	264
1865 - - - -	753	213	263	52	186	57	54	15	1,256	337
1866 - - -	816	193	254	67	207	40	50	20	1,327	320
1867 - - -	850	201	270	43	181	38	95	28	1,396	310
Total - -	8,664	1,941	2,291	578	2,186	624	516	205	13,657	3,348
Discharges.										
To employment or service - - -	1,370	643	246	175	722	146	160	55	2,498	1,019
To friends - -	1,774	361	665	129	207	129	37	45	2,683	664
Emigrated - - -	708	23	49	13	103	15	9	5	869	56
Sent to sea - -	984	.	94	.	87	.	.	.	1,165	.
Enlisted - - -	213	.	71	.	26	.	.	.	310	.
Specially discharged -	162	78	62	7	30	24	13	2	267	111
Transferred - -	347	127	23	15	64	25	10	1	444	168
Died - - - -	114	27	44	48	62	21	18	6	238	102
Absconded, sentence expired - -	236	28	49	4	114	78	14	.	413	110
Total - -	5,908	1,287	1,303	391	1,415	438	261	114	8,887	2,230
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1867 - - -	2,756	654	988	187	771	186	255	91	4,770	1,118
In school - - -	2,475	601	783	184	609	173	197	88	4,064	1,046
On licence - -	225	42	193	3	131	8	37	3	586	56
In prison - - -	9	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	13	.
Absconded, sentence unexpired - -	41	9	11	.	28	5	21	.	101	14
Retained in school, sentence expired - -	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—GENERAL RETURN of ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES up to December 31, 1867.

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	ENGLAND.															
	Chester.		Birkenhead.		Stockport.		Macclesfield.		Devon and Exeter.		Sunderland.		Walthamstow, Rom, Cath.	"Havannah," Cardiff.	Park Row, Bristol.	Clifton.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.
ADMISSIONS.																
to December 31, 1861	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	62
1862	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	10	20	11
1863	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	22	10	15	24
1864	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	7	12	27	13
1865	9	1	10	4	.	.	.	.	22	17	.	.	51	6	18	14
1866	19	10	21	3	3	.	9	7	15	60	.	.	21	8	16	34
1867	16	3	19	6	17	5	14	2	12	37	2	.	75	11	26	33
Total	57	19	50	13	20	5	23	9	76	114	2	.	213	57	151	191
DISCHARGES.																
to employment or service	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	21	6	31	45
to friends	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	5	.	.	26	10	16	20
emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
sent to sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	7	15	19
enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
specially discharged	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	2	2	4
committed to reformatory schools or prison.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	7	.	.	9	.	.	1
transferred	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
died	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	3
absconded (sentence expired)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	1
Total	12	3	4	1	1	.	.	.	29	13	.	.	66	28	82	96
under detention Dec. 31, 1867	45	16	46	12	19	5	23	9	47	101	2	.	147	29	69	95
of whom were in school	44	16	45	12	19	5	23	9	47	96	2	.	137	29	65	93
on licence	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	2
absconded (sentence unexpired).	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	7	.	1	.
detained in school, sentence expired.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools.—General Return of Admissi

Name of School in order of County.	ENGLAND—*continued.*															
	Bristol.		Church Farm.		Bolton.		Manchester.		Liverpool.		Liverpool, St. George's, Roman Catholic.		Liverpool, St. Elizabeth's, Rom. Catholic.	Liverpool, St. Anne's, Roman Catholic.	Kirkdale.	
	Girls.		Boys.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
ADMISSIONS.																
To December 31, 1861	.		.		.	.	22	5	9	2	.	49	14	.	.	.
1862	.		.		.	.	44	9	20	5	46	17	5	.	8	3
1863	.		.		.	.	23	6	22	4	47	7	9	.	7	.
1864	.		3		14	.	10	1	15	3	25	8	4	.	7	.
1865	.		6		18	3	31	2	20	12	31	5	1	.	1	1
1866	.		5		8	3	38	10	39	16	67	1	14	.	1	.
1867	19		7		18	6	84	18	73	37	101	91	13	40	.	.
Total	19		21		58	12	252	51	198	79	317	178	60	40	24	4
DISCHARGES.																
To employment or service	.		.		10	1	39	10	21	9	23	33	16	.	4	2
To friends	.		2		.	.	37	10	15	3	28	21	5	.	2	1
Emigrated	.		.		.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to sea	.		1		.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Enlisted	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.		.		8	.	1	.	9	1	4	.	1	.	1	.
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	.		.		7	.	8	1	4	1	8	2	2	.	12	.
Transferred	.		1		1	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	.	.	.	.
Died	.		.		.	.	4	.	2	1	12	11	2	.	.	.
Absconded (sentence expired).	.		.		2	1	17	.	2	.	36	5	2	.	1	.
Total	.		4		28	2	107	21	58	15	113	87	28	.	22	3
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1867.	19		17		30	10	145	30	140	64	204	91	32	40	2	1
Of whom were in school	19		12		28	9	143	30	135	64	179	88	30	39	1	1
On licence	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded (sentence unexpired).	.		5		2	1	2	.	5	.	18	3	1	1	1	.
Retained in school, sentence expired.	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.

Discharges up to December 31, 1867—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*continued.*

East London.		Boys' Refuge.		Cripples' Home.	Sloane Street.	School of Discipline.	Lisson Street.	St. Margaret's Home, Roman Catholic.	Franklin's Row.		Girls' Home.	Newcastle.		Somersetshire.	Surrey.	Winson Green.	—
Boys.		Boys.		Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Gir s.		Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	
																	ADMISSIONS.
1	.	1		1	3	5	23	.	.		71	44	.	.	1	To December 31, 1861.
.	.	1		2	3	1	26	.	.		8	4	.	.	1	1862.
5	.	.		.	8	4	5	.	.		23	13	.	.	4	1863.
1	.	.		2	3	3	8	.	.		13	8	.	.	2	1864.
21	.	1		5	6	3	20	16	.		12	6	.	.	.	1865.
24	.	5		5	5	10	16	8	.		15	8	20	.	.	1866.
8	11	5		3	7	2	25	5	13		12	10	49	40	4	1867.
60	11	13		18	35	28	123	29	13		154	93	69	40	12	Total.
																DISCHARGES.
1	.	1		3	6	2	20	.	.		70	39	2	.	1	To employment or service.
4	.	1		.	3	5	18	.	.		3	11	.	.	.	To friends.
.	.	.		.	.	1	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.		1	.	.	.	.	Sent to sea.
.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.		1	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
1	.	1		.	1	2	3	.	.		7	6	1	.	1	Specially discharged.
3	.	.		.	2	2	5	.	.		5	.	.	.	2	Committed to reformatory schools or prison.
2	.	1		.	.	13	.	1	.		.	.	1	.	.	Transferred.
1	.	.		.	.	.	12	.	.		5	3	.	.	.	Died.
4	.	.		.	.	3	16	.	.		11	4	.	.	.	Absconded (sentence expired).
16	.	4		3	12	28	74	1	.		103	63	4	.	4	Total.
44	11	9		15	23	.	49	28	13		51	30	65	40	8	Under detention, Dec. 31, 1867.
43	11	9		15	22	.	46	28	13		49	28	62	40	8	Of whom were in school.
.	.	.		.	1	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	On licence.
1	.	.		.	.	.	1	.	.		1	1	3	.	.	Absconded (sentence unexpired).
.	.	.		.	.	.	2	.	.		1	1	.	.	.	Retained in school, sentence expired.

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools.—General Return of Admissions

Name of School in order of County.	ENGLAND—*continued.*															
	Penn Street, Birmingham.		Coventry.	Vale Street, Birmingham.	Bradford.		Hull.		Leeds.		York.		Aberdeen.		Ayr.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
ADMISSIONS.																
To December 31, 1861 -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	59	45	13	6
1862 - - -	.	3	.	.	.	5	1	9	2	25	10	13	6	6	4
1863 - - -	21	1	.	.	.	23	4	11	5	13	1	7	3	16	10
1864 - - -	4	1	.	.	.	18	4	19	2	17	7	6	1	8	8
1865 - - -	14	4	.	8	1	8	6	10	2	27	3	1	3	7	4
1866 - - -	15	2	.	19	2	20	2	31	5	21	2	4	.	7	2
1867 - - -	14	3	5	5	4	11	6	38	14	28	11	66	20	11	12
Total - -	68	14	5	32	7	85	23	118	30	135	34	156	78	68	46
DISCHARGES.																
To employment or service	11	1	.	1	.	10	4	22	3	8	2	29	22	11	5
To friends - - -	5	.	.	.	.	4	3	5	1	35	8	7	4	5	4
Emigrated - - -	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to sea - - -	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Enlisted - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged -	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	6	1	22	11	4	1
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	1	.	.	2	.	5	.	7	1	.	1	8	1	.	.
Transferred - -	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Died - - -	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	2	6	1	1
Absconded (sentence expired).	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	1	6	.	15	8	1	.
Total - -	20	2	.	6	.	31	7	41	6	57	13	84	52	23	11
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1867.	48	12	5	26	7	54	16	77	24	78	21	72	26	45	35
Of whom were in school -	46	11	5	21	7	54	16	74	24	76	20	69	26	43	32
On licence - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1
Absconded (sentence unexpired).	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Retained in school, sentence expired.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.

nd Discharges up to December 31, 1867—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.																
Kilmarnock.		Bute.		Dumfries.		Edinburgh (Original), Ramsay Lane.		Edinburgh (Original), Marionville.		Edinburgh United.		Leith.		Arbroath.		—
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
																ADMISSIONS.
7	7	.	.	.	3	60	43	6	13	16	.	.	4	2		To December 31, 1861.
4	.	.	.	8	4	12	.	5	30	4	22	1	3	2		1862.
4	2	.	.	5	3	18	2	9	35	12	13	4	.	.		1863.
1	10	7	.	10	3	16	.	5	38	2	10	3	2	.		1864.
9	4	3	1	13	4	7	9	6	20	7	13	.	2	.		1865.
8	7	5	1	5	1	16	6	7	13	4	13	2	2	.		1866.
4	8	7	4	12	3	12	3	10	19	4	5	3	6	2		1867.
7	38	22	6	53	21	141	63	48	168	49	76	13	19	6		Total.
																DISCHARGES.
1	4	.	1	5	4	9	8	11	35	11	35	4	4	3		To employment or service.
2	2	.	.	4	3	2	1	5	7	5	5	2	.	.		To friends.
1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.		Emigrated.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.		To sea.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Enlisted.
.	.	.	.	.	.	49	30	1	8	8	2	.	1	.		Specially discharged.
5	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	31	6	4	.	.	.		Committed to reformatory schools or prison.
1	2	1	.	.	.	50	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.		Transferred
1	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		Died.
.	3	.	.	4	.	2	8	2	3	2	.	.	4	1		Absconded (sentence expired).
3	15	3	1	16	8	115	47	21	87	33	46	7	10	4		Total.
4	23	19	5	37	13	26	16	27	81	16	30	6	9	2		Under detention, Dec. 31, 1867.
4	23	18	5	37	13	26	15	19	64	14	29	6	8	2		Of whom were in school.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	7	2	.	.	.	.		On licence.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	7	.	.	.	1	.		Absconded (sentence unexpired).
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.		Retained in school, sentence expired.

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools.—General Return of Admissions and Discharges up to December 31, 1867—*continued.*

Name of School in order of County.	SCOTLAND—*continued.*															
	Dundee.		Glasgow.		Glasgow Roman Catholic Orphanage.		Perth, Ladies.	Perth Feelney.	Perth, Girls.	Greenock.		Paisley.		Falkirk.		Newton Stewart.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.
ADMISSIONS.																
To December 31, 1861 -	2	.	167	95	.	.	14	16	3	40	18	1	.	.	.	.
1862 - - -	21	2	23	19	3	1	7	3	2	13	5	1	.	.	.	19
1863 - - -	13	2	29	10	28	14	5	8	2	14	6	11	5	.	.	7
1864 - - -	.	1	18	9	48	15	7	22	7	14	6	6	3	.	.	3
1865 - - - -	1	2	34	14	36	19	5	17	3	10	7	10	7	.	.	22
1866 - - -	15	1	65	22	44	19	6	22	7	22	4	13	12	.	.	13
1867 - - -	31	5	116	52	59	23	6	16	13	21	7	6	2	14	10	3
Total - -	83	13	452	221	218	91	50	104	37	134	53	48	29	14	10	67
DISCHARGES.																
To employment or service	7	.	93	53	15	12	9	16	5	11	8	2	2	.	.	9
To friends - - -	5	1	45	25	22	7	1	2	2	20	8	1	.	.	.	5
Emigrated - - -	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
To sea - - -	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted - - -	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged -	1	1	26	9	4	.	.	.	.	5	3	1	.	.	.	4
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	5	1	4	1	2	.	.	6	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	1
Transferred - -	4	.	13	5	1	.	.	.	.	4	2	1	.	.	.	.
Died - - - -	.	.	18	5	10	2	2	3	1	3	6	3	.	.	.	.
Absconded (sentence expired).	17	2	32	17	1	.	1	.	1	13	4	1	.	.	.	.
Total - -	40	5	236	121	57	21	13	27	10	69	33	10	2	.	.	19
Under detention Dec. 31, 1867.	43	8	216	100	161	70	37	77	27	65	20	38	27	14	10	48
Of whom were in school -	35	7	198	94	154	70	35	75	24	56	19	30	22	13	10	43
On licence - - -	.	.	16	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1
Absconded (sentence unexpired).	7	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	3	2	1	4	4	1	.	.
Retained in school, sentence expired.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	4

APPENDIX V.—No. 2.—Abstract.

Industrial Schools.—General Return of Admissions and Discharges up to December 31, 1867.

	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				TOTAL.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Rom. Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Rom. Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Admissions.										
To December 31, 1861	210	.	62	86	398	.	252	.	608	400
1862	172	83	45	48	164	3	75	1	422	169
1863	211	69	51	21	182	28	73	14	490	159
1864	213	32	40	20	173	48	63	15	463	138
1865	291	82	76	26	153	36	92	19	562	213
1866	455	88	103	31	227	44	88	19	814	241
1867	843	176	190	169	366	59	157	23	1,444	539
Total	2,395	530	567	401	1,663	218	800	91	4,806	1,859
Discharges.										
To employment or service	305	44	86	69	289	15	151	12	653	318
To friends	188	54	47	44	110	22	63	7	374	161
Emigrated	12	1	1	.	3	.	10	.	16	11
Sent to sea	68	.	.	.	14	2	.	.	84	.
Enlisted	4	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	9	.
Specially discharged	51	10	13	4	120	4	67	.	185	84
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	65	17	10	9	73	2	11	.	157	30
Transferred	30	1	16	15	76	1	10	.	108	41
Died	26	14	6	25	36	10	22	2	86	55
Absconded (sentence expired).	63	38	9	23	94	1	47	.	196	79
Total	812	179	188	189	820	57	381	21	1,868	779
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1867.	1,583	351	379	212	843	161	419	70	2,938	1,080
Of whom were in school	1,532	316	373	203	764	154	390	70	2,766	1,036
On licence	6	4	2	.	31	7	10	.	48	12
Absconded (sentence unexpired).	38	25	2	6	32	.	11	.	95	19
Retained in school, sentence expired.	7	6	2	3	16	.	8	.	29	13

APPENDIX VI.—No. 1 (*a*).

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of DISCHARGES for the YEARS 1864, 1865, 1866, showing the NUMBER DOING WELL, CONVICTED of CRIME, &c. since their DISCHARGE to DECEMBER 31, 1867.

ENGLAND.

Boys.

Reformatory.	Bedfordshire.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorgan.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar" Ship.	Liverpool Farm.	"Clarence" Ship, Roman Catholic.	North Lancashire.	Manchester and Salford.	Mount St. Bernard's, Rom. Cath.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, Roman Catholic.	Monmouth.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North Eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.
Mode of Discharge.																												
DISCHARGES FROM JAN. 1st, 1864, TO DEC. 31, 1866.																												
To employment or service	2	16	7	10	4	.	1	11	3	25	7	5	1	38	.	5	13	24	27	27	3	6	4	61	4	69	95	10
Returned to friends	18	20	15	15	10	11	12	14	27	45	27	17	3	23	.	37	8	29	22	45	2	9	17	42	40	69	5	42
Emigrated	1	11	.	.	2	8	.	1	3	10	2	8	1	1	.	13	1	7	.	3	.	7	5	.	.	65	9	13
Sent to sea	.	1	1	5	5	1	143	2	13	1	3	4	147	6	4	.	5	27	13	9	1	.	2	12	5	19	7	.
Enlisted	1	1	2	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	3	.	3	3	.	.	2	.	1	7	4	2
Specially discharged	1	1	.	.	1	.	6	1	1	.	1	1	5	1	1	1	6	3	.	10	.	1	.	.	.	9	1	2
Absconded and not recovered	1	7	1	.	1	.	2	1	4	1	3	1	7	.	3	1	.	9	1	3	2	1	.	4	.	4	.	3
TOTAL	24	57	26	30	26	20	164	31	51	82	44	35	164	71	8	58	36	99	66	100	8	24	30	119	50	242	121	72
Subsequent Character and Circumstances.																												
Since dead	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	.	2	.	1	.	4	4	.	2	1	6	3	5	.	1	1	5	.	7	2	1
Doing well	9	35	20	24	17	17	134	21	38	67	35	22	85	49	3	32	24	54	46	69	6	12	27	79	42	177	95	45
Doubtful	.	1	.	.	1	.	6	.	3	1	1	4	7	1	.	3	2	7	5	2	.	4	.	7	2	11	5	6
Convicted of crime	6	6	5	5	4	.	8	8	8	12	2	9	13	11	2	12	6	11	8	21	1	5	1	26	6	38	17	11
Unknown	7	13	.	.	3	2	8	2	.	2	5	.	55	6	3	9	3	21	4	3	1	2	1	2	.	9	2	9
TOTAL	24	57	26	30	26	20	164	31	51	82	44	35	164	71	8	58	36	99	66	100	8	24	30	119	50	242	121	72

Reformatory Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1864, 1865, 1866, showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge to December 31, 1867—*continued*.

ENGLAND.

Reformatory.	Boys. Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.	Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Yorkshire, Roman Catholic.	Total Boys, Protestant.	Ditto, Roman Catholic.	Girls. Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Roman Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Tosteth Park.	Hampstead.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley Farm.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	Yorkshire, Roman Catholic.	Doncaster.	Total Girls, Protestant.	Ditto. Roman Catholic.
Discharges from Jan. 1st, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1866.	**Mode of Discharge.**																									
To employment or service	12	7	10	7	38	37	31	35	569	86	27	27	55	28	50	7	56	13	10	14	13	30	17	20	295	72
Returned to friends	16	19	11	27	43	4	12	72	682	146	18	19	49	27	9	7	23	7	6	6	13	3	7	16	154	56
Emigrated	20	.	.	.	5	1	.	4	187	14	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	2	7
Sent to sea	7	4	.	.	1	.	1	10	409	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	3	.	.	1	1	.	2	4	41	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.	2	1	1	1	3	7	13	53	32	1	1	1	.	3	3	3	.	2	4	.	1	2	.	18	3
Absconded and not recovered	.	.	3	2	1	2	4	6	57	21	.	.	1	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	10	2
Total	58	32	25	38	90	47	57	149	1,998	356	46	47	110	55	63	21	84	20	18	24	28	35	30	38	479	140
	Subsequent Character and Circumstances.																									
Since dead	1	1	.	.	2	.	2	4	56	15	1	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	5	6
Doing well	45	22	15	24	60	35	29	80	1,388	206	34	33	71	33	42	12	54	19	12	21	22	23	15	25	330	86
Doubtful	4	1	1	1	2	2	1	9	82	18	5	12	3	7	12	4	11	1	2	1	1	6	4	5	67	7
Convicted of Crime	4	4	6	6	23	5	14	44	290	78	3	2	16	5	3	4	10	.	1	2	1	1	6	4	36	22
Unknown	4	4	3	7	3	5	11	12	182	39	3	.	15	10	5	1	9	.	2	.	4	4	4	3	41	19
Total	58	32	25	38	90	47	57	149	1,998	356	46	47	110	55	63	21	84	20	18	24	28	35	30	38	479	140

APPENDIX VI.—No. 1 (*a*).

Reformatory Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1864, 1865, 1866, showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge to December 31, 1867—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.

Reformatory.	Boys. Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Roman Catholic.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Total Boys, Protestant.	Ditto, Roman Catholic.	Girls. Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Roman Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranraer.	Total Girls, Protestant.	Ditto, Roman Catholic.
Discharges from Jan. 1st, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1866.																		
Mode of Discharge.																		
To employment or service	35	39	11	11	108	119	6	17	227	119	2	16	25	31	4	9	56	31
Returned to friends	16	5	17	3	10	.	26	2	79	.	4	3	18	22	3	3	31	22
Emigrated	1	15	.	1	21	8	.	.	38	8	1	.	.	3	.	.	1	3
Sent to sea	4	1	2	.	20	.	6	1	34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.	2	1	.	.	7	.	.	3	7	.	1	3	1	.	.	4	1
Absconded and not recovered	.	1	7	.	5	5	.	1	14	5	.	5	.	.	2	.	7	.
Total	56	63	38	15	166	139	38	21	397	139	7	25	46	57	9	12	99	57
Subsequent Character and Circumstances.																		
Since dead	2	3	1	.	3	7	4	1	14	7	.	1	3	.	.	.	4	.
Doing well	45	49	27	12	41	100	20	15	209	100	5	14	34		4	10	67	31
Doubtful	1	1	2	.	3	.	4	2	13	.	1	4	.		1	1	7	17
Convicted of crime	8	8	6	1	17	30	2	1	43	30	.	1	7	6	2	.	10	6
Unknown	.	2	2	2	102	2	8	2	118	2	1	5	2	3	2	1	11	3
Total	56	63	38	15	166	139	38	21	397	139	7	25	46	57	9	12	99	57

APPENDIX VI.—No. 1 (*a*).—Abstract.

	Discharges for Years 1864, 1865, and 1866.		Results to December 31, 1867.				
	How discharged.	Total.	Since dead.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted of Crime.	Unknown.
ENGLAND:							
Boys, Protestant	To employment or service	569	6	450	16	76	21
	To friends	682	16	450	33	140	43
	Emigrated	187	6	139	9	13	20
	To sea	409	19	288	18	29	55
	Enlisted	41	.	34	2	3	2
	Specially discharged	53	8	14	1	20	10
	Absconded	57	1	13	3	9	31
	Total	1,998	56	1,388	82	290	182
Boys, Catholic	To employment or service	86	.	59	4	17	6
	To friends	146	2	83	8	43	10
	Emigrated	14	2	8	1	.	3
	To sea	50	4	32	3	9	2
	Enlisted	7	.	7	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	32	6	13	1	9	3
	Absconded	21	1	4	1	.	15
	Total	356	15	206	18	78	39
Girls, Protestant	To employment or service	295	1	224	39	13	18
	To friends	154	2	100	21	15	16
	Emigrated	2	.	.	.	.	2
	Specially discharged	18	1	5	6	3	3
	Absconded	10	1	1	1	5	2
	Total	479	5	330	67	36	41
Girls, Catholic	To employment or service	72	3	47	4	11	7
	To friends	56	3	32	3	10	8
	Emigrated	7	.	3	.	1	3
	Specially discharged	3	.	3	.	.	.
	Absconded	2	.	1	.	.	1
	Total	140	6	86	7	22	19
SCOTLAND:							
Boys, Protestant	To employment or service	227	7	126	6	33	55
	To friends	79	5	51	6	7	10
	Emigrated	38	.	14	.	2	22
	To sea	34	.	13	.	.	21
	Enlisted	2	.	.	.	.	2
	Specially discharged	3	2	1	.	.	.
	Absconded	14	.	4	1	1	8
	Total	397	14	209	13	43	118
Boys, Catholic	To employment or service	119	6	84	.	29	.
	To friends	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Emigrated	8	.	8	.	.	.
	To sea	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	7	1	5	.	1	.
	Absconded	5	.	3	.	.	2
	Total	139	7	100	.	30	2
Girls, Protestant	To employment or service	56	2	42	6	5	1
	To friends	31	2	22	1	3	3
	Emigrated	1	.	1	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	4	.	2	.	1	1
	Absconded	7	.	.	.	1	6
	Total	99	4	67	7	10	11
Girls, Catholic	To employment or service	31	.	19	10	2	.
	To friends	22	.	10	7	4	1
	Emigrated	3	.	2	.	.	1
	Specially discharged	1	.	.	.	.	1
	Absconded	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total	57	.	31	17	6	3

APPENDIX VI.—No 1 (*b*).

PER-CENTAGE of cases doing well or re-convicted of Crime on the Number discharged in the years 1864, 1865, and 1866, as shown by the School Returns.

SCHOOL.	Total No. Discharged in 1864, 1865, 1866.	No. per Cent. doing well.	No. per Cent. convicted of Crime.	SCHOOL.	Total No. Discharged in 1864, 1865, 1866.	No. per Cent. doing well.	No. per Cent. convicted of Crime.
ENGLAND.—Boys.							
Bedford - -	24	37·5	25	Home in the East -	66	69·69	12·12
Bradwall - -	57	61·4	10·52	Brook Green, R. Cath.	100	69	21
Cumberland - -	26	76·92	19·23	Monmouth - -	8	75	12·5
Devon and Exeter -	30	80	16·66	Buxton - - -	24	50	20·83
Dorset - - -	26	65·38	15·38	Northampton - -	30	90	3·33
Essex - - -	20	85	—	North Eastern -	119	66·28	21·84
"Cornwall" Ship -	164	81·7	4·87	Suffolk - - -	50	84	12
Glamorgan - -	31	67·74	25·8	Red Hill - -	242	73·14	15·7
Hardwicke - -	51	74·5	15·68	Wandsworth - -	121	78·51	14·04
Kingswood - -	82	81·7	14·63	Saltley - - -	72	62·5	15·27
Hants - - -	44	79·54	4·54	Warwickshire - -	58	77·58	6·89
Herts - - -	35	62·85	25·71	Wilts - - -	32	68·75	12·5
"Akbar" Ship - -	164	51·82	7·92	Woodbury Hill - -	25	60	24
Liverpool Farm -	71	69·01	15·49	Stoke Farm - -	38	63·15	15·78
"Clarence" Ship, R. Catholic.	8	37·5	25	Calder Farm - -	90	66·66	25·55
North Lancashire -	58	55·17	20·68	Castle Howard -	47	74·45	10·63
Manchester & Salford	36	66·66	16·66	Leeds - - -	57	50·87	24·56
Mount St. Bernard, R. Catholic.	99	54·54	9·09	Yorkshire, R. Catholic	149	53·67	29·53
ENGLAND.—Girls.							
Devon and Exeter -	46	73·91	6·52	Ipswich - - -	20	95	—
Sunderland - -	47	70·21	4·25	Surrey - - -	18	66·66	5·55
Arno's Court, R. Cath.	110	64·54	14·54	Allesley - - -	24	87·5	8·33
Red Lodge - -	55	60	9·09	Birmingham - -	28	78·57	3·57
Liverpool - -	63	66·66	4·76	Limpley Stoke -	35	65·71	2·85
Toxteth Park - -	21	57·14	19·04	Yorkshire, R. Catholic	30	50	20·0
Hampstead - -	84	64·28	11·9	Doncaster - -	38	65·78	10·52

APPENDIX VI.—No 1 (*b*).—*continued.*

School.	Total No. Discharged in 1864, 1865, 1866.	No. per Cent. doing well.	No. per Cent. convicted of Crime.	School.	Total No. Discharged in 1864, 1865, 1866.	No. per Cent. doing well.	No. per Cent. convicted of Crime
Scotland.—Boys.							
Old Mill - -	56	80·35	14·28	Glasgow - -	166	24·69	10·24
Wellington Farm -	63	66·66	12·69	Parkhead, R. Catholic	139	71·94	21·58
Rossie - - -	38	71·05	15·78	Kibble - - -	38	52·63	5·26
Inverness - -	15	80	6·66	Stranraer - -	21	71·42	4·76
Scotland.—Girls.							
Aberdeen - -	7	71·42	—	Dalbeth, R. Catholic -	57	54·38	15·78
Dalry - - -	25	56	4	Paisley - - -	9	44·44	22·22
Glasgow -	46	73·91	15·21	Stranraer - -	12	83·33	—

APPENDIX VI.—No. 1. (*c.*)

General Results and Percentage.

	Total.	Since dead.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Re-convicted.	Unknown.
England.						
Boys - - -	2,354	71	1,594	100	368	221
Girls - - -	619	11	416	74	58	60
Scotland.						
Boys - - -	536	21	309	13	73	120
Girls - - -	156	4	98	24	16	14
England and Scotland.						
Boys - - -	2,890	92	1,903	113	441	341
Girls - - -	775	15	514	98	74	74
Total - -	3,665	107	2,417	211	515	415
Per Centage - -	—	2·91	65·94	5·75	14·05	11·32

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—RETURN of DISCHARGES for the YEARS 18
CRIME, &c. since their DISCHA

—	ENGLAND.																			
	Chester.		Birkenhead.		Stockport.		Macclesfield.		Devon and Exeter.		Sunderland.		Walthamstow, Roman Catholic.		"Havannah," Cardiff.		Park Row, Bristol.		Clifton.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1864, 1865, AND 1866:																				
To employment or service - - -	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	20	3	21	28						
Returned to friends -	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	22	8	8	5						
Emigrated - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.						
To sea - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	5	9	8						
Enlisted - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1						
Specially discharged -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	1	.						
Absconded - -	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.						
Total - -	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	46	20	40	42						
Committed to Reformatory Schools - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	7	.	1	1						
Subsequent character and circumstances:																				
Since dead - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.						
Doing well - -	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	12	17	28	32						
Doubtful - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	2	5						
Convicted of Crime -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	1	1	2	2						
Unknown - -	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	25	1	8	3						
Total - -	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	46	20	40	42						

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

, 1866, showing the NUMBER DOING WELL, CONVICTED OF ecember 31, 1867.

ENGLAND.

Bolton.		Manchester.		Liverpool.		St. George's Liverpool, Roman Catholic.		St. Elizabeth's Liverpool, Roman Catholic.		St. Mary's, Kirkdale.		Boys' Home.	East London.	Cripples' Home.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.		
															DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1864, 1865, AND 1866:
6	.	31	9	9	7	18	17	4	2	2	6	1	1		To employment or service.
8	.	21	7	8	1	20	9	1	1	.	7	4	1		Returned to friends.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		Emigrated.
.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.		To sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Enlisted.
1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.		Specially discharged.
2	1	14	.	2	.	23	4	1	1	.	3	.	.		Absconded.
17	1	68	16	23	8	62	30	7	6	2	18	5	2		Total.
5	.	5	.	1	.	8	1	.	6	.	.	3	.		Committed to Reformatory Schools.
															Subsequent character and circumstances:
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.		Since dead.
6	1	49	11	14	6	6	23	4	3	.	4	4	1		Doing well.
1	.	2	5	6	2	2	5	2	.	1	.	.	1		Doubtful.
2	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		Convicted of Crime.
8	.	13	.	3	.	52	2	1	2	1	14	1	.		Unknown.
17	1	68	16	23	8	62	30	7	6	2	18	5	2		Total.

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1864, 1865, 1[illegible] to December 3[illegible]

—	ENGLAND—*continued.*														
	Sloane Street.		School of Discipline.	St. Margaret's Home, Rom. Catholic.	Franklin's Row.	Newcastle.		Somersetshire.	Surrey.	Winson Green.	Penn Street, Birmingham.	Coventry.	Bradford.		Hull.
	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	
DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1864, 1865, AND 1866:															
To employment or service	2	1	18	.	19	9	.	.	2	9	.	.	.	6	
Returned to friends	.	2	15	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
To sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Specially discharged	.	.	2	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Absconded	.	.	12	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total	2	3	47	.	24	14	.	.	2	10	.	.	.	13	
Committed to Reformatory Schools	.	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	4	
Subsequent character and circumstances:															
Since dead	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Doing well	.	2	2	.	16	11	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	8	
Doubtful	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	
Convicted of Crime	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	
Unknown	1	1	44	.	3	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	
Total	2	3	47	.	24	14	.	.	2	10	.	.	.	13	

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

ing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge —*continued.*

			SCOTLAND.										
	York.		Aberdeen.		Ayr.		Kilmarnock.		Bute.		Dumfries.		—
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
													DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1864, 1865, AND 1866:
1	7	1	15	11	5	3	6	3	.	.	4	2	To employment or service.
1	18	4	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	Returned to friends.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	To sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
.	4	.	6	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Specially discharged.
.	6	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	Absconded.
2	35	5	24	15	7	3	8	4	.	.	9	3	Total.
.	.	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	2	.	Committed to Reformatory Schools.
													Subsequent character and circumstances:
.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Since dead.
1	23	4	20	8	5	3	8	4	.	.	.	3	Doing well.
.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Doubtful.
1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Convicted of Crime.
.	9	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	Unknown.
2	35	5	24	15	7	3	8	4	.	.	9	3	Total.

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1864, 1865, & to Decemb

—	SCOTLAND.—*continued.*													
	Edinburgh (Original), Ramsay Lane.		Edinburgh (Original), Marionville.		Edinburgh, United.		Leith.		Arbroath.		Dundee.		Glasgow	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
DISCHARGES FOR YEARS 1864, 1865, AND 1866:														
To employment or service	2	2	8	31	11	31	4	4	2	7	.	43		
Returned to friends	2	1	3	6	4	4	2	.	.	4	1	11		
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
To sea	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		
Specially discharged	3	2	1	4	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3		
Absconded	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	4	.	8	2	13		
Total	7	5	15	43	15	36	6	8	2	20	3	71		
Committed to Reformatory Schools	.	.	2	19	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.		
Subsequent character and circumstances:														
Since dead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Doing well	3	3	5	33	15	30	5	2	1	7	1	30		
Doubtful	.	.	3	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	11		
Convicted of Crime	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	1	2		
Unknown	2	2	7	8	.	2	.	6	1	7	1	28		
Total	7	5	15	43	15	36	6	8	2	20	3	71		

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

owing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge 867—*continued.*

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Glasgow Rom. Catholic Orphanage.		Perth, Ladies, Craigie.	Perth Fechney.	Perth, Girls.	Greenock.		Paisley.		Falkirk.		Newton Stewart.	
Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	
												Discharges for Years 1864, 1865, and 1866:
10	7	6	9	2	9	5	.	2	.	.	5	To employment or service.
6	2	.	2	2	9	3	1	.	.	.	5	Returned to friends.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	To sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	Specially discharged.
.	.	.	.	.	9	3	2	.	.	.	.	Absconded.
16	9	6	11	4	33	16	4	2	.	.	10	Total.
.	.	1	6	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	Committed to Reformatory Schools.
												Subsequent character and circumstances:
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	Since dead.
.	.	4	9	1	13	7	1	2	.	.	9	Doing well.
.	.	1	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	Doubtful.
.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	Convicted of Crime.
16	9	1	1	.	17	5	1	.	.	.	.	Unknown.
16	9	6	11	4	33	16	4	2	.	.	10	Total.

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.—Abstract.

Discharges for the Years 1863, 1864, and 1865.	England.				Scotland.				Total.	
	Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Mode of Discharge:										
To employment or service	169	38	38	39	174	70	10	7	391	154
To friends	102	18	42	25	46	25	6	2	196	70
Emigrated	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	2
To sea	35	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	41	.
Enlisted	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Specially discharged	14	2	4	3	23	7	.	.	41	12
Absconded	37	2	24	17	46	10	.	.	107	29
Total	362	60	108	84	296	114	16	9	782	267
Committed to Reformatory Schools	40	3	15	3	50	3	.	.	105	9
Subsequent Character and Circumstances:										
Since dead	8	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	11	3
Doing well	238	41	18	29	166	77	.	.	422	147
Doubtful	21	10	10	8	21	9	.	.	52	27
Convicted of Crime	18	3	3	.	15	2	.	.	36	5
Unknown	77	6	77	47	91	23	16	9	261	85
Total	362	60	108	84	296	114	16	9	782	267

APPENDIX VII. (*a.*)

RETURN from Governors of Prisons of Males and Females re-convicted during the Year ending December 31, 1867, after Detention in a Reformatory School.

ENGLAND.

Counties.	Prisons.	Males.	Females
BEDS	Bedford	8	—
BERKS	Reading	1	—
BUCKS	Aylesbury	2	—
CAMBRIDGE	Cambridge	1	—
	Ely	1	—
CHESHIRE	Chester	5	2
	Knutsford	2	1
	Chester City	1	—
CORNWALL	Bodmin	1	—
DERBY	Derby	2	1
DEVON	Exeter	3	1
DURHAM	Durham	11	1
	Gateshead Borough	1	—
ESSEX	Springfield	2	—
	Little Ilford	1	—
GLOUCESTER	Gloucester	5	—
HANTS	Winchester	2	—
HEREFORD	Hereford	1	—
HERTS	Hertford	2	—
	St. Alban's Borough	1	—
KENT	Canterbury	1	—
	Maidstone	4	2
	Dover Borough	2	—
LANCASHIRE	Kirkdale	5	—
	Lancaster	2	1
	Preston	3	1
	Salford	13	1
	Liverpool Borough	37	7
	Manchester City	18	—
LINCOLN	Kirton Lindsay	1	—
	Louth	1	—
MIDDLESEX	Cold Bath Fields	19	—
	Newgate	6	—
	Holloway, City	1	—
MONMOUTH	Usk	1	1
NORFOLK	Swaffham	4	—
NORTHAMPTON	Northampton	2	—
	Northampton Borough	1	—
NORTHUMBERLAND	Morpeth	2	—
	Newcastle Borough	5	—
NOTTINGHAM	Nottingham	2	—
	Southwell	1	—
	Nottingham Borough	2	—
RUTLAND	Oakham	1	—
SOMERSET	Taunton	2	1
	Shepton Mallet	2	1
	Bristol City	3	2
	Bristol Bridewell	3	—
STAFFORD	Stafford	7	1
SUFFOLK	Bury St. Edmunds	1	—
	Ipswich	2	—
	Ipswich Borough	1	—
SURREY	Horsemonger Lane	2	—
	Wandsworth	10	1
SUSSEX	Lewes	2	1
	Petworth	3	—
WARWICK	Warwick	4	1
	Birmingham Borough	17	—
WILTS	Salisbury	3	—

APPENDIX VII. (*a*).—*continued.*

RETURN from Governors of Prisons of Males and Females re-convicted during the Year ending December 31, 1867, after Detention in a Reformatory School—*continued.*

Counties.	Prisons.	Males.	Females
ENGLAND—*continued.*			
WORCESTER	Worcester	7	—
YORKSHIRE	Beverley	1	—
	Hull	3	2
	Scarborough Borough	2	—
	York	1	—
	York City	2	1
	North Allerton	1	—
	Wakefield	30	3
	Leeds Borough	11	1
GLAMORGAN	Cardiff	1	—
	Swansea	2	—
	Total	310	34
SCOTLAND.			
ABERDEEN	Aberdeen	7	2
	Fraserburgh	1	—
AYR	Ayr	1	—
	Kilmarnock	2	—
DUMBARTON	Dumbarton	1	—
EDINBURGH	Edinburgh	11	7
ELGIN	Elgin	1	—
FIFE	Dunfermline	1	—
FORFAR	Forfar	4	—
	Dundee	4	1
KINCARDINE	Stonehaven	1	—
LANARK	Glasgow	70	8
	Lanark	1	—
NAIRN	Nairn	1	—
PERTH	Perth	1	—
	Perth General	1	—
RENFREW	Paisley	6	—
	Greenock	1	—
STIRLING	Stirling	2	—
LANCASHIRE	Liverpool Borough (Two girls formerly under detention in a Scotch Reformatary).	—	2
	Total	117	20

APPENDIX VII. (*b.*)

RN showing the Reformatory Schools to which the before-mentioned 310 Males and 34 Females (England), and 117 Males and 20 Females (Scotland), re-convicted in the year 1867, belong respectively, together with the total number of Discharges from the same Schools, up to December 31, 1867, with Per-centage of Re-convictions.

formatory School.	Total No. of Discharges from the School, deducting the dead and transferred.	Reconvictions in 1867.	Per-centage.
ENGLAND.			
s—			
fordshire - -	76	9	11·84
ks - - -	33	—	—
dwall - -	192	6	3·12
nberland -	88	1	1·13
on and Exeter -	90	1	1·11
set - - -	71	1	1·40
nderland -	49	4	8·16
ex - - -	68	1	1·47
ornwall" Ship -	350	6	1·71
morganshire -	91	4	4·39
rdwicke - -	190	5	2·63
gswood - -	251	10	4·
nts - - -	134	2	1·49
rts - - - -	91	5	5·49
kbar" Ship - -	476	13	2·73
erpool Farm -	122	9	7·37
rence" Ship (R.Cth.)	14	5	35·71
rth Lancashire -	119	5	4·20
nchester and Salford.	92	3	3·26
icestershire -	57	—	—
unt St. Bernard's (Roman Catholic).	583	39	6·68
me in the East -	134	2	1·49
ook Green (R.Cath.)	307	18	5·86
nmouth - -	25	1	4·
xton - - -	117	5	4·22
rthampton -	87	1	1·14
rth Eastern -	345	15	4·34
ffolk - - -	128	4	3·12
dhill - - -	706	28	3·96
andsworth -	205	13	6·34
ltley - - -	196	8	4·07
arwickshire -	132	3	2·27
ilts - - -	90	3	3·33
oodbury Hill -	99	9	9·09
oke Farm - -	112	7	6·25
lder Farm - -	180	19	10·55
stle Howard -	130	8	6·15
eds - - -	121	7	5·78
arket Weighton (Roman Catholic).	332	30	9·03
	6,683	310	4·63
RLS—			
von and Exeter -	106	2	1·88
nderland -	77	—	—
no's Court (R. Cath.)	281	7	2·49
d Lodge - -	171	3	1·75
verpool - -	148	5	3·37
xteth Park - -	65	2	3·07
scue - - -	13	—	—
mpstead - -	150	2	1·33
swich - -	40	—	—
rrey - - -	26	1	3·84
lesley Farm -	72	1	1·38
rmingham - -	94	1	1·06
mpley Stoke -	61	1	1·63
rkshire (Rom.Cath.)	47	4	8·51
akefield - -	54	2	3·70
ncaster - -	56	3	5·35
	1,461	34	2·32

Reformatory School.	Total No. of Discharges from the School, deducting the dead and transferred.	Reconvictions in 1867.	Per-centage.
SCOTLAND.			
BOYS—			
Old Mill - -	130	9	6·92
Wellington Farm	96	7	7·29
Rossie - -	66	4	6·06
Inverness -	58	2	3·44
Glasgow - -	757	52	6·86
Parkhead (Roman Catholic).	233	38	16·30
Kibble - -	83	3	3·61
Stanraer - -	99	2	2·02
Total -	1,522	117	7·68
GIRLS—			
Aberdeen - -	14	1	7·14
Dalry - -	70	6	8·57
Inverness - -	8	—	—
Glasgow - -	241	6	2·48
Dalbeth (R. Cath.)	107	7	6·54
Paisley - -	19	—	—
Stranraer - -	40	—	—
Total -	499	20	4·

ABSTRACT.

ENGLAND—			
Boys, Protestant	5,447	218	4·
Boys, Rom. Cath.	1,236	92	7·44
	6,683	310	4·63
Girls, Protestant	1,133	23	2·03
Girls, Rom. Cath.	328	11	3·35
	1,461	34	2·32
SCOTLAND—			
Boys, Protestant	1,289	79	6·12
Boys, Rom. Cath.	233	38	16·30
	1,522	117	7·68
Girls, Protestant	392	13	3·34
Girls, Rom. Cath.	107	7	6·54
	499	20	4·

NOTE.—The total number of discharges from Reformatory Schools for Great Britain up to December 31, 1867 (after deducting the dead and those transferred from one school to another), was—

England and Wales -	Boys - -	6,683
	Girls - -	1,461
Scotland -	Boys - -	1,522
	Girls - - -	499
	Total -	10,165

APPENDIX VIII. (*a.*)

RETURN showing COUNTIES from which JUVENILE OFFENDERS received in the Ce
1867, have been COMMITTED, and the NUMBER of such Offenders COMMITTED to

	Bedford.	Berks.	Bucks.	Cambridge.	Cheshire.	Cornwall.	Cumberland.	Derby.	Devon.	Dorset.	Durham.	Essex.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Herts.	Huntingdon.	Kent.	Lancashire.	Leicestershire.	Lincoln.	...
	Commitments to Reformatories to December 31, 1867.																				
Boys -	93	99	38	50	258	34	46	86	196	86	317	91	407	41	80	6	196	2,420	65	74	1,
Girls -	7	13	9	8	67	9	3	34	64	17	106	19	95	9	7	6	46	490	15	29	3
	Annual Commitments of Juvenile Offenders to Prison for the Twelve Years ending September 29, 1867.																				
Boys:																					
1856 -	46	68	46	52	242	31	44	79	202	52	73	175	382	18	94	11	285	1,737	84	63	3
1857 -	42	62	38	62	179	40	22	69	188	47	213	163	297	18	58	9	279	1,539	110	89	3
1858 -	25	62	40	35	149	29	41	49	153	38	158	128	226	14	65	23	225	1,226	139	77	2
1859 -	28	45	42	46	117	16	23	39	159	22	137	86	259	25	49	9	236	1,033	89	77	2
1860 -	33	59	23	66	132	44	16	46	146	35	85	126	218	34	52	12	257	890	74	74	1
1861 -	47	83	38	54	118	44	12	36	168	38	117	148	261	25	54	9	234	937	84	89	1
1862 -	34	76	43	54	99	38	26	49	187	33	129	118	271	17	45	12	273	994	101	95	1
1863 -	34	91	29	40	158	35	30	39	181	31	145	134	299	27	65	9	220	1,033	94	80	1
1864 -	36	72	27	48	131	35	23	52	188	48	128	149	214	26	37	8	231	884	85	121	1
1865 -	44	49	30	27	161	35	12	44	113	48	157	147	289	29	51	12	265	1,041	83	114	2
1866 -	31	84	27	37	138	42	22	59	102	32	165	156	265	39	69	14	251	1,058	78	106	2
1867 -	36	74	43	38	106	56	23	70	168	38	145	170	235	35	72	14	316	1,106	72	94	2
Girls:																					
1856 -	2	18	5	5	47	12	9	10	34	8	20	17	61	5	12	4	53	430	16	25	
1857 -	3	14	4	8	31	3	11	12	36	7	37	13	48	7	4	5	50	286	16	20	
1858 -	5	7	2	4	18	12	5	4	35	12	39	15	25	4	6	6	34	202	18	39	
1859 -	4	12	2	5	20	13	6	23	22	6	39	12	31	3	1	1	40	171	11	25	
1860 -	3	14	5	5	25	10	4	16	33	10	25	16	41	3	5	2	38	155	6	26	
1861 -	5	18	6	11	15	8	3	11	52	4	23	19	49	4	4	5	55	188	21	26	
1862 -	2	11	5	7	24	11	6	9	39	7	31	19	25	7	5	5	33	176	14	31	
1863 -	3	7	2	8	27	9	12	9	30	5	43	18	27	4	5	4	24	164	7	20	
1864 -	1	10	6	11	32	12	6	10	30	6	44	15	38	3	6	.	41	174	11	37	
1865 -	3	5	4	7	19	8	8	12	19	4	26	18	50	9	8	2	43	162	10	29	
1866 -	1	11	9	8	30	6	1	5	17	3	29	13	39	2	6	2	28	158	10	19	
1867 -	3	10	3	8	24	7	2	9	25	4	35	23	54	6	14	1	54	159	17	16	

Note.—The Youthful Offenders Act requires that every Young Offender sentenced to Deten
Numbers returned above as committed to Pr

APPENDIX VIII. (*a*.)

REFORMATORIES of ENGLAND and WALES from August 1854 to December
N in the same COUNTIES for the Twelve Years ending September 29, 1867.

Northampton.	Northumberland.	Nottingham.	Oxford.	Rutland	Salop.	Somerset.	Southampton.	Stafford.	Suffolk.	Surrey.	Sussex.	Warwickshire.	Westmoreland.	Wilts.	Worcester.	Yorkshire.	Glamorgan.	Other Welsh Counties.	TOTALS.	
Commitments to Reformatories to December 31, 1867.																				
89	344	126	32	.	39	212	167	241	137	633	121	621	14	88	165	1,171	107	72	10,585	Boys.
15	42	16	4	1	10	69	26	72	16	93	23	119	2	25	45	300	17	37	2,377	Girls.
nnual Commitments of Juvenile Offenders to Prison for the Twelve Years ending September 29, 1867.																				
																				Boys :
79	220	119	44	4	67	171	239	209	123	1,317	150	566	12	37	80	796	92	64	11,808	1856.
63	162	134	43	4	28	142	255	222	104	1,437	146	309	12	56	61	568	132	64	10,822	1857.
64	188	132	53	2	31	100	189	189	79	968	94	221	9	47	75	510	114	37	8,837	1858.
67	150	88	23	1	46	132	144	179	78	701	107	199	8	59	74	443	95	33	7,582	1859.
44	87	69	27	4	36	87	182	235	67	611	100	130	5	44	84	384	60	39	6,765	1860.
72	107	123	45	3	48	120	201	245	64	716	117	186	5	50	84	480	64	48	7,373	1861.
63	118	102	67	5	62	123	223	205	112	737	144	165	5	45	65	463	62	42	7,080	1862.
55	129	110	41	2	40	128	229	170	78	786	108	179	7	54	72	495	48	39	7,208	1863.
56	119	120	36	2	34	118	242	191	81	845	130	201	21	47	57	499	74	32	7,536	1864.
53	150	167	53	3	51	127	222	185	95	1,073	123	215	12	49	76	546	52	38	8,350	1865.
60	110	119	35	2	46	121	221	220	81	902	103	226	14	80	72	495	76	26	8,099	1866.
65	134	88	55	6	39	90	229	244	91	907	95	212	11	49	78	542	92	36	8,285	1867.
																				Girls :
10	79	17	7	.	20	35	42	77	15	161	31	63	8	9	29	111	90	20	2,173	1856.
9	36	23	7	.	17	36	23	22	7	144	38	45	1	12	22	94	86	16	1,679	1857.
9	33	17	6	1	12	28	27	26	21	117	23	28	3	7	27	129	77	16	1,492	1858.
8	46	13	5	.	8	15	31	37	11	143	26	39	5	15	18	96	63	8	1,330	1859.
15	23	10	5	.	12	12	34	57	13	77	27	32	3	9	16	87	26	9	1,264	1860.
10	34	6	5	.	10	31	39	65	17	94	23	31	2	12	22	112	32	11	1,428	1861.
11	16	14	8	3	15	24	40	86	19	97	26	30	1	15	31	84	42	14	1,269	1862.
6	36	16	10	.	13	21	25	66	11	107	30	40	2	4	21	84	43	19	1,251	1863.
7	31	11	9	2	11	17	40	59	10	102	28	32	.	12	16	100	31	21	1,321	1864.
7	25	25	4	.	9	10	44	53	7	108	31	45	.	7	35	94	28	13	1,290	1865.
10	22	18	11	1	9	28	52	59	7	88	25	59	2	10	16	88	41	6	1,257	1866.
13	25	17	18	1	15	15	44	80	13	99	28	53	2	21	23	104	28	15	1,346	1867.

eformatory School should undergo a previous Imprisonment of at least 14 days. The those also sentenced to Reformatories.

APPENDIX VIII. (*b.*)

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CHILDREN COMMITTED to CERTIFIED for the Years 1861, 1862,

COUNTIES.	1861.			1862.			1863.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Bedford	11	.	11	7	.	7	6	.	6
Berks	9	1	10	11	.	11	7	3	10
Bucks	5	1	6	3	1	4	2	.	2
Cambridge	8	.	8	1	3	4	5	.	5
Cheshire	14	4	18	20	8	28	21	8	29
Cornwall	2	.	2	2	1	3	4	.	4
Cumberland	4	.	4	3	.	3	.	1	1
Derby	9	3	12	10	4	14	7	7	14
Devon	21	10	31	17	5	22	13	6	19
Dorset	5	4	9	7	.	7	6	2	8
Durham	30	10	40	21	11	32	17	15	32
Essex	13	5	18	1	.	1	14	4	18
Gloucester	31	8	39	30	8	38	30	5	35
Hereford	6	.	6	4	1	5	2	.	2
Herts	12	.	12	9	.	9	5	.	5
Hunts	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	1	3
Kent	16	7	23	24	2	26	17	3	20
Lancashire	188	34	222	194	45	239	179	27	206
Leicestershire	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	.	3
Lincoln	3	3	6	5	3	8	6	5	11
Middlesex	172	59	231	93	23	116	43	27	70
Monmouth	7	7	14	2	3	5	5	1	6
Norfolk	10	2	12	11	1	12	14	1	15
Northampton	2	.	2	13	1	14	9	1	10
Northumberland	33	5	38	30	2	32	30	5	35
Notts	9	1	10	19	2	21	13	1	14
Oxford	8	.	8	3	.	3	1	.	1
Rutland	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
Salop	7	.	7	5	1	6	.	1	1
Somerset	20	17	37	22	5	27	14	4	18
Southampton	8	5	13	10	2	12	13	1	14
Stafford	26	7	33	13	7	20	13	7	20
Suffolk	11	1	12	19	3	22	8	.	8
Surrey	63	12	75	60	15	75	37	8	45
Sussex	8	4	12	16	2	18	6	3	9
Warwickshire	68	10	78	33	3	36	51	6	57
Westmoreland	1	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	.
Wilts	5	2	7	7	2	9	4	1	5
Worcestershire	18	6	24	12	5	17	5	5	10
Yorkshire	98	31	129	71	23	94	105	24	129
Glamorgan	9	.	9	9	4	13	6	.	6
Other WELSH COUNTIES	7	1	8	6	.	6	2	4	6
Totals	978	261	1,239	825	201	1,026	725	187	912

APPENDIX VIII. (*b.*)

ATORY SCHOOLS in ENGLAND and WALES from the different COUNTIES, 64, 1865, 1866, and 1867.

4.	1865.			1866.			1867.			COUNTIES.
Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
8	10	1	11	6	.	6	6	1	7	Bedford.
4	6	1	7	3	1	4	5	.	5	Berks.
1	2	.	2	6	3	9	12	1	13	Bucks.
8	4	.	4	3	3	6	10	.	10	Cambridge.
28	14	1	15	13	11	24	24	9	33	Cheshire.
8	5	.	5	5	1	6	8	3	11	Cornwall.
5	1	1	2	5	.	5	5	.	5	Cumberland.
12	2	1	3	9	.	9	16	4	20	Derby.
24	20	3	23	12	5	17	19	4	23	Devon.
9	8	2	10	7	2	9	12	1	13	Dorset.
33	24	13	37	29	7	36	29	19	48	Durham.
11	12	4	16	12	2	14	12	2	14	Essex.
31	29	14	43	32	13	45	35	12	47	Gloucester.
4	7	3	10	5	1	6	2	1	3	Hereford.
9	5	.	5	9	.	9	6	.	6	Herts.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	Hunts.
27	24	6	30	16	4	20	21	6	27	Kent.
229	276	47	323	230	40	270	211	23	234	Lancashire.
2	5	.	5	5	2	7	9	1	10	Leicestershire.
9	10	2	12	8	4	12	17	2	19	Lincoln.
90	109	50	159	160	40	200	204	43	247	Middlesex.
3	6	2	8	6	1	7	7	2	9	Monmouth.
13	6	1	7	14	1	15	11	3	14	Norfolk.
4	3	4	7	3	1	4	4	1	5	Northampton.
31	24	2	26	22	5	27	16	4	20	Northumberland.
18	6	1	7	17	4	21	15	2	17	Notts.
4	1	2	3	2	.	2	3	1	4	Oxford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rutland.
5	2	1	3	4	.	4	1	1	2	Salop.
24	26	7	33	30	7	37	20	5	25	Somerset.
14	18	1	19	14	6	20	17	4	21	Southampton.
29	27	13	40	32	9	41	32	8	40	Stafford.
12	7	.	7	12	.	12	8	6	14	Suffolk.
72	67	14	81	112	14	126	77	11	88	Surrey.
10	9	4	13	12	3	15	11	1	12	Sussex.
64	63	14	77	47	16	63	38	6	44	Warwickshire.
1	2	.	2	3	.	3	.	.	.	Westmoreland.
3	7	.	7	13	6	19	10	2	12	Wilts.
12	8	6	14	14	6	20	20	4	24	Worcestershire.
122	119	29	148	113	29	142	123	33	156	Yorkshire.
15	15	1	16	8	2	10	15	6	21	Glamorgan.
13	4	5	9	11	2	13	16	5	21	Other WELSH Cos.
1,022	993	256	1,249	1,064	251	1,315	1,110	238	1,348	Totals.

APPENDIX VIII. (*c.*)

RETURN showing INCREASE and DECREASE in the NUMBER and COMMITMENT of JUVENILE OFFENDERS in the COUNTIES of ENGLAND and WALES, for the Year ending September 29, 1867, as compared with the year preceding.

COUNTY.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bedford	5	.	2	.	7	.
Berks	.	10	.	1	.	11
Bucks	16	.	.	6	16	6
Cambridge	1	.	.	.	1	.
Cheshire	.	32	.	6	.	38
Cornwall	14	.	1	.	15	.
Cumberland	1	.	1	.	2	.
Derby	11	.	4	.	15	.
Devon	66	.	8	.	74	.
Dorset	6	.	1	.	7	.
Durham	.	20	6	.	.	14
Essex	14	.	10	.	24	.
Gloucester	.	30	15	.	.	15
Hereford	.	4	4	.	.	.
Herts	3	.	8	.	11	.
Hunts	.	.	.	1	.	1
Kent	65	.	26	.	91	.
Lancashire	48	.	1	.	49	.
Leicester	.	6	7	.	1	.
Lincoln	.	12	.	3	.	15
Middlesex	30	.	2	42	.	12
Monmouth	2	.	.	5	.	3
Norfolk	.	36	.	3	.	39
Northampton	5	.	3	.	8	.
Northumberland	24	.	3	.	27	.
Nottingham	.	31	.	1	.	32
Oxford	20	.	7	.	27	.
Rutland	4	.	.	.	4	.
Salop	.	7	6	.	.	1
Somerset	.	31	.	13	.	44
Southampton	8	.	.	8	.	.
Stafford	24	.	21	.	45	.
Suffolk	10	.	6	.	16	.
Surrey	5	.	11	.	16	.
Sussex	.	8	3	.	.	5
Warwick	.	14	.	6	.	20
Westmoreland	.	3	.	.	.	3
Wilts	.	31	11	.	.	20
Worcester	6	.	7	.	13	.
Yorkshire	47	.	16	.	63	.
Glamorgan	16	.	.	13	3	.
Other Welsh Counties	10	.	9	.	19	.
Total	461	275	197	108	554	279

Increase.		*Decrease.*	
Boys	461	Boys	275
Girls	197	Girls	108
	658		383
Deduct decrease	383		
Balance, increase on the year	275		

APPENDIX IX. (*a.*)

Certified Reformatory Schools.

RETURN

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF MAINTENANCE, INDUSTRIAL TRAINING, &c.

For the Year ending December 31, 1867.

APPENDIX IX. (*a.*)

Certified Reformatory Schools.

RETURN

OF

Receipts and Expenditure on account of Maintenance, Industrial Training, &c.

For the Year ending December 31, 1867.

Note.—The following Tables have been prepared with the view,—1st, of showing the cost of each Certified Reformatory under the distinct heads of management, maintenance and disposal of inmates, and buildings; and 2dly, of comparing the expenses of the different schools fairly together, and so enabling the various managers to judge what the charges for their schools ought to be.

In reference to the first of these objects,—All charges connected with the superintendence, food, clothing, and lodging of the inmates are classed and summed up separately. The result gives the cost of maintenance and training, and divided by the average number of inmates gives the cost per head for these.

Rent of school premises, cost of disposal of inmates by emigration or employment in England, and building expenses, are taken separately. The rent of the land attached to the school is included in the "Farm account," and makes an item in the industrial expenses.

The profit or loss on account of the industrial departments are given separately. In estimating the profit or loss of the industrial employments carried on in any reformatory, the increase or decrease of the value of the stock has been taken into account.

In reference to the second object,—The schools are arranged according to the number of their inmates, boys' schools and girls' schools being classed respectively together, and the Scotch reformatories being taken separately from the English ones. The annual cost of food and clothing of the inmates is added as an important element of the comparison.

It will be seen that the cost per head for food in the year 1867, averaged—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For boys, England	7	18	6
For boys, Scotland	6	16	11
For girls, England	7	7	8
For girls, Scotland	6	3	2

Also, that the cost per head for clothing averaged—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For boys, England	2	8	2
For boys, Scotland	2	18	8
For girls, England	2	3	10
For girls, Scotland	1	11	7

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The total Expenditure for Reformatories for the year was	110,108	14	4

The Receipts were—

* Treasury payments for maintenance	72,998	13	5
* Parents' payments through Inspector	3,112	13	0
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	12,236	8	4
Contributions from Rates	15,287	1	5
Ditto Voluntary Associations and Payments for voluntary inmates	652	5	3
Sundries	1,829	10	4
Balance of Profit on Industrial Departments	11,171	2	6
Total	£117,287	14	3

A separate table [Appendix IX. (*b.*)] is annexed at the end of these returns, showing, in one view, the total cost per head of each reformatory to its supporters under all the ordinary heads of expenditure for the year. In this the total cost for maintenance and management is first given, including rent. The amount expended on the emigration or other mode of disposal of the inmate, follows next, and then the profit realized or the loss sustained from the industrial department. The result divided by the number of inmates gives the net expense of each inmate for the year.

In the succeeding table, Appendix IX. (*c.*), is shown the comparative cost per head for the items of food, clothing, and salaries, to which is added the profit per head realized during the past twelve months.

* These items comprise the amounts actually paid within the year, that is, those due for the last quarter of 1866 and the first three quarters of 1867.

APPENDIX IX. (*a*.) - -

Reformatory Schools, Return

Receipts and Expenditure.	England—Boys.				
	Monmouth.	Devon and Exeter.	Essex.	Buxton.	Hert.
	Boys, 19. Officers, 3.	Boys, 28. Officers, 5.	Boys, 30. Officers, 3.	Boys, 33. Officers, 5.	Boys, Officers
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Treasury Allowance - -	257 0 3	384 1 4	415 2 11	470 7 5	417 11
Parents' Payments - -	25 9 6	25 19 10	37 13 7	28 18 9	24 16
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c. -	116 18 0	86 8 0	60 17 6	- -	275 3
Payments from Rates -	54 10 0	184 10 5	- -	34 11 0	21 17
Payments, Voluntary Associations - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Sundries - - - - -	- -	10 0 0	40 9 10	19 16 8	16 10
Total Receipts -	453 17 9	690 19 7	574 3 10	553 13 10	755 19
Expenditure.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations -	96 18 6	161 2 0	150 9 10	168 14 0	276 8
Food of Inmates - -	193 0 1	258 9 10	241 0 8	270 0 6	256 18
Clothing „ - - -	47 0 2	73 0 7	52 2 0	72 12 6	94 11
Washing, Fuel, and Light -	20 8 9	50 4 10	62 5 9	28 16 5	47 10
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes -	49 1 10	9 13 1	3 13 1	24 17 3	7 6
Furniture and House Sundries	16 5 7	27 0 8	19 8 5	36 15 4	44 18
Printing and Office Expenses -	13 17 7	22 5 1	20 7 1	13 5 4	14 19
Travelling and Police - -	17 12 6	10 0	22 1 2	11 2 6	5 17
Medical Expenses and Funerals	5 7 9	11 17 5	5 5 0	13 14 7	8 9
Sundries, Rewards, &c. -	5 4 7	9 0 5	12 10 6	9 11 10	2 2
Total Ordinary Charges -	464 17 4	623 3 11	589 3 6	649 10 3	759 1
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management -	24 9 4	22 5 2	19 12 9	19 13 8	22 6
Ditto Food - - -	10 3 2	9 4 7	8 0 8	8 3 8	7 11
Ditto Clothing - -	2 9 6	2 12 2	1 14 9	2 4 0	2 15
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises -	- -	18 0 0	34 8 0	13 0 0	69 13
Disposal, Home - -	1 8 11	21 14 3	9 19 3	4 8 2	6 11
„ Emigration - -	- -	- -	28 6 0	38 11 6	-
Building, Land, and Sundries.	- -	- -	- -	- -	50 0
Total Extra Charges -	1 8 11	39 14 3	72 13 3	55 19 8	126 4
Total Expenditure -	466 6 3	662 18 2	661 16 9	705 9 11	885 6
Industrial Departments.					
Profit (including stock in hand) - -	67 9 8	39 2 0	85 2 10	84 6 0	100 19
Loss Ditto - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-

APPENDIX IX. (*a*.)

EIPTS and EXPENDITURE of, for 1867.

ENGLAND—Boys.

RTH-PTON. — s, 34. cers, 3.	BEDFORD. — Boys, 36. Officers, 4.	WOOD-BURY HILL. Boys, 36. Officers, 4.	DORSET. — Boys, 38. Officers, 3.	WILTS. — Boys, 40. Officers, 5.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
s. d.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	RECEIPTS.
6 1	505 16 8	491 1 1	497 12 2	521 15 1	Treasury Allowance.
7 6	32 17 8	41 18 9	36 11 2	42 13 9	Parents' Payments.
3 0	- -	- -	39 4 0	14 4 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
17 6	28 18 7	16 2 6	25 3 10	291 3 0	Payments from Rates.
-	- -	- -	6 5 10	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
-	7 1 10	- -	- -	3 7 9	Sundries.
14 1	574 14 9	549 2 4	604 17 0	873 3 7	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
3 0	274 16 9	200 5 3	152 3 4	218 1 0	Officers' Pay and Rations.
18 9	319 16 2	295 12 2	312 10 0	337 0 2	Food of Inmates.
15 10	124 14 5	113 10 6	72 15 0	86 7 1	Clothing „
9 6	45 19 3	48 5 1	52 2 6	44 19 6	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
1 6	31 5 0	19 1 4	- -	76 0 11	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
11 5	85 9 9	35 0 3	53 17 3	75 1 4	Furniture and House Sundries.
5 5	13 11 1	21 14 2	14 16 1	27 12 7	Printing and Office Expenses.
7 1	9 8 2	14 19 9	9 4 10	3 16 11	Travelling and Police.
0 6	15 1 4	14 17 10	2 18 10	16 17 0	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
2 3	15 2 4	2 15 9	- -	11 0 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
15 3	935 4 3	766 2 1	670 7 10	896 16 6	Total Ordinary Charges.
3 2	25 19 7	21 5 7	17 12 9	22 8 5	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
18 2	8 17 8	8 4 3	8 4 6	8 8 6	Ditto Food.
8 1	3 9 3	3 3 1	1 18 3	2 3 2	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
-	- -	- -	- -	- -	Rent of School Premises.
6 10	3 0 0	22 12 4	18 4 1	11 7 8	Disposal, Home.
-	17 10 0	- -	- -	- -	„ Emigration.
9 7	- -	- -	134 15 6	65 1 3	Building Land, and Sundries.
16 5	20 10 0	22 12 4	152 19 7	76 8 11	Total Extra Charges.
11 8	955 14 3	788 14 5	823 7 5	973 5 5	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					Industrial Departments.
7 8	168 8 4	91 15 11	166 18 6	111 4 8	Profit (including stock in hand.)
-	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss Ditto.

APPENDIX IX. (*a*.)

Reformatory Schools, Return of Recei

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Boys.				
	Cumberland.	Glamorgan.	Hardwicke.	Suffolk.	Manchester and Salford
	Boys, 42. Officers, 5.	Boys, 43. Officers, 4.	Boys, 47. Officers, 4.	Boys, 47. Officers, 5.	Boys, Officers,
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Treasury Allowance	593 9 11	656 14 11	651 4 2	658 6 5	747 9
Parents' Payments	40 17 11	22 3 0	71 2 0	70 17 0	43 16
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	341 18 9	215 12 7	- -	6 0 0	244 17
Payments from Rates	136 4 2	264 3 0	262 15 6	- -	174 5
Payments, Voluntary Associations	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Sundries	- -	- -	- -	- -	17 19
Total Receipts	1,112 10 9	1,158 13 6	985 1 8	735 3 5	1,228 7
Expenditure.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	195 10 4	254 1 0	256 17 3	228 0 0	292 19
Food of Inmates	314 14 2	287 5 6	372 16 7	329 4 6	417 16
Clothing	136 0 11	126 6 9	146 12 10	90 11 5	134 17
Washing, Fuel, and Light	49 10 10	35 2 1	80 19 3	48 11 10	124 11
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	14 5 10	32 9 10	- -	31 0 6	239 3
Furniture and House Sundries	40 19 7	29 16 1	58 19 2	19 11 5	28 12
Printing and Office Expenses	20 3 6	65 9 9	26 17 0	30 16 0	41 9
Travelling and Police	12 12 5	15 10 2	26 16 0	2 1 0	18 4
Medical Expenses and Funerals	5 1 11	5 16 11	21 18 4	14 9 11	20 15
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	4 0 2	7 5 7	11 17 4	6 13 8	22 10
Total Ordinary Charges	792 19 8	859 3 8	1,003 13 9	801 0 3	1,341 1
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	18 17 7	19 19 7	21 7 1	17 0 11	24 16
Ditto Food	7 9 10	6 13 7	7 18 8	7 0 1	7 14
Ditto Clothing	3 4 9	2 18 9	3 2 5	1 18 6	2 9
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	55 0 0	30 0 0	50 10 6	18 0 0	-
Disposal, Home	16 12 10	30 2 2	43 12 4	95 2 7	45 8
„ Emigration	- -	- -	21 4 0	- -	-
Building, Land, and Sundries	238 12 5	30 10 0	- -	- -	-
Total Extra Charges	310 5 3	90 12 2	115 6 10	113 2 7	45 8
Total Expenditure	1,103 4 11	949 15 10	1,119 0 7	914 2 10	1,386 9
Industrial Departments.					
Profit (including stock in hand)	19 10 4	36 2 10	265 10 9	63 6 11	63 19
Loss Ditto	- -	- -	- -	- -	-

APPENDIX IX. (*a*.)

Expenditure of, for 1867—*continued*.

ENGLAND—Boys.

...ants.	Bradwall.	Castle Howard.	Home in the East.	Stoke Farm.	Receipts and Expenditure.
...ys, 55. ...ficers, 8.	Boys, 57. Officers, 6.	Boys, 59. Officers, 8.	Boys, 65. Officers, 6.	Boys, 72. Officers, 8.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
					Receipts.
78 14 4	800 10 3	852 16 8	963 8 10	1,009 0 0	Treasury Allowance.
74 19 0	59 5 6	83 11 9	54 0 0	27 12 0	Parents' Payments.
47 16 2	- -	166 0 0	109 6 0	- -	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
82 6 9	227 4 1	347 4 2	- -	- -	Payments from Rates.
10 19 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations
14 4 8	3 17 11	16 4 1	- -	- -	Sundries.
09 0 8	1,090 17 9	1,465 16 8	1,126 14 10	1,036 12 0	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
					Ordinary Charges.
24 3 3	349 19 8	444 1 9	312 18 0	309 18 5	Officers' Pay and Rations.
13 14 8	488 18 9	435 12 1	515 11 7	642 5 9	Food of Inmates.
30 12 9	132 7 0	145 19 7	201 2 1	186 0 11	Clothing „
39 11 7	52 4 11	77 19 5	65 9 7	98 6 9	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
67 18 6	10 2 8	5 5 2	27 3 7	34 14 3	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
62 4 7	19 0 9	113 5 6	22 13 9	34 3 7	Furniture and House Sundries.
26 6 2	9 11 9	67 5 6	10 17 11	31 18 3	Printing and Office Expenses.
13 15 6	3 5 9	44 18 7	2 18 11	10 16 7	Travelling and Police.
3 3 10	17 4 10	18 11 0	16 1 11	3 6 0	Medical Expenses and Funerals
79 13 3	36 11 8	- -	21 8 4	16 1 11	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
61 4 1	1,119 7 9	1,352 18 7	1,196 5 8	1,367 12 5	Total Ordinary Charges.
24 14 11	19 12 9	22 18 7	18 8 1	18 19 10	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
7 10 5	8 11 7	7 4 3	7 18 8	8 18 5	Ditto Food.
4 3 10	2 6 5	2 9 6	3 1 10	2 11 8	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
45 7 9	- -	- -	42 4 6	40 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
35 11 1	10 9	75 9 11	17 12 3	- -	Disposal, Home.
11 7 9	12 11 2	- -	- -	- -	„ Emigration.
48 15 5	- -	29 14 0	- -	- -	Building, Land, and Sundries.
41 2 0	13 1 11	105 3 11	59 16 9	40 0 0	Total Extra Charges.
502 6 1	1,132 9 8	1,458 2 6	1,256 2 5	1,407 12 5	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
- -	21 9 9	47 15 6	213 18 8	67 2 0	Profit (including stock in hand).
84 15 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss Ditto.

APPENDIX IX. (*a*.) - -

Reformatory Schools, Return of Receip

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Boys.				
	Leeds.	Warwickshire.	North Lancashire.	Saltley.	Calder Farm.
	Boys, 72. Officers, 8.	Boys, 74. Officers, 9.	Boys, 79. Officers, 11.	Boys, 79. Officers, 9.	Boys, 8 Officers,
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Treasury Allowance - -	1,045 8 2	1,028 16 10	1,104 18 5	1,157 17 2	1,132 3
Parents' Payments - - -	38 13 3	71 5 6	82 3 3	52 12 0	113 13
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c. -	320 10 6	353 11 0	- -	139 0 0	103 0
Payments from Rates -	249 16 6	- -	261 18 10	250 8 1	216 14
Payments, Voluntary Associations - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Sundries - - -	6 0	62 5 5	9 9 8	29 17 9	2 14
Total Receipts -	1,654 14 5	1,515 18 9	1,458 10 2	1,629 15 0	1,568 6
Expenditure.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations -	263 14 0	367 7 2	335 7 6	417 0 7	430 19
Food of Inmates - - -	500 3 7	529 17 0	554 14 10	524 3 4	799 7
Clothing „ - -	177 0 0	157 14 11	163 3 1	144 18 11	153 11
Washing, Fuel, and Light -	60 8 2	148 3 5	61 5 4	55 16 7	111 11
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes -	29 16 1	39 1 9	11 9 10	135 18 1	30 4
Furniture and House Sundries	82 7 2	79 8 11	47 8 11	57 9 6	27 5
Printing and Office Expenses -	40 2 0	66 11 4	22 2 0	60 4 11	24 3
Travelling and Police -	30 11 9	25 17 0	18 9 10	4 9 5	15 12
Medical Expenses and Funerals	13 14 1	28 12 5	9 9 9	1 13 2	13 14
Sundries, Rewards, &c. -	32 8 10	46 17 10	102 1 4	31 7 3	19 13
Total Ordinary Charges -	1,230 5 8	1,489 11 9	1,325 12 5	1,433 1 9	1,631 4
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management -	17 1 9	20 2 7	16 15 7	18 2 10	19 3
Ditto Food - - -	6 18 11	7 3 2	7 0 5	6 12 8	9 8
Ditto Clothing - -	2 9 2	2 2 8	2 1 3	1 16 8	1 17
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises -	- -	- -	- -	- -	185 0
Disposal, Home - - -	36 6 6	76 7 8	54 7 2	- -	4 10
„ Emigration - -	- -	23 7 7	3 0 4	- -	-
Building, Land, and Sundries	160 0 0	25 14 9	240 12 9	- -	62 15
Total Extra Charges -	196 6 6	125 10 0	298 0 3	- -	252 6
Total Expenditure -	1,426 12 2	1,615 1 9	1,623 12 8	1,433 1 9	1,883 10
Industrial Departments.					
Profit (including stock in hand) - -	- -	269 12 9	- -	102 11 11	3 9
Loss Ditto - -	74 3 4	- -	15 11 0	- -	- -

APPENDIX IX. (*a.*)

Expenditure of, for 1867—*continued.*

ENGLAND—Boys.					
ERPOOL RM.	KINGS-WOOD.	BROOK GREEN. Rom. Cath.	WANDS-WORTH.	NORTH EASTERN.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
s, 90. ers, 7.	Boys, 107. Officers, 9.	Boys, 127. Officers, 10.	Boys, 151. Officers,10.	Boys, 153. Officers, 13.	
s. d.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	RECEIPTS.
4 4	1,556 6 0	1,991 16 8	1,501 5 2	2,228 12 5	Treasury Allowance.
15 9	67 17 6	33 4 0	96 0 6	96 14 9	Parents' Payments.
8 0	4 4 0	179 15 0	500 0 0	346 11 3	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
17 5	526 14 9	348 6 10	217 13 2	- -	Payments from Rates.
-	- -	35 0 0	64 10 0	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
6 0	8 17 1	32 19 0	- -	27 12 7	Sundries.
11 6	2,163 19 4	2,531 1 6	2,379 8 10	2,699 11 0	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
1 0	422 11 10	366 0 0	573 10 2	398 9 3	Officers' Pay and Rations.
13 4	801 8 8	1,183 14 2	1,209 6 0	1,326 11 11	Food of Inmates.
1 3	184 1 5	232 2 0	403 16 0	186 10 3	Clothing „
19 4	73 19 2	84 19 2	189 17 10	116 13 3	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
11 1	180 14 5	132 8 3	136 12 2	157 1 4	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
13 6	171 3 5	132 15 1	207 14 6	151 8 8	Furniture and House Sundries.
11 0	47 6 5	38 12 4	87 15 0	84 1 2	Printing and Office Expenses.
0 5	13 1 9	14 6 0	44 3 4	26 12 10	Travelling and Police.
16 9	33 7 6	44 15 7	50 0 0	25 0 0	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
2 6	97 4 2	11 6 3	98 4 4	- -	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
10 2	2,024 18 9	2,240 18 10	2,991 19 4	2,472 8 8	Total Ordinary Charges.
19 11	18 18 6	17 12 11	19 16 3	16 3 2	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
12 7	7 9 10	9 6 5	8 0 2	8 13 5	Ditto Food.
6 6	1 14 5	1 16 7	2 13 5	1 4 5	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
0 0	- -	137 8 6	151 5 3	- -	Rent of School Premises.
15 0	25 2 8	48 0 0	91 5 1	64 3 5	Disposal, Home.
-	- -	5 0 0	70 2 0	- -	„ Emigration.
10 7	- -	115 13 5	160 17 0	430 16 7	Building, Land, and Sundries.
5 7	25 2 8	306 1 11	473 9 4	495 0 0	Total Extra Charges.
15 9	2,050 1 5	2,547 0 9	3,465 8 8	2,967 8 8	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					Industrial Departments.
9 11	243 17 0	191 0 0	610 12 8	292 9 1	Profit (including stock in hand).
-	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss Ditto.

APPENDIX IX. (*a.*)

Reformatory Schools, Return of Receip

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Boys.				
	"Akbar."	"Clarence." Rom. Cath.	"Cornwall."	Market Weighton. Rom. Cath.	Mt. Sain Bernard Rom. Cat
	Boys, 177. Officers, 11.	Boys, 200. Officers, 11.	Boys, 218. Officers, 11.	Boys, 209. Officers, 18.	Boys, 24 Officers, 2
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Treasury Allowance	2,645 3 4	3,318 3 0	3,274 9 6	3,136 4 6	3,400 8
Parents' Payments	144 9 9	72 5 6	221 2 0	91 6 3	56 18
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	243 8 0	327 5 1	198 10 0	401 16 3	2,858 7
Payments from Rates	466 4 4	571 9 1	1,067 10 7	449 2 5	1,025 9
Payments, Voluntary Associations	- -	3 18 3	3 10 0	- -	7 15
Sundries	325 7 6	109 13 11	73 9 8	31 15 11	25 3
Total Receipts	3,824 12 11	4,402 14 10	4,838 11 9	4,110 5 4	7,374 2
Expenditure.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	1,215 4 4	1,040 7 4	1,167 13 4	864 18 2	598 15
Food of Inmates	1,103 19 0	1,314 5 8	1,628 13 6	1,638 16 9	2,019 15
Clothing „	308 15 3	248 8 9	525 16 2	810 11 4	612 9
Washing, Fuel, and Light	165 9 8	89 3 6	249 9 3	232 12 3	261 17
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	424 13 9	- -	307 8 9	120 15 10	461 8
Furniture and House Sundries	15 14 2	352 19 3	117 17 5	86 9 11	295 9
Printing and Office Expenses	102 17 0	70 1 2	62 19 10	116 2 7	102 5
Travelling and Police	41 8 11	15 3 3	107 5 11	49 9 4	84 0
Medical Expenses and Funerals	88 13 8	108 12 11	65 16 0	79 13 2	85 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	39 8 7	163 10 7	33 10 1	151 8 10	166 15
Total Ordinary Charges	3,506 4 4	3,402 12 5	4,266 10 3	4,150 18 2	4,687 18
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	19 16 2	17 0 6	19 11 5	19 17 2	19 10
Ditto Food	6 4 9	6 11 5	7 9 5	7 16 10	8 8
Ditto Clothing	1 14 11	1 4 10	2 8 3	3 17 7	2 11
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	- -	- -	- -	86 7 7	125 0
Disposal, Home	299 5 5	175 1 4	282 13 6	300 2 0	203 4
„ Emigration	- -	- -	- -	25 6 1	9 11
Building, Land, and Sundries	- -	- -	284 4 9	84 4 0	-
Total Extra Charges	299 5 5	175 1 4	566 18 3	495 19 8	337 16
Total Expenditure	3,805 9 9	3,577 13 9	4,833 8 6	4,646 17 10	5,025 14
Industrial Departments.					
Profit (including Stock in hand)	96 18 6	46 14 2	277 5 0	743 12 0	400 11
Loss Ditto	- -	- -	- -	- -	-

* Includes special donations.

APPENDIX IX. (*a*.)

Expenditure of, for 1867—*continued*.

...HILL.	ENGLAND—GIRLS. ALLESLEY.	SURREY.	TOXTETH PARK.	IPSWICH.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
s, 265. ers, 33.	Girls, 20. Officers, 4.	Girls, 26. Officers, 3.	Girls, 35. Officers, 3.	Girls, 37. Officers, 2.	
s. d.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	RECEIPTS.
10 10	309 13 4	384 11 10	403 1 9	405 5 5	Treasury Allowance.
5 5	19 14 6	22 1 6	44 5 0	20 19 9	Parents' Payments.
18 6*	82 13 0	36 10 0	91 2 6	165 12 4	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
3 3	22 16 0	160 14 2	79 16 7	- -	Payments from Rates.
17 3	3 18 0	24 17 0	12 2 6	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
0 3	- -	0 5 8	27 5 0	- -	Sundries.
15 6	458 14 10	629 9 2	657 13 4	591 17 6	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
16 6	135 8 7	157 10 0	141 16 1	120 0 0	Officers' Pay and Rations.
7 0	189 7 11	202 3 7	211 5 10	273 3 0	Food of Inmates.
4 1	78 0 11	51 16 4	43 4 4	64 6 7	Clothing „
2 4	38 1 0	38 19 6	35 12 0	45 14 6	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
11 11	12 19 9	63 9 0	34 8 3	43 6 3	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
8 4	41 8 10	37 8 10	28 6 3	36 15 11	Furniture and House Sundries.
17 7	6 9 4	8 19 8	11 12 10	17 18 3	Printing and Office Expenses.
19 10	19 12 10	4 10 2	21 0 9	15 10 2	Travelling and Police.
0 1	3 1 6	13 15 2	19 11	4 17 6	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
6 2	5 9 2	26 4 10	37 10 9	8 18 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
13 10	529 19 10	604 17 1	565 17 0	630 10 2	Total Ordinary Charges.
18 2	26 9 11	23 5 3	16 3 4	17 0 10	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
3 1	9 9 5	7 15 6	6 0 9	7 7 7	Ditto Food.
9 6	3 18 0	1 19 10	1 4 8	1 14 9	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
-	10 0 0	44 5 6	- -	- -	Rent of School Premises.
2 7	15 0 0	27 6 7	13 3 3	56 0 0	Disposal, Home.
1 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	„ Emigration.
16 2	31 17 10	- -	40 10 6	- -	Building, Land, and Sundries.
0 0	56 17 10	71 12 1	53 13 9	56 0 0	Total Extra Charges.
13 10	586 17 8	676 9 2	619 10 9	686 10 2	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					Industrial Departments.
6 9†	66 5 11	96 6 7	173 4 4	207 5 1	Profit (including stock in hand).
-	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss Ditto.

* Includes special donations for building fund.
† Realized profit in 1867, not including stock.

APPENDIX IX. (*a.*)

Reformatory Schools, Return of Recei

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Girls.				
	Sunderland.	Birmingham	Doncaster.	Devon and Exeter.	Liverpool.
	Girls, 41. Officers, 3.	Girls, 45. Officers, 4.	Girls, 49. Officers, 4.	Girls, 57. Officers, 5.	Girls, (Officers,
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Treasury Allowance	532 4 8	610 12 1	692 12 7	784 1 4	922 15
Parents' Payments	52 15 0	41 13 4	69 13 9	45 7 6	34 5
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	45 0 6	67 6 0	60 4 0	152 0 0	243 8
Payments from Rates	- -	56 13 2	200 15 9	293 1 10	90 14
Payments, Voluntary Associations	27 8 6	22 15 0	- -	- -	-
Sundries	15 14 10	2 14 2	14 12 10	10 1 2	30 6
Total Receipts	673 3 6	801 13 9	1,037 18 11	1,284 11 10	1,321 8
Expenditure.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	152 10 0	229 5 0	222 19 2	266 0 0	210 12
Food of Inmates	287 3 2	264 10 6	361 13 10	348 8 6	517 6
Clothing „	105 8 7	58 14 7	135 15 6	149 14 10	197 9
Washing, Fuel, and Light	68 17 6	61 1 9	55 3 4	170 6 5	160 11
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	22 18 6	19 0 11	115 6 8	39 12 0	92 5
Furniture and House Sundries	35 7 6	23 11 1	68 17 2	43 15 0	18 16
Printing and Office Expenses	23 19 3	8 5 1	42 0 6	61 19 0	78 17
Travelling and Police	8 10 10	11 1 8	13 7 7	3 18 0	16 16
Medical Expenses and Funerals	6 8 5	3 12 1	14 0 6	4 0 8	65 11
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	4 2 10	20 4 8	37 18 2	10 15 5	32 17
Total Ordinary Charges	715 6 7	699 7 4	1,067 2 5	1,098 9 10	1,391 3
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	17 8 11	15 10 10	21 15 7	19 5 5	22 16
Ditto Food	7 0 1	5 17 7	7 7 7	6 2 3	8 9
Ditto Clothing	2 11 5	1 6 1	2 15 5	2 12 6	3 4
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	22 2 6	99 6 8	- -	- -	-
Disposal, Home	- -	14 0 0	59 14 8	33 0 0	121 1
„ Emigration	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Building, Land, and Sundries	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Total Extra Charges	22 2 6	113 6 8	59 14 8	33 0 0	121 1
Total Expenditure	737 9 1	812 14 0	1,126 17 1	1,131 9 10	1,512 4
Industrial Departments.					
Profit (including stock in hand)	104 10 3	146 3 6	148 0 11	181 1 10	283 10
Loss Ditto	- -	- -	- -	- -	-

APPENDIX IX. (*a*.)

id Expenditure of, for 1867—*continued*.

ENGLAND—GIRLS.

RED LODGE.	YORKSHIRE Rom. Cath.	LIMPLEY STOKE.	HAMPSTEAD.	ARNO'S COURT. Rom. Cath.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
Girls, 63. Officers, 6.	Girls, 77. Officers, 8.	Girls, 79. Officers, 6.	Girls, 100. Officers, 7.	Girls, 108. Officers, 15.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
203 18 2	1,180 1 5	964 17 4	1,372 13 10	1,616 8 3	Treasury Allowance.
44 19 5	40 5 2	52 1 3	88 17 3	29 19 6	Parents' Payments.
- -	60 17 7	74 15 6	32 5 0	- -	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
275 5 6	- -	237 10 4	604 15 1	71 17 6	Payments from Rates.
14 10 0	- -	17 15 9	10 10 0	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
57 14 1	- -	- -	16 8 9	- -	Sundries.
296 7 2	1,281 4 2	1,347 0 2	2,125 9 11	1,718 5 3	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
326 0 10	222 18 11	289 10 0	413 2 2	459 0 0	Officers' Pay and Rations.
455 2 1	611 11 11	587 7 10	743 17 3	843 18 7	Food of Inmates.
110 10 10	123 13 11	191 1 5	222 2 0	141 10 8	Clothing „
89 9 0	166 4 10	133 5 5	186 6 4	80 17 4	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
83 6 10	133 12 5	89 19 4	320 11 7	65 18 6	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
44 9 1	76 1 0	99 19 5	8 9 7	75 19 10	Furniture and House Sundries.
19 5 7	35 13 9	43 17 9	85 7 9	10 5 2	Printing and Office Expenses.
- -	6 1 8	11 3 3	29 16 0	8 6 5	Travelling and Police.
7 13 2	49 15 7	20 9 0	30 18 1	48 7 10	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
21 13 11	30 6 9	32 14 8	35 9 6	87 15 1	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
148 11 4	1,456 0 9	1,499 8 1	2,076 0 3	1,821 19 5	Total Ordinary Charges.
18 4 7	18 18 2	18 19 7	20 15 2	16 17 5	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
7 4 5	7 18 10	7 8 9	7 8 9	7 16 3	Ditto Food.
1 15 1	1 12 1	2 8 4	2 4 5	1 6 2	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
73 0 0	50 0 0	57 10 0	- -	- -	Rent of School Premises.
76 15 4	67 18 2	107 5 10	- -	67 15 9	Disposal, Home.
- -	19 18 0	- -	- -	- -	„ Emigration.
- -	- -	340 0 11	155 8 8	- -	Building, Land, and Sundries.
149 15 4	137 16 2	504 16 9	155 8 8	67 15 9	Total Extra Charges.
298 6 8	1,593 16 11	2,004 4 10	2,231 8 11	1,889 15 2	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					Industrial Departments.
129 16 2	317 3 2	355 18 0	515 5 4	107 0 1	Profit (including stock in hand).
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loss Ditto.

APPENDIX IX. (*a*.)

Reformatory Schools, Return of Receipts and Expenditure.

Receipts and Expenditure.	SCOTLAND—Boys.				
	Rossie. Boys, 44. Officers, 7.	Kibble. Boys, 59. Officers, 9.	Inverness. Boys, 60. Officers, 6.	Stranraer. Boys, 54 / Girls, 30 } 84. Officers, 5.	Wellington Farm. Boys, Officers,
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Treasury Allowance	616 12 5	898 17 8	892 1 4	1,241 9 8	1,434 8
Parents' Payments	- - -	2 9 0	- - -	- - -	12 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	63 14 0	- - -	33 17 6	- - -	522 1
Payments from Rates	100 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 11
Payments, Voluntary Associations	8 8 0	- - -	5 13 5	- - -	-
Sundries	- - -	279 4 3	- - -	- - -	-
Total Receipts	788 14 5	1,180 10 11	931 12 3	1,241 9 8	1,971 7
Expenditure.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	156 0 0	169 11 0	287 5 11	211 2 0	349 2
Food of Inmates	302 16 0	485 14 1	473 0 6	635 11 2	708 18
Clothing „	139 19 2	137 9 11	84 12 10	243 7 4	341 15
Washing, Fuel, and Light	58 0 0	68 5 8	73 0 11	166 1 2	101 2
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	28 6 0	71 12 6	73 10 0	8 1 4	5 6
Furniture and House Sundries	14 16 0	30 19 6	86 13 2	240 9 1	139 6
Printing and Office Expenses	16 4 0	55 2 4	18 17 10	34 1 2	30 2
Travelling and Police	8 11 0	11 12 7	20 9 10	33 8 3	18 15
Medical Expenses and Funerals	7 10 0	16 18 3	- -	7 18 11	16 1
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	25 19 0	13 7 3	- -	54 8 1	27 19
Total Ordinary Charges	758 1 2	1,060 13 1	1,117 11 0	1,634 8 6	1,738 10
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	17 4 7	17 19 7	18 12 6	19 9 1	17 11
Ditto Food	6 17 8	8 4 8	7 17 8	7 11 4	7 3
Ditto Clothing	3 3 7	2 6 7	1 8 3	2 17 11	3 9
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	37 0 0	- -	- -	- -	78 11
Disposal, Home	- -	73 12 0	- -	27 0 0	20 7
„ Emigration	- -	- -	- -	- -	73 0
Building, Land, and Sundries	95 2 8	- -	- -	113 10 11	438 16
Total Extra Charges	132 2 8	73 12 0	- -	140 10 11	610 15
Total Expenditure	890 3 10	1,134 5 1	1,117 11 0	1,774 19 5	2,349 0
Industrial Departments.					
Profit (including stock in hand)	15 11 11	28 11 8	142 1 8	310 8 2	221 1
Loss Ditto	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-

APPENDIX IX. (*a*.)

Expenditure of, for 1867—*continued*.

SCOTLAND—Boys.				Girls.		Receipts and Expenditure.
Mill.	Parkhead. Rom. Cath.	Glasgow.		Paisley.	Aberdeen.	
s, 114. ers, 8.	Boys, 186. Officers, 18.	Boys, 247.* Officers, 49.		Girls, 7. Officers, .	Girls, 28. Officers, 2.	
s. d.	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*		*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*	Receipts.
16 3	2,724 4 10	3,255 16 11		112 11 3	414 1 5	Treasury Allowance.
-	13 4 0	42 9 4		- -	- -	Parents' Payments.
12 0	- -	- -		- -	1 10 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
-	39 15 11	3,226 15 4		- -	- -	Payments from Rates.
-	- -	13 6 2		- -	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
10 0	325 0 0	- -		- -	- -	Sundries.
18 3	3,102 4 9	6,538 7 9		112 11 3	415 11 5	Total Receipts.
						Expenditure.
						Ordinary Charges.
15 0	852 10 3	1,512 8 6			108 19 5	Officers' Pay and Rations.
15 0	905 9 1	1,507 16 5			130 10 1	Food of Inmates.
19 8	399 1 11	1,190 3 8			53 0 0	Clothing ,,
8 6	142 16 3	343 9 3			44 13 6	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
19 3	157 14 10	240 11 6			67 14 6	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
13 3	91 8 6	65 15 4			17 11 9	Furniture and House Sundries.
1 7	10 14 0	91 0 4			21 3 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
4 1	48 19 2	12 6 7			2 8 0	Travelling and Police.
12 3	16 8 8	177 18 1			3 14 4	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
4 2	33 12 7	483 19 6			16 0 3	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
12 9	2,658 15 3	5,625 9 2			465 14 10	Total Ordinary Charges.
6 9	14 5 11	22 15 6			16 12 8	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
1 11	4 17 4	6 2 1			4 13 3	Ditto Food.
5 1	2 2 11	4 16 5			1 17 10	Ditto Clothing.
						Extra Charges.
9 7	280 0 0	- -			- -	Rent of School Premises.
-	127 3 6	- -			- -	Disposal, Home.
-	- -	288 14 9			- -	,, Emigration.
16 4	103 11 5	- -			- -	Building, Land, and Sundries.
5 11	510 14 11	288 14 9			- -	Total Extra Charges.
18 8	3,169 10 2	5,914 3 11			- -	Total Expenditure.
						Industrial Departments.
11 11	360 11 5	- -			48 14 2	Profit (including stock in hand).
-	- -	376 10 8			- -	Loss Ditto.

This School is also certified under the Original Industrial Schools Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 74, and the Expenditure on the Reformatory Department cannot be separately given.

* Including voluntaries cases.

APPENDIX IX. (*a.*)

Reformatory Schools, Return of Receipts and Expenditure of, for 1866—*continued.*

Receipts and Expenditure.	SCOTLAND—Girls.		
	Dalry.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth. Rom. Cath.
	Girls, 54. Officers, 4.	Girls, 77. Officers, 4.	Girls, 88. Officers, 12.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	711 10 8	954 15 2	1,165 12 2
Parents' Payments	4 0 0	15 7 9	4 10 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	48 2 0	2 2 0	- -
Payments from Rates	12 0 0	204 12 10	- -
Payments, Voluntary Associations	5 17 0	13 17 6	38 10 0
Sundries	3 3 3	- -	- -
Total Receipts	784 12 11	1,190 15 3	1,208 12 8
Expenditure.			
Ordinary Charges.			
Officers' Pay and Rations	139 16 8	331 4 2	409 8 0
Food of Inmates	377 13 7	653 17 7	599 12 4
Clothing „	88 4 11	208 13 8	106 19 9
Washing, Fuel and Light	50 4 4	103 1 2	40 17 11
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	16 5 10	34 11 8	54 10 9
Furniture and House Sundries	89 2 7	13 4 2	12 6 9
Printing and Office Expenses	8 14 2	159 6 9	4 6 9
Travelling and Police	12 5 6	- -	1 5 1
Medical Expenses and Funerals	19 0 0	56 5 9	44 17 5
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	10 3 0	- -	20 1 3
Total Ordinary Charges	811 10 7	1,560 4 11	1,294 6 0
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	15 0 7	* - -	14 14 2
Ditto Food	6 19 11	- -	6 16 3
Ditto Clothing	1 12 8	- -	1 4 4
Extra Charges.			
Rent of School Premises	- -	- -	122 16 0
Disposal, Home	25 0 0	- -	57 7 6
„ Emigration	- -	6 6	11 14 0
Building and Land	- -	- -	- -
Total Extra Charges	25 0 0	6 6	191 17 6
Total Expenditure	836 10 7	1,560 11 5	1,486 3 6
Industrial Departments.			
Profit (including stock in hand)	145 18 0	413 3 2	274 0 4
Loss Ditto	- -	- -	- -

* The expenditure includes charges connected with the Refuge Department. The cost per head cannot therefore be clearly shown.

Certified Reformatory Schools.

APPENDIX IX. (*b.*)

SUMMARY

OF THE

ACCOUNTS for EXPENDITURE in REFORMATORY SCHOOLS for MAINTENANCE, MANAGEMENT, and DISPOSAL, including Profit or Loss from Industrial Departments, with the Gross Cost per Head,

For the Year 1867.

APPENDIX IX. (*b.*)

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY of the ACCOUNTS for Maintenance, Manage and Disposal, including Profit or Loss from Industrial Departments, for the Year 1

Name of Reformatory.	Average No. of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance and Rent.	Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Industrial Loss.	Ne Cost He inclu Dispo
ENGLAND.—BOYS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Monmouth	19	464 17 4	1 8 11	67 9 8	- - -	20
Devon and Exeter	28	641 3 11	21 14 3	39 2 0	- - -	22
Essex	30	623 11 6	38 5 3	85 2 10	- - -	19
Buxton	33	662 10 3	42 19 8	84 6 0	- - -	18
Herts	34	828 15 8	6 11 2	100 19 0	- - -	21
Northampton	34	620 15 3	12 6 10	170 7 8	- - -	13
Bedford	36	935 4 3	20 10 0	168 8 4	- - -	21
Woodbury Hill	36	766 2 1	22 12 4	91 15 11	- - -	19
Dorset	38	670 7 10	18 4 1	166 18 6	- - -	13
Wilts	40	896 16 6	11 7 8	111 4 8	- - -	19
Cumberland	42	847 19 8	16 12 10	19 10 4	- - -	20
Glamorgan	43	889 3 8	30 2 2	36 2 10	- - -	20
Hardwicke	47	1,054 4 3	64 16 4	265 10 9	- - -	18
Suffolk	47	819 0 3	95 2 7	63 6 11	- - -	18
Manchester and Salford	54	1,341 1 5	45 8 4	63 19 2	- - -	24
Hants	55	1,406 11 10	46 18 10	- - -	84 15 9	29
Bradwall	57	1,119 7 9	13 1 11	21 9 9	- - -	19
Castle Howard	59	1,352 18 7	75 9 11	47 15 6	- - -	23
Home in the East	65	1,238 10 2	17 12 3	213 18 8	- - -	16
Stoke Farm	72	1,407 12 5	- - -	67 2 0	- - -	18
Leeds	72	1,230 5 8	36 6 6	- - -	74 3 4	18
Warwickshire	74	1,489 11 9	99 15 3	269 12 9	- - -	17
North Lancashire	79	1,325 12 5	57 7 6	- - -	15 11 0	17
Saltley	79	1,433 1 9	- - -	102 11 11	- - -	16
Calder Farm	85	1,816 4 1	4 10 7	3 9 1	- - -	21
Liverpool Farm	90	1,833 10 2	108 15 0	49 9 11	- - -	21
Kingswood	107	2,024 18 9	25 2 8	243 17 0	- - -	16
Brook Green, Rom. Cath.	127	2,378 7 4	53 0 0	191 0 0	- - -	17
Wandsworth	151	3,143 4 7	161 7 1	610 12 8	- - -	17
North Eastern	153	2,472 8 8	64 3 5	292 9 1	- - -	14
"Akbar" Ship	177	3,506 4 4	299 5 5	96 18 6	- - -	20
"Clarence" Ship, R. Cath.	200	3,402 12 5	175 1 4	46 14 2	- - -	17

APPENDIX IX. (*b.*)

Summary of the Accounts for 1867.—*cont.*

Name of School.	Average No. of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance and Rent.	Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Industrial Loss.	Net Cost per Head, including Disposal.
LAND.—BOYS—*cont.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
nwall" Ship	218	4,266 10 3	282 13 6	277 5 0	- - -	19 11 11
et Weighton, R. Cath.	209	4,237 5 9	325 8 1	743 12 0	- - -	18 5 6
nt St. Bernard's, R.Cth.	240	4,812 18 7	212 16 1	400 11 4	- - -	19 5 5
Hill	265	6,600 13 10	605 3 10	1,521 6 9	- - -	21 9 0
NGLAND.—GIRLS.						
ley Farm	20	539 19 10	15 0 0	66 5 11	- - -	24 8 8
y	26	649 2 7	27 6 7	96 6 7	- - -	22 6 3
th Park	35	565 17 0	13 3 3	173 4 4	- - -	11 12 2
ich	37	630 10 2	56 0 0	207 5 1	- - -	12 19 1
erland	41	737 9 1	- - -	104 10 3	- - -	15 8 9
ingham	45	798 14 0	14 0 0	146 3 6	- - -	14 16 3
aster	49	1,067 2 5	59 14 8	148 0 11	- - -	19 19 6
n and Exeter	57	1,098 9 10	33 0 0	181 1 10	- - -	16 13 6
pool	61	1,391 3 0	121 1 6	283 10 2	- - -	20 2 10
Lodge	63	1,221 11 4	76 15 4	129 16 2	- - -	18 10 11
shire, Rom. Catholic	77	1,506 0 9	87 16 2	317 3 2	- - -	16 11 7
ley Stoke	79	1,556 18 1	107 5 10	355 18 0	- - -	16 11 3
pstead	100	2,076 0 3	- - -	515 5 4	- - -	15 12 2
's Court, Rom. Cath.	108	1,821 19 5	67 15 9	107 0 1	- - -	16 10 2
COTLAND.—BOYS.						
ie	44	795 1 2	- - -	15 11 11	- - -	17 14 4
le	59	1,060 13 1	73 12 0	28 11 8	- - -	18 14 10
rness	60	1,117 11 0	- - -	142 1 8	- - -	16 5 2
raer { Boys, 54 / Girls, 30 }	84	1,634 8 6	27 0 0	310 8 2	- - -	16 1 8
ington Farm	99	1,817 1 4	3 7 10	221 13 0	- - -	17 1 2
Mill	114	1,940 2 4	- - -	244 11 11	- - -	14 17 6
head, Rom. Catholic	186	2,938 15 3	127 3 6	360 11 5	- - -	14 10 10
gow	247	5,625 9 2	288 14 9	- - -	376 10 8	25 9 3
COTLAND.—GIRLS.						
deen	28	465 14 10	- - -	48 14 2	- - -	14 17 11
y	54	811 10 7	25 0 0	145 18 0	- - -	12 15 9
gow	77	1,560 4 11	6 6	413 3 2	- - -	14 18 0
eth, Rom. Catholic	88	1,417 2 0	69 1 6	274 0 4	- - -	13 15 6

APPENDIX IX. (*c.*)

Reformatory Schools.—Table of Comparative Cost per Head for Food, Clothing, Salaries, and Industrial Profits.

The first column contains the name of the school. The second the average number of inmates. The third, fourth, and fifth the cost per head for food, clothing, and superintendence, and the sixth the profit per head as shown by the Industrial Return.

Boys' Schools containing less than 50 inmates.

School.	Boys.	Food.	Clothing.	Salaries.	Profit.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Monmouth	19	10 3 0	2 9 6	5 7 3	3 11 0
Devon	28	9 4 7	2 12 0	5 15 0	1 7 11
Essex	30	8 0 8	1 14 5	5 0 4	2 16 9
Buxton	33	8 3 7	2 4 0	5 2 3	2 11 1
Herts	34	7 11 1	2 15 8	8 2 7	2 16 5
Northampton	34	7 18 2	1 8 1	4 12 5	5 0 3
Bedford	36	8 17 8	3 9 3	7 12 8	4 13 6
Woodbury Hill	36	8 4 2	3 3 1	5 11 3	2 11 0
Dorset	38	8 4 6	1 18 3	4 0 1	4 7 10
Wilts	40	8 8 6	2 3 2	5 9 0	2 15 7
Cumberland	42	7 9 10	3 4 9	4 13 1	—
Glamorgan	43	6 13 7	2 18 9	5 18 2	—
Hardwicke	47	7 18 8	3 1 7	5 9 4	5 12 11
Suffolk	47	7 0 1	1 18 6	4 17 0	1 6 11

Boys' Schools containing from 50 to 100 inmates.

Manchester	54	7 14 9	2 9 11	5 8 6	1 3 8
Hants	55	7 10 5	4 3 10	5 17 10	—
Bradwall	57	8 11 7	2 6 4	6 2 9	7 6
Castle Howard	59	7 7 8	1 6 5	7 1 6	16 2
Home in East	65	7 18 7	3 1 11	4 16 3	3 5 10
Stoke Farm	72	8 18 7	2 11 8	4 6 1	18 7
Leeds	72	7 1 5	2 9 2	3 9 11	—
Warwickshire	74	7 3 2	2 2 7	4 16 0	3 12 11
North Lancashire	79	7 0 5	15 6	4 4 10	—
Saltley	79	6 12 8	1 16 8	5 5 7	1 5 11
Calder Farm	85	9 8 1	1 17 3	5 1 5	9
Liverpool Farm	90	7 12 7	2 6 5	3 9 9	11 0

Boys' Schools containing above 100 inmates.

Kingswood	107	7 9 11	1 14 5	3 18 11	2 5 10
Brook Green, Rom. Catholic	127	9 6 5	1 16 6	2 17 8	1 10 1
Wandsworth	151	8 0 2	2 13 0	3 15 11	4 0 7
North Eastern	153	8 13 6	1 4 4	2 12 1	1 11 10
"Akbar" Ship	177	6 4 8	1 15 5	6 17 3	10 11
"Clarence" Ship, Rom.Cath.	200	6 11 5	1 4 10	5 4 0	4 8
"Cornwall" Ship	218	7 9 4	2 8 3	5 7 1	1 5 5
Market Weighton, Rom.Cath.	209	7 16 10	3 17 7	4 2 9	3 11 1
St. Bernard's, Rom. Catholic	240	8 8 4	2 11 0	2 9 11	1 13 4
Red Hill	265	9 3 1	2 9 6	7 1 10	5 14 10

APPENDIX IX. (*c.*)

Reformatory Schools.

Table of Comparative Cost—*cont.*

Girls' Schools containing less than 50 inmates.

Schools.	Boys.	Food.	Clothing.	Salaries.	Profit.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Allesley Farm	20	9 9 5	3 10 0	6 15 5	3 6 3
Surrey	26	7 15 6	1 19 10	6 1 2	3 14 1
Toxteth Park	35	6 0 8	1 4 8	4 1 0	4 18 11
Ipswich	37	7 7 7	1 14 9	5 18 11	5 12 0
Sunderland	41	7 0 1	2 11 5	3 14 4	2 11 6
Birmingham	43	5 17 8	1 6 1	5 1 10	3 1 0
Doncaster	49	7 7 7	2 15 5	4 10 2	3 0 5
Girls' Schools containing 50 to 100 inmates.					
Devon and Exeter	57	6 2 3	2 12 6	4 13 4	3 3 6
Liverpool	61	8 9 5	3 4 5	3 9 0	4 12 7
Red Lodge	63	7 4 6	1 15 1	5 3 6	2 1 2
Yorkshire, Roman Catholic	77	7 18 7	1 13 6	2 17 11	4 2 4
Limpley Stoke	79	7 8 8	2 8 4	3 13 3	4 10 0
Hampstead	100	7 8 9	2 4 5	4 2 7	5 3 0
Arno's Court, Rom. Catholic	108	7 16 3	1 6 2	4 5 0	0 19 9

The following gives the results under the same heads for Scotland.

Boys' Schools.

Rossie	44	6 17 7	3 3 7	3 10 11	0 7 1
Kibble	59	8 4 7	2 6 8	2 17 5	0 9 8
Inverness	60	7 17 8	1 7 6	4 15 9	2 7 4
Wellington Farm	99	7 3 2	3 9 0	3 10 6	2 4 9
Old Mill	114	6 1 10	3 5 1	2 8 11	2 2 10
Parkhead, Roman Catholic	186	4 17 4	2 2 10	4 11 1	1 18 9
Girls' Schools.					
Aberdeen	28	4 13 2	1 17 10	3 17 10	1 14 10
Dalry	54	6 19 10	1 12 6	2 11 9	2 14 0
Dalbeth, Roman Catholic	88	6 16 3	1 4 4	4 13 0	3 2 3

APPENDIX IX.—No. 2.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, RETURN of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of, for 18

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.	RECEIPTS.																							
	Treasury.			Parents' Payments.			Subscriptions and Donations.			Contributions from Rates.			Payments for voluntary Inmates.			Sundries.			TOT. RECEI					
ENGLAND.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£					
Chester	635	7	9	23	15	0	116	15	5	1	19	0	8	3	6	-	-		786					
Birkenhead	541	14	6	15	0	0	452	5	4	-	-	-	18	9	0	14	8	11	1,041	1				
Stockport	95	18	3	-	-		393	0	2	-	-	-	29	19	6		17	2	519	1				
Macclesfield	249	3	0	14	3	6	252	18	4	-	-	-	3	10	0	23	5	0	542	1				
Devon and Exeter	580	12	4	89	1	8	302	9	0	18	2	9	-		-		19	6	991					
Sunderland, Boys	953	3	10	45	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	998	1				
Walthamstow, R. Cath.	1,171	4	6	13	0	3	538	16	3	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	1,723					
Cardiff	293	11	3	9	12	0	98	10	0	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	401	1				
Park Row	757	11	3	15	2	0	108	4	0	13	8	0	16	0	0	9	4	10	919	1				
Clifton	1,031	0	6	74	5	9	324	18	11	308	17	0	18	19	0	49	8	9	1,807					
Bristol, Girls	84	10	8	1	11	0	695	9	6		12	0	30	0	0	7	11	1	819	1				
Church Farm	130	9	3	8	12	0	467	0	2	-	-	-	-		-	159	4	11	765					
Bolton	287	4	6	17	19	9	215	14	9	-	-	-	17	2	6	-		-	538					
Manchester	1,445	17	0	70	11	6	633	15	6	-	-	-	-		-	261	12	9	2,411	1				
Liverpool	1,686	19	3	67	17	9	565	19	10	26	5	0	-		-	16	9	5	2,363	1				
St. George's, Boys, Roman Catholic	1,428	18	3	28	18	0	38	7	6	-	-	-	9	15	0	1,200	0	0	2,705	1				
St. George's, Girls, Roman Catholic	413	11	9		12	0	752	4	3	-	-	-	115	4	6	-		-	1,281	1				
St. Elizabeth's, R. Cath.	323	19	3	10	17	6	94	16	0	-	-	-	195	16	6	30	14	8	656					
St. Anne's, Mason Str., Roman Catholic	73	12	6		7	6	37	10	0	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	111	1				
Kirkdale	86	9	3	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	86					
Middlesex	798	11	3	31	9	0	-	-	-	18,654	10	1	-		-	537	4	0	20,021					
Boys' Home	331	14	9	4	4	6	1,370	16	1	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	1,706	1				
East London	502	7	9	22	13	6	963	19	5	-	-	-	6	0	0	135	7	10	1,630					
Cripples' Home	80	0	4	3	7	8	1,844	16	6	34	0	0	445	3	7	124	13	6	2,532					
Sloane Street	176	18	0	1	16	0	274	15	6	-	-	-	410	11	8	14	5	10	878					
School of Discipline	234	16	3	31	17	0	234	12	8	-	-	-	173	3	11	56	5	0	730	1				
Lisson Street	162	16	9		13	0	329	17	0	-	-	-	92	3	4	9	12	9	595					
St. Margaret's Home, Catholic	461	5	6	1	10	6	344	0	7	-	-	-	18	4	0	-		-	825					
Franklin's Row	294	3	0	8	1	0	144	4	0	5	0	0	135	14	0	74	11	3	661	1				
Girls' Home	30	16	6	-		-	746	6	1	-	-	-	84	0	0	0	8	9	861	1				
Newcastle	907	2	10	53	6	8	582	16	6	-	-	-	-		-	33	2	1	1,576					
Somerset	525	11	8	17	10	6	91	18	0	-	-	-	21	14	0	5	19	9	662	1				

APPENDIX IX.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools, Return of Receipts and Expenditure of, for 1867—*continued.*

STRIAL SCHOOL.	RECEIPTS.					
	Treasury.	Parents' Payments.	Subscriptions and Donations.	Contributions from Rates.	Payments for voluntary Inmates.	Sundries.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
LAND—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
r - - -	95 14 0	1 8 6	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	97 2 6
n Green - -	50 9 0	5 4 0	247 2 10	- - -	339 6 11	- -	642 2 9
Street - -	562 15 3	11 16 0	113 6 4	- - -	- -	42 7 6	730 5 1
try - - -	127 13 9	3 19 6	129 17 6	- - -	147 4 0	- -	408 14 9
treet - -	19 18 8	- -	35 6 2	- - -	- -	- -	55 4 10
rd - - -	309 12 6	12 6 0	145 10 0	- - -	- -	- -	467 8 6
- - -	804 17 3	90 15 6	552 18 0	- - -	11 18 0	17 13 9	1,478 2 6
- - -	911 0 9	20 12 6	678 11 11	- - -	1 19 6	281 2 7	1,893 7 3
- - -	1,014 17 8	100 16 6	559 0 0	- - -	- -	20 1 3	1,694 15 5
al for England -	20,674 2 3	930 6 3	15,478 10 0	19,062 13 10	2,350 2 5	3,126 12 10	61,622 7 7
COTLAND.							
een - - -	373 18 6	24 19 6	514 10 11	24 19 6	45 0 3	43 8 10	1,026 17 6
- - -	715 9 7	11 11 7	166 2 8	50 0 0	19 11 1	22 5 6	985 0 5
rnock - -	606 3 1	- -	129 7 0	- - -	- -	7 5 0	742 15 1
- - -	169 19 6	10 16 6	142 0 6	109 6 0	18 8 9	50 2 9	500 14 0
ies - -	477 7 1	- -	137 14 0	- - -	- -	- -	615 1 1
rgh, Original -	588 16 6	120 9 0	1,588 3 11	220 9 0	207 15 3	220 0 10	2,945 14 6
United -	920 4 5	- -	760 6 5	132 9 3	- -	107 19 3	1,920 19 4
- - -	348 19 7	6 10 0	403 3 11	- - -	51 9 0	93 13 11	903 16 5
th - - -	47 19 2	- -	374 10 0	- - -	- -	78 18 0	501 7 2
- - -	195 16 3	8 15 2	786 4 2	24 4 3	94 1 6	122 14 6	1,231 15 10
w - - -	1,825 14 9	296 6 1	647 19 6	- - -	29 3 0	54 12 11	2,853 16 3
w, Rom. Catholic anage - -	1,747 17 1	352 4 6	- - -	- - -	33 13 0	- -	2,133 14 7
Ladis - -	342 0 1	10 8 0	322 12 4	- - -	- -	27 1 2	702 1 7
Fechney - -	723 7 2	34 5 11	166 4 0	- - -	- -	53 19 10	977 16 11
Girls - -	190 17 3	- -	196 6 6	- - -	64 15 0	33 8 6	485 7 3
ck - -	621 0 3	33 5 0	428 18 10	18 0 8	- -	1 17 7	1,103 2 4
- - -	555 14 2	29 11 6	419 10 0	- - -	6 11 8	74 10 9	1,085 18 1
- - -	9 3 4	- -	206 1 0	- - -	- -	31 7 6	246 11 10
n Stewart -	589 2 9	- -	142 10 0	10 0 0	- -	64 14 3	806 7 0
l for Scotland -	11,049 10 6	939 2 9	7,532 5 8	589 8 8	570 8 6	1,088 1 1	21,768 17 2

APPENDIX IX.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools, Return of Recei

Name of School.	EXPENDITURE.					
	Average Number attending School.	Average Number entirely fed and clothed.	Average Number partially fed and clothed.	Cost of Food.	Cost of Clothing.	Cost of Salar
ENGLAND.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Chester	103	58	23	364 15 8	7 15 4	202
Birkenhead	87	87	–	390 2 1	44 3 2	216
Stockport	44	44	–	257 4 11	39 11 5	136 1
Macclesfield	25	25	48	230 16 6	21 7 4	164
Devon and Exeter	50	50	–	405 5 4	171 1 4	234 1
Sunderland	100	88	12	603 7 1	154 0 4	292
Walthamstow, Roman Catholic	140	140	–	734 4 10	246 19 6	286
Cardiff	156	26	111	160 16 3	46 13 9	182
Park Row	64	64	–	423 5 5	122 8 7	250
Clifton	92	92	–	730 0 0	401 17 6	221
Bristol, Girls	12	12	–	101 3 10	88 11 2	93
Church Farm	40	40	–	317 4 1	114 0 7	181
Bolton	35	35	–	240 2 10	26 3 1	115
Manchester	187	132	63	928 12 5	250 8 7	355
Liverpool	257	257	–	1,125 7 9	288 5 0	643
St. George's, Boys, Rom. Catholic	147	147	–	992 3 4	229 5 1	219
Ditto, Girls, Rom. Catholic	85	85	–	622 12 0	182 3 8	30
St. Elizabeth's, Roman Catholic	50	50	–	372 4 2	55 10 11	68
St. Anne's, Mason Street, Rom. Cath.	31	31	–	110 10 9	109 3 0	26
Kirkdale	549	320	–	– – –	– – –	–
Middlesex	640	640	–	4,977 11 9	2,293 18 5	4,561
Boys' Home	54	54	–	492 15 0	154 17 11	246
East London	120	48	20	590 19 1	178 6 2	428
Cripples' Home	87	87	–	776 1 0	196 19 6	556
Sloane Street	50	50	–	412 6 4	81 18 5	10:
School of Discipline	41	41	–	392 0 8	53 11 8	12:
Lisson Street	–	–	–	218 19 5	19 12 5	9:
St. Margaret's Home, Rom. Cath.	50	50	–	390 15 6	60 5 0	10
Franklin's Row	55	45	10	346 15 0	90 7 0	8
Girls' Home	25	25	–	86 0 1	62 18 4	6

APPENDIX IX.—No. 2.

Expenditure of, for 1867—*continued.*

| EXPENDITURE. | | |

APPENDIX IX.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools, Return of Receipt

Name of School.	Average Number attending School.	Average Number entirely fed and clothed.	Average Number partially fed and clothed.	EXPENDITURE. - - Cost of Food.	Cost of Clothing.	Cost of Salaries.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
ENGLAND—*continued.*						
Newcastle	235	148	83	757 4 7	201 3 2	565 0 :
Somersetshire	60	60	–	452 5 0	147 2 0	116 13 :
Surrey	42	42	–	- - -	- - -	- - -
Winsom Green	29	29	–	360 3 10	94 19 4	60 18 1
Penn Street	64	64	–	361 15 5	27 12 3	158 0 (
Coventry	32	32	–	372 11 10	75 7 5	63 8 (
Vale Street	3	3	–	23 12 9	6 11 0	12 9 :
Bradford	37	37	–	229 13 0	46 13 4	112 17 (
Hull	359	71	98	568 2 4	252 5 9	392 8 9
Leeds	98	98	–	793 9 10	219 11 2	359 9 1
York	148	100	48	835 1 3	226 19 11	307 2 1
Total for England	–	–	–	22,548 2 11	7,092 9 6	12,434 8 3
SCOTLAND.						
Aberdeen	154	154	–	474 15 2	131 10 0	210 4 8
Ayr	98	83	15	336 19 2	58 11 7	170 5 10
Kilmarnock	59	59	–	363 12 11	91 8 5	129 3 0
Bute	80	44	4	156 11 4	52 8 9	117 11 8
Dumfries	105	46	–	284 6 9	75 8 7	120 16 8
Edinburgh Original	230	230	–	1,176 5 5	355 12 5	749 17 4
Ditto, United	141	141	–	673 16 9	136 15 11	525 1 8
Leith	75	75	–	363 8 8	133 19 7	216 11 5
Arbroath	46	46	–	109 19 6	19 2 6	73 8 4
Dundee	88	88	–	349 8 4	89 5 3	301 11 11
Glasgow	292	292	–	1,549 16 3	562 12 0	460 5 10
Ditto, Rom. Catholic Orphanage	205	205	–	954 14 11	339 12 7	467 12 0
Perth, Ladies	52	52	–	308 12 2	99 5 7	98 1 2
Ditto, Fechney, Boys	74	74	–	377 8 10	125 15 10	163 5 2
Ditto, Girls	52	52	–	287 16 8	63 4 3	79 9 0
Greenock	125	125	–	589 18 5	150 17 7	281 13 2
Paisley	90	90	–	529 14 11	114 1 9	189 10 8
Falkirk	48	48	–	161 5 1	22 4 7	64 9 0
Newton Stewart	50	50	–	427 9 8	146 6 1	94 17 0
Total for Scotland	–	–	–	9,476 0 11	2,768 3 3	4,513 15 6

APPENDIX IX.—No. 2.

Expenditure of, for 1867—*continued.*

| EXPENDITURE. | | |

APPENDIX X.

Payments from Parents (Reformatories)—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
YORK—*cont.*	Hull	85	2	9
	Leeds	30	1	6
	Leven	3	5	0
	Market Weighton	3	18	0
	Middlesborough	5	10	0
	Richmond	3	18	0
	Rotherham	6	5	0
	Saddleworth	8	15	6
	Scarborough	19	0	6
	Sheffield	129	14	0
	Skipton	1	0	0
	Tadcaster	1	0	6
	Wakefield	5	1	0
	Whitby	2	10	9
	Total £	2,974	17	11

WALES.		£	s.	d.
BRECON	Brecon	8	12	0
CARMARTHEN	Llanelly	7	4	0
	Llandyssil	0	19	6
CARNARVON	Bangor	3	18	0
	Portmadoc	0	13	0
DENBIGH	Denbigh	0	19	6
	Wrexham	3	7	6
FLINT	Holywell	0	4	0
GLAMORGAN	Cardiff	3	3	0
	Merthyr Tydvil	1	8	6
	Neath	3	18	0
	Swansea	4	0	0
PEMBROKE	Haverfordwest	8	8	6
	Saundersfoot	1	6	0
	Total £	48	1	6

SCOTLAND.		£	s.
EDINBURGH	Edinburgh	16	6
LANARK	Glasgow	73	7
	Total £	89	13
	GRAND TOTAL £	3,112	13

APPENDIX X

Payments from Parents,

(*d*) On account of Children under Detention in Certified Industrial Schools.

		£	s.	d.
IRE -	Chester - -	8	18	0
	Birkenhead -	15	0	0
	Middlewich -	1	13	0
	Lymm - -	3	12	0
	Macclesfield -	13	7	6
RLAND -	Carlisle - -	2	11	0
- -	Eckington -	1	12	6
- -	Exeter - -	37	5	6
	Barnstaple -	1	12	6
	Chudleigh -	1	6	0
	Devonport -	6	10	0
	Honiton - -	9	4	2
	Paignton - -	15	15	0
	Plymouth - -	9	15	6
	Teignmouth -	3	5	0
T -	Beaminster -	7	6	6
AM -	Bishop Auckland -	2	1	0
	Gateshead -	5	7	0
	Sunderland -	43	15	3
ESTER -	Gloucester -	24	0	0
	Bristol - -	49	4	0
	Cheltenham -	2	9	6
	Cirencester -	0	3	6
	Sodbury - -	0	19	6
	Staple Hill -	1	19	0
	Stroud - -	1	7	0
FORD -	Hereford - -	1	1	0
-	Watford - -	0	3	6
SHIRE -	Liverpool - -	88	1	0
	Manchester -	65	9	6
	Bolton - -	16	6	9
	Old Trafford -	2	12	0
	Prescot - -	4	10	9
	Rochdale - -	5	5	6
	Warrington -	2	3	0
LN -	Skirbeck - -	0	16	0
SSEX -	London - -	140	18	5
HAMPTON -	Northampton -	1	18	0
HUMBER-LD.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	49	15	8
NGHAM -	Nottingham -	4	16	0
PSHIRE	Whitchurch -	4	10	0
RSET -	Axbridge - -	7	16	0
	Bath - -	6	18	6
	Temple Cloud	0	13	3

		£	s.	d.
STAFFORD -	Burslem - -	10	1	6
	Hanley - -	2	8	6
	Longton - -	3	7	0
	Walsall - -	2	9	0
SUFFOLK - -	Bury St. Edmund's	2	12	0
	Lowestoft -	1	16	0
WARWICK -	Birmingham -	6	11	0
	Nuneaton - -	3	19	6
	Warwick - -	0	17	0
	Kenilworth -	1	6	0
WORCESTER -	Stourbridge -	0	18	0
YORK - -	Bradford - -	12	6	0
	Beverley - -	6	10	0
	Doncaster - -	6	10	0
	Eston - -	1	4	0
	Guisborough -	15	5	0
	Hull - -	90	10	6
	Leeds - -	20	12	6
	Leven - -	2	12	0
	Middlesborough -	40	4	6
	Ormsby - -	1	0	0
	Rotherham -	4	1	0
	Sheffield - -	1	19	0
	York - -	6	2	0
	Total - £	918	16	9
	WALES			
DENBIGH - -	Denbigh - -	4	7	0
GLAMORGAN -	Cardiff - -	7	2	6
	Total - £	11	9	6
	SCOTLAND.			
ABERDEEN - -	Aberdeen - -	24	19	6
AYR - -	Ayr - -	11	11	7
EDINBURGH -	Edinburgh -	120	9	0
FORFAR - -	Dundee - -	8	15	2
LANARK - -	Glasgow - -	728	13	7
PERTH - -	Perth - -	44	13	11
	Total - £	939	2	9
	GRAND TOTAL £	1,869	9	0

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PUBLIC HEALTH.

TENTH REPORT

OF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WITH APPENDIX.

1867.

Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.

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TO THE LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

My Lords,

In obedience to the Public Health Act, 1858, I have the honour of herewith submitting to Your Lordships, for presentation to Parliament, my Report of the proceedings which Your Lordships under that Act directed to be taken during the year 1867.

I am, my Lords,
Your Lordships' obedient servant,
JOHN SIMON.

Medical Department of the Council Office,
8, Richmond Terrace, S.W.;
March 31st, 1868.

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MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

I.—The Administration of the Diseases Prevention Act.

Diseases Preventi Act.

The Diseases Prevention Act, which in the summer of 1866 had been put in force by Her Majesty's Government on account of the diffusion of Asiatic Cholera in England, was kept in operation throughout the whole year 1867 by successive Acts of the same authority; and my Lords of the Council, on each of the half-yearly occasions when the Act was ordered to continue in force, provided that also the Medical Relief Regulations of 1866 (as given in App. No. 5 of my last annual Report) should continue. Those regulations, for their first issue, had been carefully so constructed that their renewal from time to time should not make any further claim on local authorities for trouble or expense, except in so far as new outbreaks of cholera might arise; and, subject to this condition, it appeared better that the Regulations should continue in force, ready for immediate application to any such outbreak, than that risk should be run of emergencies perhaps to arise after their lapse. Fortunately the year 1867 passed without any noticeable repetition of the epidemic experience of 1866. In this state of the case a further continuance of the Regulations seemed unnecessary, and at the date of my present writing the Diseases Prevention Act has ceased to be in force.

II. The Regulation and Superintendence of Public Vaccination.

Vaccinat

In 1867, as in previous years, my Lords superintended the Public Vaccination of England; including (1) the proceedings of local authorities and officers in that matter; and (2) the establishment by which the national supply of vaccine lymph is maintained; and (3) the arrangements which give effect to the Order of Council regulating the qualifications of public vaccinators.

1. *District-Inspections, and Awards to Public Vaccinators*

District Inspections, a Awards to Vaccinators

In superintendence of local proceedings, my Lords during the year provided for the inspection of 1,651 vaccination-districts comprised in 336 different unions or parishes. The system, described in my last report, for awarding to meritorious public vaccinators certain payments in addition to those which are claimable by them from their respective boards of guardians—payments, namely, out of a special fund granted by Parliament for this purpose, had now come fully into operation: not indeed hitherto with the definite statutory sanction (30 & 31 Vict. c. 84) which at present regulates it, but with provisional authorization from the

Medical Officer's Report.

Treasury: and on this system my Lords during the year distributed 1,824*l.* among various vaccinators of England. The number of vaccinators to whom gratuities were given was 231; namely, 61 who received first-class, and 170 who received second-class, gratuities. The gratuities of each class differed of course very considerably in money-value in different vaccination-districts, just as the several contract-earnings differed. Where a public vaccinator was having so few vaccinations as to be only earning from his board of guardians some 20*s.* or 30*s.* a year, the supplementary payment by the Privy Council was necessarily quite insignificant as money, and, except that it implied an honorable recognition of services, might not have seemed worth the trouble of formal transmission and acknowledgment; but, on the other hand, in many cases the payments were such as probably to be in themselves welcome additions to the often scanty stipends of the recipients. The largest aggregate payment of the year (a second-class gratuity on 2,021 vaccinations) was 67*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; the smallest (a second-class gratuity on 23 vaccinations) was only 15*s.* 4*d.* It may be observed that if these had been first-class gratuities, as I hope they may be in future inspections, the respective amounts would have been 101*l.* 1*s.* and 1*l.* 3*s.*

My Lords during the year had occasion to correspond specially with the guardians of the unions of Tisbury, Sheppey, Dartford, Hendon and Lewisham, with regard to outbreaks of smallpox reported in those jurisdictions respectively; and in one of these cases (that of Sheppey) local inquiry by one of their Lordships' inspectors was made.

2. *Supply of Vaccine Lymph.*

Vaccine Lymph.

In answer to 13,240 applications made during the year for vaccine lymph, there were supplied under their Lordships' orders 131,480 charged ivory points, 2,460 charged squares of glass, and 8,167 charged capillary tubes. Particulars as to the sources whence this lymph was derived are given in Appendix No. 1. Of the 13,240 applications, in answer to which lymph was given, 10,434 came from medical practitioners (including 1,429 poor law medical officers) in England and Wales; 1,633 from Ireland, and 455 from Scotland; 428 from the army; 116 from the navy and emigration-department; 119 from colonies, and 55 from diplomatic and other foreign services.

My Lords, as usual, took means during the year to satisfy themselves as to the undiminished efficiency of the lymph which is supplied under their directions. The only change which took place in 1867 in regard of the London stations of the National Vaccine Establishment consisted in the appointment of Mr. W. E. G. Pearse to the Tottenham Court Chapel station in place of Mr. George Simpson, deceased.

3. *Educational Vaccinating Stations.*

Educational Stations.

Of the twenty-one stations which are sources of national lymph supply, thirteen are used as educational stations under their

Lordships' Order of December 1st, 1859, concerning the qualification of contractors for public vaccination. And Dr. Seaton, while inspecting these stations in reference to their stock of lymph, inspected them also in reference to their educational business. In this second respect, as in the former one, his report was entirely satisfactory.

III. Inquiries and Actions in other Matters.

Other Inquiries: occasional and systematic.

The proceedings of the Lords of the Council in 1867, in that general relation to the interests of the Public Health in which the Act of 1858 appoints their Lordships to stand, were, as usually, of two sorts. In the first place there were proceedings of an essentially *occasional* sort, with reference to particular outbreaks or threatenings of disease during the year, or to particular complaints which had been made of dangerous nuisance in various parts of the country; and in the second place, there were proceedings of an essentially *systematic* sort, forming part of a plan of work which goes on connectedly from year to year. And of these two sorts of proceedings the following were the main facts.

1. *Occasional Proceedings.*

Occasional Inquiries.

On numerous particular occasions where complaints of the state of districts were made, or where outbreaks of endemic disease had occurred or were apprehended, my Lords during the year had correspondence, which was for the most part with local authorities, with regard to the administration of the Nuisances Removal and other common sanitary Acts. The authorities thus corresponded with were 113; including the 76 nuisance authorities of Wales, 10 of the vestries and district boards of the metropolis, 10 boards under the Local Government Act, and 14 boards of guardians.

In three of these cases, namely, in regard of Winterton in Lincolnshire, Guildford in Surrey, and Terling in Essex, local inquiry by an Inspector under their Lordships' direction was deemed necessary: these being the chief cases in which in 1867 a prevalence of typhoid fever constituted the matter of complaint. All three cases were in substance such as I have again and again reported on, as illustrations of excremental poisoning; and this filthiest chapter in the history of our pestilences is one which I would gladly consider myself exonerated from re-opening on the present occasion. As regards those for whom primarily my Reports are written—the makers and administrators and officers of sanitary law in England, it may seem superfluous that I again proceed to illustrate in some detail the dependence of typhoid fever on conditions which it is disgusting to specifiy. But while the evil continues—while annually in England some fifteen to twenty thousand persons are killed, and perhaps twenty times that number grievously sickened and endangered, by a disease which solely prevails through the pollution of atmosphere and drinking-water with excrement, the subject

could not properly be set aside, unless Legislature and Government had already quite exhausted their powers in fruitless endeavours against the evil. I venture to believe that such is not the case; and purposing presently to invite judgment on this question, I shall briefly state here the leading facts of each of the three epidemics, and for further details append the reports of the inspectors who made the local investigations. See App. Nos. 2, 3, 4.

Typhoid fever in Winterton.

i. The little town of Winterton in Lincolnshire, having a population of about 1,800 persons, had for the last seven years been almost always suffering more or less from the presence of typhoid fever, and for the last two or three years the disease had been of great local importance. Sometimes it was more in one part of the town, sometimes more in another. In 1865–6 it particularly attacked a group of 35 houses at the west end of the town; and here, within the twelve months, out of 145 inhabitants 100 contracted the fever, and 17 died of it; or, in other words, those 145 inhabitants suffered in that year from the one preventable disease as many deaths as a population *seven times as great*, in fair sanitary circumstances, is expected to suffer *from all diseases and accidents put together*. Early in 1867 typhoid fever was again prevailing in large proportions in Winterton, but chiefly in another part of the town; and when their Lordships' inspector was there in April, there had been 55 new cases, and among them already 6 deaths. The cause of all this terrible sickness and mortality was of course evident to their Lordships' inspector at a glance. It was the merest question of filth. "The epidemic prevalence of fever in Winterton," he writes, "is undoubtedly to be ascribed to the disgraceful state of the privies, cesspools, ash-pits, and wells. . . . . Given, the existence of typhoid fever in a town, it is hardly possible to conceive conditions more favourable for its spread than these existing at Winterton." Extracts which I append from his Report (App. No. 2) contain copious details in support of the above conclusion. The conditions described are such as probably even the swine in the town may have suffered from; and it deserves notice that the scene of this disgraceful sanitary neglect was a town which four years previously had adopted the Local Government Act.

Typhoid fever in Guildford.

ii. The epidemic of typhoid fever at Guildford was peculiarly instructive. Guildford is not ordinarily quite exempt from typhoid fever; and during the first twenty-eight days of last August 10 such cases had been seen scattered about in the town; when suddenly within the next thirty-three days there had arisen fully 250 cases of the disease, and of this large number 150 had arisen within a fortnight. The distribution of the disease, especially during the first fortnight of the epidemic, so nearly corresponded in area with a particular section of the public water-supply of the town as to raise the strongest suspicions that this section of the water-supply was at fault. And eventually these suspicions became a certainty. First, namely, it was shown that on one particular day in August (about ten days before the beginning of the outbreak) 330 of the 1,675 houses of Guildford had

xceptionally received their water from a certain high-service eservoir which had been previously filled from a new well; and hat the persons residing in or frequenting these 330 houses con-tituted the part of the population on which the epidemic influence ıad almost exclusively fallen. Subsequent chemical examination of he water of the new well detected in it the products of organic lecomposition; and examination of the local circumstances showed, ɔut too unquestionably, whence the decomposing organic matter ıad been derived. The new well, no one could doubt, was most dangerously situated: in the porous and fissured chalk-stratum, it was within ten feet of various sewers; one of which indeed was traversed, as a short cut, by the iron delivery-pipe of the high service. And when, after the epidemic, this reckless confusion of sewer and water-works was dissected, the state of things found at the spot, was reported to us in the following terms by Mr. Taylor, one of the Poor Law Medical Officers of the town:—"The engineers employed in the repairs of the steam engine noticed some exudation on the wall of the engine house next the alley where the sewer runs, and the pit of the fly-wheel contained a notable quantity of the same. As the exudation had the smell of sewage, the ground was opened in the alley at a point adjacent to the engine house. The sewer was found leaking in various places, and the soil between it and the wall of the engine-house was saturated with sewage, of which as much appeared to run outside as inside the sewer. This was found to be an old-fashioned 12-inch drain constructed with red unglazed gutter tiles, with butt joints and common mortar. The tiles forming the lower half of the cylinder were in places completely worn away, and at one point several feet of them were missing, and the upper tiles had fallen in upon the soil below. All the joints gave exit to water, and the ground was a quagmire of filth beneath and on each side. Dark coloured fetid slush had to be dug out and removed in baskets, making the men vomit who were employed in the work."—There of course could not be any reasonable doubt but that the passage of this filth into the well, from which the high-service reservoir was filled, had been the cause of the epidemic. Mr. Taylor further informed us that the whole number of deaths from fever up to the end of the epidemic was 21, including three or four who died in other districts after removal from Guildford; and that he roughly computed the total number of cases of fever from August to December at 500.

Typhoid fever in Terling.

iii. The epidemic at Terling, in Essex, was one of extraordinary dimensions. In that village of only 900 inhabitants, and for the most part within a period of two months, fully 300 persons were attacked with typhoid fever, and 41 of the number died. That is to say, the one preventable disease killed in that short time a larger proportion of the population than all causes of death put together ought to have killed there in two years. The conditions which rendered possible this most calamitous visitation of disease were, as in all our other experience, conditions of local filth. At Terling such conditions were at their worst. Round what pretends to be the house-accommodation of the tillers of the soil in Terling

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

(a scanty overcrowded supply of dwellings of the meanest description) every possible source of pollution for air and water was accumulated; the peculiarly porous soil which underlay all this filth was of course continuously absorbing it; the water-supply of the population was derived from wells, most of them sunk in that excrement-sodden sponge of earth; some ten days before the outbreak of the fever, after an extraordinary period of drought, a sudden great rise in the water-level of the wells was observed; and this of course denoted a long-delayed scouring of that foulest soil into the water-supply of the now poisoned population. The epidemic incidentally deserved and received, for ulterior reasons, very particular scientific investigation; but my reference to it in this place is exclusively for practical purposes. The filth which did so enormous an injury to human life, existed under definite legal responsibility. The Nuisance Authority of the place (the Board of Guardians of the Witham Union) had most grossly neglected its duty. My Lords, in deference to what they believe to be the intentions of the Legislature, felt themselves bound to allow the Local Authority very ample opportunity even for tardy action; but when it became obvious to them that no sufficient use was being made of this opportunity, and that to spend further time in remonstrating with the Board of Guardians would not consist with due regard to human life in the district, their Lordships judged it necessary to move Mr. Secretary Hardy to put in force the compulsory provisions (Sections 16 and 49) of the Sanitary Act, 1866.

State of the law as to compensation of persons injured under the Nuisances Acts, &c.

I have already intimated that except for an immediate practical purpose I should not have thought it necessary again to give in one of my annual reports such extremely disgusting details as are here stated (partly in my last paragraphs, and still more fully in the appended reports of the inspectors) with regard to the local circumstances of our three chief fever-epidemics of 1867. But I have to raise a question which seems to me of the very utmost importance for the future sanitary progress of the country. And for the purpose of my argument I must refer to those three cases as types. They illustrate perfectly, but without any trace of exaggeration, the circumstances under which alone Typhoid Fever is empowered annually to kill so many thousands of our population and to prostrate for months at a time so many scores of other thousands. Nor is this all. When cholera from time to time is among us, and its victims, during the short while of its prevalence are counted in quick-succeeding thousands, like the slain and wounded of great battles, the circumstances of that pestilence are the same. The laws of its contagion in this country are substantially the laws of the fever-contagion: always there is the one story of filth "excrement-sodden earth, excrement-reeking air, excrement-tainted water, these are for us the Causes of Cholera."* Now the point which I to some extent raised in my last report, as concerning the legal responsibilities of malfeasant water companies, is one to

* Ninth report, p. 33.

hich I cannot but revert in connexion with our late Guildford perience: though now under slightly different circumstances, for this particular occasion, as it happens, the water was purveyed a local board. But the question which I am anxious now to ise is of very much larger scope than that formerly touched upon. seems to me that the time has now come, when, not only as re- rds commercial water-companies, but also as regards local sanitary thorities, certain sorts of malfeasance should involve an obvious nd unquestionable liability to pay pecuniary damages to persons hom the malfeasance has injured. I am not qualified to say that ome liability to this effect may not at present be latent in our aw: but I believe that at least it has never hitherto been udicially defined or affirmed: and it is evident that in this state f the case years may elapse before any aggrieved person, nless unusually rich and public-spirited, will be willing to ncur considerable legal costs in testing his so doubtful claim to redress. I venture to submit that in this point of view the sanitary ights of the public are but very imperfectly secured, and that xplicit legislation in the matter seems to me greatly to be desired. The effect of such legislation would be that what I may call *the fixed nd finished parts* of sanitary science, as distinguished from those which are in any degree uncertain and speculative, would very apidly become ordinary rules of conduct in civil life. In cases of lleged sanitary wrong, courts of law would have the facts in evidence before them; and judges and juries would determine whether wrong (in legal sense) had been done, and would assess the pecuniary damages in proportion. I would invite attention, in this point of view, to the three cases which are above reported. Apart from legal subtilties, on which I am not competent to speak, it seems that the distribution of fouled water by the Guildford Board (regarded for the moment as a water-company) is as proper a case for judge and jury, on action for damages by any of the 500 people who had typhoid fever in the town, as any case in which a railway-collision brings some scores of passengers into harm; and the fact (as I believe it to be) that these water purveyors gave typhoid fever to their customers would be brought home to their consciences, and be suggested as a warning to other water-purveyors, in a far more conclusive and effective manner by such legal proceedings as I suggest, than it can be by any departmental statistics and remonstrances. Again, as regards the epidemics at Winterton and Terling:—under 29 & 30 Vict., c. 90, sect. 20, it is expressly the duty of certain local authorities that they make from time to time (personally or by their officers) inspection of their districts, with a view to ascertain what nuisances exist calling for abatement, and that they enforce, in regard of such nuisances, the provisions of the Nuisance Removal Acts. If cases like those of Winterton and Terling were before a court of law, and the propositions were affirmed (as I apprehend they unquestionably must be) that the duty of the authority had been utterly neglected, and that the sufferings of the population, or of parts of the population, had resulted from the neglect, "injury," in that legal sense which implies a title to redress, would have been done by the

authority; and if hereupon each person who had suffered as above could recover his compensation from the rates, local authorities would immediately have the knowledge conveyed to them, in a far more practical form than it has yet assumed in their eyes, that sanitary neglect is a mistaken parsimony.

Apart from legal technicalities, on which I do not pretend to enter, the desiderata seem to me to be these three:—first, that for any purveyor of water wilfully or neglectfully to distribute foul water, or, where filtering is required, unfiltered water, and for any local authority to make default in such duties in relation to the public health as are by statute expressly imposed on it, should be (if they be not already) indictable offences, and that the production of disease by offences as aforesaid should be also (if it be not already) indictable; secondly, that it should be the province of some named central authority to take at its discretion legal proceedings against offenders as above; and, thirdly, that where such proceedings had led to conviction, all propositions affirmed in the verdict as to the causing of disease by the convicted person or authority at the time and place in question should afterwards be held proven for the purposes of whatever civil actions for damages might then be brought by private persons on account of injury sustained through the disease. It would of course in any action for damages be matter for question and proof whether the particular suffering had resulted wholly or in part from private fault, either in resistance to a local authority or otherwise; but looking to the spirit of our present nuisance-laws, especially to section 20 of the Act of 1866, I apprehend that nuisances on private premises could not *primâ facie* be deemed matters of solely private responsibility; and in regard of a large class of such cases, it may be doubtful whether an authority could quite exonerate itself of responsibility for the nuisances, even as against the owner of the premises, unless it showed that it had taken all proceedings required of it by law in such matters, or at least that the district possessed all proper facilities for the abatement of private nuisances. As regards such indictments as are above proposed, in which generally the indictment would be only for ulterior purposes, and the proceedings therefore only nominally penal, precedent exists in the indictability of parishes or other responsible parties for omissions to repair highways and bridges.

2.—*Systematic Proceedings.*

The continuation of the systematic work which was previously in progress in the department, with the object of increasing our exact knowledge of diseases, involved during 1867 some studies which were in the highest degree interesting and important. These studies were of two different sorts, which it will be convenient here to distinguish.

Systematic Inquiries.

i. *As to the Local Distribution of Disease, and the Circumstances by which it is regulated.*

I have to recall that in my last annual report a section to which I attached particular importance related to changes produced in the

public health in certain towns where of late years improvements in drainage and water-supply had been made. The largest result of the investigation then reported on (an investigation relating to 25 towns, with an aggregate population of 600,000 inhabitants was to show very strikingly the exemption which local populations obtain from cholera, typhoid fever, and other endemic bowel affections, in proportion as the local air and soil and water are kept free from excremental pollution: a result so confirmatory of much other evidence previously collected in regard of the same ætiological question, that henceforth apparently not even the most unwilling witness can deny the relation of cause and effect in that matter. But the inquiry had also some other results, of different degrees of value. And among such results one which stood in particular relief concerned the local distribution of Pulmonary Phthisis.

Relation of Phthisis to Dampness of Soil.

It was evident, namely, that in some of the towns which had been improved the mortality from Phthisis had notably diminished. And when detailed examination was made of the cases which gave that indication, in contrast with the different class where phthisis had not been lessened in amount, it appeared that the diminution or non-diminution of phthisis depended on whether the sanitary improvements of the place had, or had not, included any considerable drying of the soil. In cases where this condition had been fulfilled, the reduction of phthisis occured both too uniformly, and also in too great amount, to be regarded as of accidental coincidence. In a table then given, the reduction on previous phthisis-mortality, for the first 15 towns spoken of, was shown to be such as I now re-state in the adjoining table. And the fact that in some of the cases the diminished fatality of phthisis was by far the largest amendment, if not the only one, which had taken place in the local health, became extremely interesting and significant, when the circumstance was remembered that works of sewerage, by which the drying of soil is effected, must always of necessity precede, and do indeed sometimes precede by years, the accomplishment of other objects (house drainage, abolition of cesspools, and so forth) on which the cessation of various other diseases is dependent. Thus, as regards the two largest populations which were reported on—those of Bristol and Leicester, no doubt the comparative smallness of effect hitherto produced on the general and diarrhœal death-rates of those towns might (so far as it was not fallacious) be referred to the shortness of time for which finished constructions had been

The death-rates by Phthisis in the 15 undermentioned towns had, after improved land-drainage, fallen, *per centum* as follows:—

Salisbury	49
Ely	47
Rugby	43
Banbury	41
Worthing	36
Leicester	32
Macclesfield	31
Newport	32
Cheltenham	26
Bristol	22
Dover	20
Warwick	19
Croydon	17
Cardiff	17
Merthyr	11

at work for the detailed dispollution of houses and their dependencies; but a reduction already of a sixth in the phthisis-mortality of Bristol, and a reduction already of a fourth in the phthisis-mortality of Leicester, were apparently connected with the fact that in both towns main sewerage on a large scale, with more or less drying of soil, had existed, in comparison, for many years. And Rugby, which, long as it had been at work, had not yet succeeded in getting rid of endemic diarrhœa and typhoid fever, showed at least this result of its main drainage works, that its phthisis-mortality had fallen 43 per cent.

The above facts, though not enough in themselves to prove as certain the very important ætiological relation which they suggested, were at least amply sufficient to show that a very promising line of inquiry had been opened. And my lords having on my representation been pleased to direct that this should be continued, Dr. Buchanan, the practised and skilful inspector who was engaged on the former general investigation, has now given me a further report of results obtained by him in a subsequent special research. That report (App. No. 5) is subjoined *in extenso*. It presents an elaborate examination of the distribution of phthisis, as compared with variations of soil, in the three south-eastern counties of England, beyond the limits of the metropolis; and it confirms, I think, beyond any possibility of question, the conclusion, previously suggested, that *dampness of soil is an important cause of phthisis to the population living upon the soil.*

This conclusion, so far as it rests on the above evidence, cannot, strictly speaking, claim to be proven for any other countries than our own; and a supposition might be advanced, though of course with little probability, that perhaps we had only succeeded in discovering an influence special to England. It is therefore with much interest that I am able to quote the result of an inquiry (which indeed was made long before our own, though it has only recently come to my knowledge) on the distribution of Phthisis in some of the United States of America. It appears that in 1862, in an address delivered at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and afterwards published, Dr. Bowditch of Boston, U.S., drew attention, and not for the first time, to the remarkable inequality with which he had found phthisis to be distributed in Massachusetts, and, so far as he could ascertain, elsewhere in the States, and to the connexion of this inequality with differences of moisture of soil. He represented that "medical opinion in Massachusetts, as deduced from the written statements of resident physicians in 183 towns, tends strongly to prove, though perhaps not affording perfect proof of, the existence of a law in the development of consumption in Massachusetts, which law has for its central idea, that dampness of the soil of any township or locality is intimately connected, and probably as cause and effect, with the prevalence of consumption in that township or locality;" and he also adduced particular instances as tending to prove that even "some houses may become the foci of consumption, when others but slightly removed from them, but on a drier soil, almost

wholly escape."* It is moreover well worthy of notice that the Registrar-General of Scotland in his 7th Annual Report, adverting to Dr. Bowditch's work, has stated that, in his opinion, the mortuary statistics of phthisis in Scotland furnish evidence to the same general effect. With those corroborative statements in aid of the evidence which this department has collected, it must, I think, be deemed extremely probable that the influence of soil is universal. But at any rate as regards England, of which alone I have officially to speak, the conclusion as to the influence seems indisputable.

In submitting this conclusion as one which, in my opinion, must henceforth stand among those scientific certainties on which the practice of preventive medicine has to rest, I take the opportunity of observing (though perhaps almost superfluously) that the conclusion does not purport to be more than a contribution to the ætiology of phthisis. That vastly fatal disease, if we are to have proper knowledge of its causes, must be studied from many different points of view. On former occasions (as particularly in my 4th and 6th annual reports) I have brought into relief the industrial relations of the disease, and now I insist on its occasional endemic relations. On those previous occasions it was shown to be a disease which undergoes development in proportion as men are *unwholesomely gathered in indoor industries:* now it is shown to be a disease which also develops itself in proportion as men are *dwelling upon a humid soil.* These two conclusions, no doubt, are very great ætiological fragments; but even when taken together they do not pretend to exhaust, or nearly to exhaust, the subject of the causation of phthisis. Thus, it may suffice me in passing to note that our studies of the disease have not yet touched its immensely important *hereditary relations.* And even in the present volume I shall directly have to bring under consideration another and entirely different aspect of the disease—that, namely, in which its intimate pathological affinities have to be discussed, and the *nature of the morbid process* which establishes it. That in both those directions the acquisition of further knowledge may very greatly increase our power of preventing a disease which now causes in England probably at least an eighth part of the entire mortality, will not, I think, seem improbable to anyone who well considers the subject; but meanwhile I may point with great satisfaction to the eminently practical character of the conclusions already obtained. Phthisis, so far as it depends on unwholesome circumstances of indoor industry, has, since my former reports, been made preventable under the law;†

Causes and Preventability of Phthisis.

* My quotations of Dr. Bowditch's work are from a second edition, which has quite recently been published in America:—"*Consumption in New England and elsewhere, or Soil-Moisture one of its chief causes;*" Boston, 1868. We here, as Dr. Buchanan states, had been entirely unable to obtain a copy of the original work; and the copy of the re-issue, which I owe to Dr. Bowditch's kindness, has reached me only since the completion of Dr. Buchanan's report.

† See Factory Acts of 1864–7, Work-places Regulation Act of 1867, and section 19 of the Sanitary Act, 1867.

and phthisis, so far as it depends on wetness of soil, may easily in great part be made similarly preventable.

Distinction must, of course, here be drawn between populous and non-populous places. An undrained state of soil in any place where population is aggregated answers to the legal intention of the word "nuisance;" and I apprehend that, even in the present state of the law, the local sewer-authority is bound to provide that such a state shall not continue through want of proper constructions for the drainage. For agricultural lands, no doubt, the case is different. It may not be practicable to require that such lands, though damp enough to cause phthisis to the comparatively few and scattered persons who reside on them, shall be artificially drained by their owners; and the interests of agriculture in this respect are not always identical with those of human salubrity. But at least the law might unequivocally condemn, so far as detrimental to health, all damming of natural drainage. And for river-conservancies it would be a function, scarcely if at all less important than that of preventing the pollution of rivers, that they should also, as far as possible, prevent or remedy all such artificial and natural obstructions of water-flow as keep tracts of inhabited land sodden with stagnant wetness.

ii. *Particular Processes of Disease investigated in scientific Detail.*

Investigation of Processes of Disease.

A very important branch of the systematic work of the department is represented for 1867 by the last two papers of my subjoined appendix, Nos. 6 and 7, by Dr. Sanderson and Dr. Thudichum respectively. In my eighth report (pp. 20–1) I have stated the circumstances under which my Lords, early in 1865, determined that in future there should to a limited extent be conducted under their auspices such investigations in abstract pathology as might seem likeliest to be of ulterior effect in the more immediately practical and popular objects of this Department. The present is a time of the most extraordinary transition and progress in the sciences which are fundamental to medicine; so much so, that scarcely a month passes without raising some new pathological question which bears upon principles of action; and this Department, practically considered, would be lagging far behind the knowledge which ought to be represented in its administration, and might often be spreading mere obsolete error among persons who look to it for intelligence, if it were not itself able to submit such questions to examination, and thus and in other ways to take part in the scientific reconstruction which is in progress. The application of work of this description is, as I need hardly observe, in the first instance exclusively technical: the work addressing itself primarily to certain scientific requirements of the medical profession, and not pretending to be applicable to popular uses so immediately as the other work of the department: and, in this state of the case, it is not necessary that I should here enter, except briefly, into a discussion of the subject-matter of last year's investigations. Some short explanation, however, may be convenient.

Inoculability of Tubercle.

a. Dr. Sanderson's report relates to the process by which so-called *Tubercular Disease* is established in the animal body—such disease as, for one of its forms, is illustrated in Pulmonary Phthisis, and which, in that and other forms, is among the most fearful scourges of human life in this country. The morbid process, terribly frequent as it is, has not yet come to be well understood. Of its chemistry (which may probably hereafter prove to be the true criterion of its nature) absolutely nothing is yet known. Of the way in which its best recognized external causes become capable of engendering it in the human body, we can scarcely be said to have a conjecture. And even of its anatomy (though this of late years has been more successfully investigated) the facts are not yet nearly complete. On the other hand, its relation to some other diseases had long seemed, in a very general sense, to be tolerably sure: it had been assumed for instance—and the assumptions are represented in our commonly received classifications of disease, first, that the process must consist in "specific," as opposed to "common inflammatory," local changes; and then that the root of these changes must be something so inherent in the original nature of the sufferer, and so independent of any contagious influence, as to make tubercle the type of so-called "constitutional" diseases, in distinction from all extrinsic, and particularly from all "zymotic," diseases: but even while these assumptions were not openly contested, considerations were accumulating which caused every cautious pathologist to speak with great reserve on the subject. In this state of the case, suddenly, some two and a quarter years ago a very startling discovery was announced. Dr. Villemin, of the Val de Grâce Hospital in Paris, on the strength of a large number of experiments which he had performed on some of the lower animals, claimed to have established that tubercle is inoculable from subject to subject, and is in fact as "zymotic" as syphilis. Various observers (among whom I was one) were soon able to satisfy themselves that M. Villemin's descriptions were entirely true for the field within which he had experimented; but it was evident that no general view could properly be based on results such as his, till the answers to many other questions should have been brought within the field of study; and as the line of inquiry which he had opened would at any rate almost certainly involve immense pathological consequences, the more comprehensive research was peculiarly to be desired. My Lords, early last year, were pleased to authorize that such a research should be undertaken on a large scale in this department. One great portion of the consequent work is represented in Dr. Sanderson's present report, and other portions of it (with a view to my next annual volume) have already been committed to him for completion. The results which have hitherto been reached are not in an unqualified sense final; but even this first stage of the inquiry, besides leading as it does to ulterior questions of the utmost interest, has already given us definite and important knowledge.

The conclusions to which hitherto we have come may be stated as follows. First, M. Villemin's fact is established as unquestionable:

certain of the lower animals, if inoculated from the human subject with the morbid products which are called "tubercular," will in consequence develop, more or less extensively throughout their bodies, a disease, which, so far as present criteria can decide, is identical or nearly identical with the so-called "tubercular" disease of man: and from this fact, taken with previous knowledge as to the mode in which "tubercle" in man tends to spread infectively from its original site to secondary and tertiary sites in the affected body, it would at first seem that human "tubercle" must be a specific zymotic disease. Against this, however, the correction has to be applied, that, in the rodent animals on which hitherto an immense majority of the inoculative experiments have been performed, a disease, which, if it were in the human subject, we should unhesitatingly call "tubercle," may certainly and (it seems) very easily arise in continuation of "common inflammatory" phenomena; that not only the "tubercular" inoculation from man, but other morbid inoculations, and even "common" local lesions, may be followed by diffuse tuberculisation of the rodent's body; that, for instance, a slight open wound, such as that of a seton run beneath the skin, is not, as in man, an affair of simple irritation which ceases when the irritant is withdrawn, but is capable of being the first step in a series of changes which gradually infect the creature's whole body with imitations of the human "tubercular diathesis," and thus at last create such "tubercular" disorganizations as necessarily destroy life.

Here, for the present, we stop, and it would be idle to conjecture what further knowledge may hereafter be gained in this very instructive line of inquiry. I may venture, however, to point out that some of the present observations, in converse as it were to their first teaching, prompt a curious second reflexion. They suggest, namely, a speculation with regard to human "tubercle," such as may indeed extend to many human diseases which are called specific and zymotic, whether perhaps our pathological terms "common" and "specific" may not, more than has yet been supposed, be found variable with the particular animal spoken of as affected, rather than attaching fixedly to the given diseases; whether, namely, the "common inflammatory" affections of some animals may not be the "specific" affections of others; whether, for instance, some "common" traumatic affection of this brute or that may not correspond in essential chemistry to this or that "specific" zymosis of man, and even in some cases be the source whence the latter was first derived. Of course no speculation of this sort can be conclusively argued till our present imperfect scientific definitions of morbid processes shall have been very greatly improved.

Chemical Researches.

b. Dr. Thudichum's report, even in some respects more than Dr. Sanderson's, represents only part of an unfinished work of the department: but here the projected work is so large and heterogeneous that of necessity its separate sections must often be regarded as wholes. The scope of the entire work is an

endeavour which my Lords are making in this department to contribute towards the establishment of precise knowledge in those chemical aspects of pathology where at present there is almost utter darkness. It is only among persons who are fairly conversant with the present difficulties of the medical sciences that the full obstructiveness of that defect can be measured. It means, alas, that very large parts of practical medicine, both preventive and curative, are even yet in a state of grievous imperfection. Both within and without the profession, certain general words which have become current are apt to convey erroneous impressions on that subject. With our various infectious "fevers," for instance: —we state that they have, as their common and probably essential character, an extraordinary development of contagious chemical activity (or, as we call it, "fermentation" or "zymosis") in the affected body; but behind these general words there is so little exact knowledge, that we have not the remotest conception wherein the "chemical activity" of smallpox differs from that of scarlatina or of typhus, or what is the chemical difference between their respective fevers and the fever of a broken leg or skull. Similarly with our so-called "dyscrasies": — we are ready to tabulate together under that old Greek word a large number of diseases of which we think we know that they represent habitual indolence, or other chronic misbehaviour, in the chemical working of the body or of certain organs—such habits of body as the gouty, the scrofulous, the rheumatic: but not of one of these dyscrasies, not even of the most studied of the number, are we yet able to give any description which a chemist would recognize as intelligible. And this, be it observed, is in regard of diseases which by common consent are either primarily, or in a high secondary sense, chemical. Of course a third group might be cited of other diseases, which also (like the above) present very prominent chemical phenomena, but which hitherto are so imperfectly known in this point of view that we hesitate whether to call them dyscrasies or not: such diseases as cancer, rickets. Here in short is a large number of our most important diseases, for which hitherto we have not even approximately got proper pathological definitions. And the evil of this is not only that in our purely scientific discussions we are again and again brought to a standstill by the embarrassment of undefined terms;* but also the defect which I describe lies at the very root of what is now least satisfactory in our practice. What we want in respect of our morbid processes, so far as they concern the chemistry of the body, is to be able to define them in precise chemical language: to be able, for instance, as regards any disease which is rightly considered

* For instance, some two years ago, when the cattle-plague began to be much talked about here, public discussion arose whether the disease was of such nature that it ought to be called bovine smallpox; but this discussion was (I may venture to affirm) simply futile, as no one could define "smallpox" in any sense which would supply a reasonable standard for the comparison. And the same sort of thing is illustrated to some extent in what I have written in the preceding section as to the communicability of "tubercle." For, what is tubercle?

zymotic, to say that the bodily materials which it specifically affects are such and such, and that in the disease these materials pass through such and such stages of transformation, ending in such and such results: and to be able to express all this in as exact chemical terms as we apply to vinous or butyric fermentation. Failing this, we have no final pathology of such cases as are in question; nor is it likely that we should have for them, except by accident, any radical treatment or prevention. No doubt there may be lucky successes, as where we inherit specific antidotes or half-antidotes, more or less uncertain, for gout, or syphilis, or ague; and there are the many far different successes, where the skilful practitioner with treatment which is confessedly but provisional and palliative (though not on that account the less scientific) avails himself to the utmost of present symptomatological knowledge, and watchfully resists disease in the detail of each special influence by which it proximately tends to shorten life. But the total of these various successes leaves still much unsuccess to be deplored; and probably those who are most efficient in administering the present resources of medicine would be of all persons the most conscious how limited in some directions, and specially in such as I am now considering, are the resources which are yet at their command. And evidently for future progress, the possibilities of medicine are but two: on the one hand we have the chance, such as it is, that from time to time new specific antidotes may accidentally be discovered; on the other hand, there is the power of deliberate scientific discovery and application. The latter, in regard of such chemical diseases as are here under notice, must presumably, in some or all of the most important stages of its development, be a question of purely chemical work; and it would, I think, be unwise to assume in respect of any such chemical case, that the ends of preventive and curative medicine can be reached till our practical proceedings shall have got to be demonstrably based on the very chemical formula of the morbid process.

There is here of course no intention to depreciate in even the smallest degree the services which other kinds of observation and experiment as to the forms and forces of health and disease may render, and have rendered, to medicine. Every step in the physiological sciences, every better knowledge of the organs of the living body, and of their material and functional fluctuations under whatever influences, is of actual or potential gain to us; and such knowledge, even where it sometimes tends but little to the final interpretation of disease, constantly gives more and more success to the provisional practice which it enlightens. As regards the anatomical studies of late times, with the very advanced utilisation of the microscope, and the otherwise greatly improved means of minute structural investigation, I need hardly say that, by them, during the last thirty years, great parts of the science of disease have been completely transfigured, and that even now from year to year this mode of inquiry continues to give most valuable results. How much importance is attached to it in this department is indeed illustrated in the present volume by the minuteness of

anatomical research with which Dr. Sanderson's report is written. But one of the best lessons which any science can teach us is enabling us to see what are the necessary limits of its own teaching-power; and thus by help of the microscope we have come to learn, in respect of a vast number of the most important problems of pathology, that what it can teach is only generic, while what we want to know is special, that diseases practically most dissimilar may be indistinguishable in ultimate anatomy, that our few simple types of structural change are but vague and most imperfect symbols of the innumerable chemical changes which they embody. Nor, as regards the zymotic diseases, do I undervalue the great scientific interest of such investigations as I last year quoted from Prof. Hallier in respect of cholera, and might now quote from him in respect of several other such diseases, as tending, in his belief, to establish that micro-fungi of various sorts constitute zymotic contagia; but, however great may be the future development of such investigations as those, and however unquestionable their results, the field in which such knowledge might prove applicable is one where in most instances the interest of the microscopic ferment would be practically as inseparable from the chemical study of the disease, as the interest of the yeast-plant is inseparable from the study of the decompositions amid which it lives.

The above, in substance, are views which I have for many years entertained and expressed as to the very great need of chemical research in aid of such practical objects as those with which this department is charged: but till very recently such researches could not have had much promise of success: and it was only three years ago that I felt justified in asking my Lords to allow me special assistance for an attempt to lessen the defects of which I complain.

Of the work which since then has been done for the Department by Dr. Thudichum, part was represented in my last year's volume by a report on the chemistry of cholera, and another considerable part is now represented in my subjoined Appendix, No. 7. The medical reader will see, without surprise, that a large proportion of the present work is of a kind which may almost be called preliminary; partly that it deals with those sections of physiological chemistry with which our great patho-chemical problems are most nearly related, and in which, essentially for our purpose, very exact standards of healthy chemical process have to be ascertained; and partly that much study is given to artificial and post-mortem processes which in some degree resemble processes of disease. The more direct researches have brought into strong light (as may particularly be seen in section 3 of the Report) the necessity which caused that course to be taken. The present researches, besides investigations of particular morbid phenomena, have chiefly related to the decompositions of albuminous substances, to the colored corpuscles of the blood, and to the coloured ingredients of bile and urine. It has been found convenient to

prefix to the account of these researches a compendious introductory view of the present state of the case to which the researches apply; or (as the title of the section runs) a "sketch of chemical physiology, and of its points of contact with pathology." Further, the spectroscope has proved so essential an instrument of investigation as to require particular notice in the report; and, therefore, the information given as to the spectroscopy of the blood is preceded by some general information as to the construction and uses of the instrument. Also the report has a supplementary section on alcohol and its relations to the human body; particularly in settlement of the much-debated medical question whether alcoholic drinks contribute to nourish the body into which they are taken.

John Simon.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.—Statistics of the National Vaccine Establishment.

1. Staff of the Establishment at end of 1867.

N.B.—The Stations named in *italics* are Educational Vaccinating Stations, authorized by the Lords of the Privy Council, for the purposes of their Lordships' Order of December 1, 1859.

—	Members of the National Vaccine Establishment supplying Lymph for the Public Service.	Vaccinating Stations.	Days and Hours of Attendance.
Vaccinators salaried from the Parliamentary Grant.	Mr. John Newton Tomkins, Inspector.	Fitzroy Street.	Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri., Sat.; 10—11.
	Mr. James Furness Marson.	*Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars Road.*	Tuesday, Thursday; 1—2.
	Mr. George Lewis Cooper.	Battle Bridge.	Tuesday; 12—1.
	Dr. Richard Sharpe -	Bermondsey.	Tuesday; 10—11
	Mr. Robert Wade -	Dean Street, Soho.	Monday; 9—11.
	Mr. Arthur Bernard Macann.	King Street, Portman Square.	Monday; 10—11.
	Mr. Wm. Jones Lewis.	Spital Square,	Monday; 10—11.
	Mr. W. E. Grindley Pearse.	*Wellclose Square.* *Tottenham Court Chapel.*	Tuesday; 9—11. Monday, Wednesday; 1—2.
Parochial and other Vaccinators not salaried from the Parliamentary Grant, but furnishing Lymph at a fixed rate of payment.	Mr. Ellis Southern Guest.	*Manchester.*	Monday; 2—4.
	Mr. John Garner -	*Birmingham.*	Monday; 10—12.
	Mr. William Yeoman Sheppard.	*Bristol.*	Tuesday; 11—12.
	Mr. Arthur Browne Steele - -	*Liverpool.*	Monday; 9. Friday; 2.
	Mr. John Henry Wilson - -		
	Mr. John Fenton -		
	Dr. Edward Lowe Webb.	*Pimlico.*	Monday; 10—12.
	Mr. George Cuthbert Gilchrist.	*Newcastle-on-Tyne.*	Tuesday; 2—3.
	Mr. William E. Grindley Pearse -	*Westminster.*	Monday; 9—11.
	Mr. James George Gerrans.	*Marylebone.*	Monday; 10—11.
	Mr. Frederick Holmes	*Leeds.*	Tuesday; $3\frac{1}{4}$.
	Dr. Edward Lynes -	Coventry.	Monday; 12—2.
	Mr. Joseph Teale -	Salford.	Thursday; $2\frac{1}{2}$.
	Dr. James Dunlop -	*Glasgow.*	Monday; 12—1.

Statistics of the National Vaccine Establishment—*continued.*

2. SOURCES and AMOUNT of LYMPH SUPPLY in 1867.

N.B.—The Stations named in *italics* are Educational Vaccinating Stations, authorized by the Lords of the Privy Council, for the Purposes of their Lordships' Order of December 1, 1859.

——	Vaccinating Stations.	No. of Vaccinations performed at the Stations respectively.		No. of charges of Lymph supplied from the Stations respectively.	Remarks.
		Prim^{y}	Re-vac^{ns}		
Vaccinators salaried from the Parliamentary Grant.	1. Fitzroy Street	478	—	5,200	
	2. *Surrey Chapel*	968	52	14,100	
	3. Battle Bridge	474	—	5,294	
	4. Bermondsey	534	61	7,696	
	5. Dean Street, Soho	421	24	10,080	
	6. King Street, Portman Square	257	12	4,556	
	7. Spital Square	276	—	10,992	
	8. *Tottenham Court Chapel*	1,506	58	13,756	
	9. *Wellclose Square*	244	—	9,678	
Total	9 Stations	5,158	207	81,272	
Parochial and other Vaccinators not salaried from the Parliamentary Grant, but furnishing Lymph at a fixed rate of payment.	1. *Manchester*	1,334	7	17,640	
	2. *Birmingham*	1,157	54	5,583	
	3. *Bristol*	252	—	1,600	
	4. *Liverpool*	919	7	16,287	
	5. *Pimlico*	870	106	34,975	
	6. *Newcastle-on-Tyne*	383	26	8,265	
	7. *Westminster*	784	18	15,602	
	8. *Marylebone*	1,073	153	10,724	
	9. *Leeds*	464	6	8,257	
	10. Coventry	464	—	1,660	
	11. Salford	755	—	7,212	
	12. *Glasgow*	714	—	7,560	
Total	12 Stations	9,169	377	135,365	
General Total	21 Stations	14,327	584	216,637	

Statistics of the National Vaccine Establishment—*continued.*

3. SUMMARY for the Years 1856–1867.

Year.	Total Vaccinations performed at the Stations which supply Lymph.	Re-vaccinations included in preceding Column.	Number of Charges of Lymph supplied.
1856 - -	7,039	?	210,942
1857 - -	6,327	?	213,207
1858 - -	6,445	?	234,150
1859 - -	9,030	?	237,801
1860 - -	13,849	?	228,347
1861 - -	12,009	?	225,000
1862 - -	13,149	?	211,475
1863 - -	20,600	?	239,432
1864 - -	13,727	?	203,250
1865 - -	14,648	515	219,832
1866 - -	14,319	372	207,014
1867 - -	14,911	584	216,637

No. 2.—Extracts from Report by Dr. R. Thorne Thorne on Epidemic Typhoid Fever at Winterton.

* * * * *

Winterton is a small market town, situated on a gentle slope, in the northern part of the county of Lincoln, about two miles south of the Humber. It consists mainly of one street, called the High Street, running directly from east to west, but at the western extremity houses are also collected around an open space originally occupied by a pond, and round two sides of the churchyard. The town, which is on high ground, is situated on a stratum of oolitic limestone, which is very porous, and easily admits of the percolation of fluids. Above this substratum lies a clay marly soil.

In 1861 the population was 1,780, and since that date it has, for two reasons, not increased beyond about 1,800. The first of these is the establishment of ironworks at a neighbouring village, where many of the inhabitants now find employment, and where they have, in consequence, settled. The second and more important reason is, that until the Union Chargeability Act was passed, the nobility in the adjoining parishes refused to allow of any cottage property or of paupers on their estates, and Winterton being a freehold town, the labourers who worked the land for a circuit of nearly four miles around, all took up their abode there. Recently, however, the paupers being maintained out of the general union rate, instead of the parish rates, the landowners have commenced to build cottages on their own property, where their labourers now reside.

The town is under the government of a local board, the only other officials being the clerk to the board, and a labouring man who holds the appointments of town surveyor and inspector of nuisances. Its situation on a slope gives great natural advantages to Winterton as regards sewage, and within the last few years a very effectual main drainage has been laid through the town. Into this drain a running stream has been diverted, and thus a continual flow of water is kept up nearly throughout its whole length. Two outfalls carry the drainage into a brook running parallel with, and outside the town; this discharges itself into an artificial piece of water called Sir Rowland's Drain, which in its turn runs directly northwards, and joins the Ancholme river, just before this stream empties itself into the Humber. All the openings from the street gutters into the drain are well constructed and properly trapped, and with the exception of one of the outfalls which have just been mentioned, and to which reference will again be made,* the whole system works efficiently. The town consists almost entirely of cottages, which are, with few exceptions, well built, of brick or of limestone. Absolute poverty is but little known there, for though about nine-tenths of the population consist of the labouring classes, yet these, when in health, almost all earn good wages; intemperance, also, is rare, so that neither of these causes can be said to be at work in predisposing the inhabitants to disease. Ague was up to 30 years ago very prevalent in the district, but since the neighbourhood has been properly drained no cases have occurred.

The mortality of the town for the last 10 years has been as follows:—

For the year	1857	34	deaths
„	1858	47	„
„	1859	42	„
„	1860	33	„
„	1861	37	„
„	1862	32	„
„	1863	31	„

* Vide page 32.

For the year 1864 -	-	-	59 deaths
„ 1865 -	-	-	51 „
„ 1866 -	-	-	44 „

The increase in 1864 was mainly due, I am informed, by the union medical officer, Mr. Bennett, to an epidemic of scarlet fever, and since then to the prevalence of the fever which has been the cause of this inquiry.

Winterton is at present suffering from a widely spread epidemic of typhoid fever. This disease, according to Mr. Bennett, has never been entirely absent from the town for nearly seven years, but during the last two or three years only has it affected so large a number of the population as to give rise to public anxiety. The epidemic is now *principally* confined to the east end of the town, where it has attacked the poorest class of the inhabitants, but during the past year almost all the cases occurred at the west end, in the houses adjoining the churchyard. These houses are 35 in number, and Mr. Bennett's books show that from June 1865 to June 1866, out of 145 persons residing in them 100 suffered from fever, of whom 17 died. The upper classes and the tradesmen have not been exempt from the fever, but at the time of my visit none but the labouring classes were suffering from it.

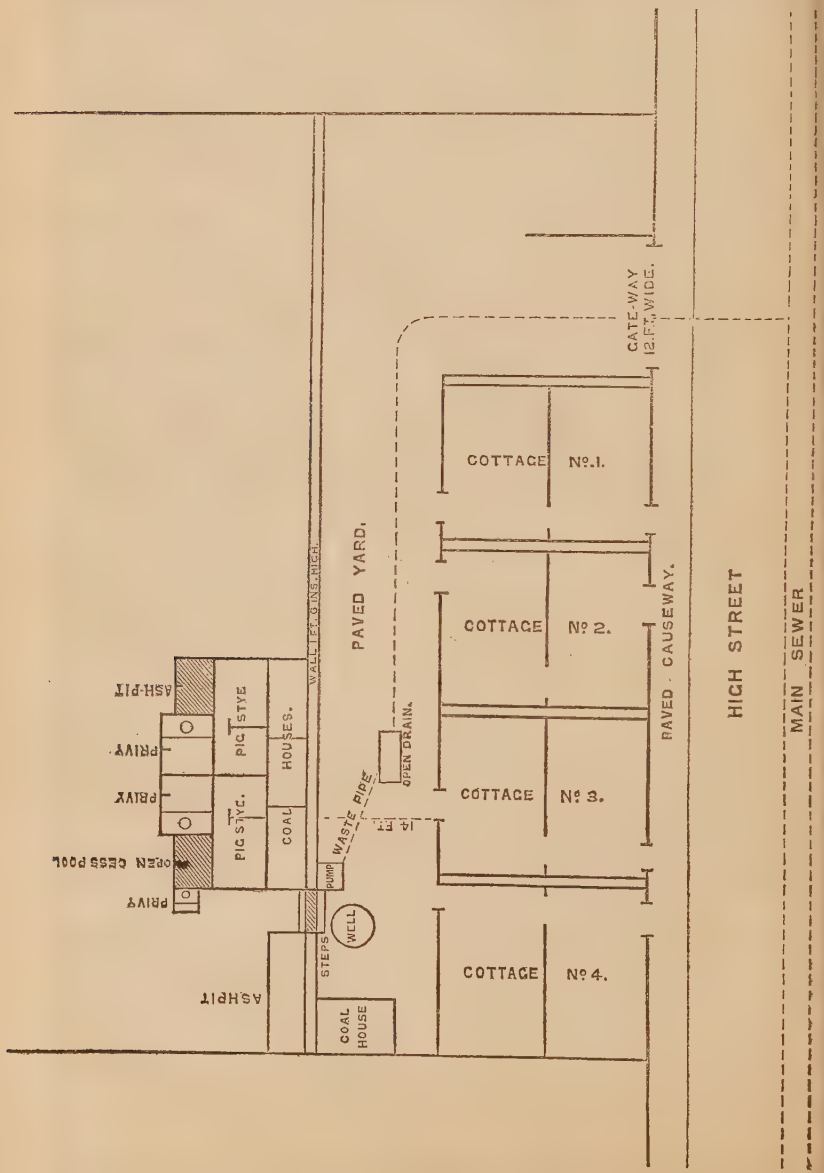
From Mr. Bennett's position as union medical officer, almost all these patients are under his care, and by his permission I visited with him all those who were now under treatment. The number I thus saw was 49, all of whom exhibited the various symptoms of typhoid fever, including the rash and the bowel affection, with the exception of a few whose cases were of too recent a date for the eruption to have exhibited itself, and a few more who were progressing towards convalescence, but who had evidently suffered from some acute febrile disease. In addition to these cases there were six under Mr. Sadler's treatment, making a total of 55 cases. Notwithstanding this large number, the mortality has been small, six cases only having terminated fatally since the 1st of January this year. This is to be accounted for by the fact that at the present time the disease is in by far the majority of instances of a mild type ; indeed I saw several patients sitting up, who had well-marked rose spots about them, and were suffering from diarrhœa at the time of my visit.

The epidemic prevalence of fever in Winterton is undoubtedly to be ascribed to the disgraceful state of the privies, cesspools, ashpits, and wells. With the exception of about six houses, where waterclosets have been constructed, all the cottages are provided with privies, which are generally built of brick, and have an aperture at the side or back, through which they can be cleaned out. This aperture I found open in almost all instances, and the result of this is that the contents of at least half the privies in the town run out into the gardens, soak into the earth, and penetrate in many instances into the wells, besides producing the most offensive odour. In addition to this many of the tenants either throw their refuse and slops, including urine, into the yards outside their doors, or else they improvise a receptacle by digging in the ground close to the aperture in the privy wall. The fæcal matter pours into it, and they thus add to their previous list of nuisances that of an open cesspool. In some instances ashpits have been built, but these are uncovered, and since urine and the bowel discharges of the typhoid patients are thrown into them, in addition to other refuse, they are but little better than open privies. All these sources of fæcal fermentation are situated as a rule close to the houses, and in some instances within a few feet of the back doors, and just under the windows. The wells are also in their immediate neighbourhood, and many of the inhabitants informed me that their water was so bad that they had been compelled to discontinue drinking

it. In one instance I found the space between two pigstyes entirely occupied by a well 3 feet in diameter. Fever is present in the house to which this well is attached, but since the occupants do not use it, the necessarily contaminated condition of the water cannot be considered to bear upon the disease. Given, the existence of typhoid fever in a town, it is hardly possible to conceive of conditions more favorable for its spread than those existing in Winterton.

The record of a few cases differing in no essential points from all those I visited, will exhibit something of the evidence on which this statement is based.

A group of four cottages, the property of Mr. Dale of Appelby stand in the High Street; their back doors all opening into one common yard



14 feet wide (*vide* diag.) In front of the third house and within 5 feet of the windows is an open untrapped drain, which communicates with the main sewer, but owing to this communication being defective a large quantity of stinking fluid which partly consists of urine, has accumulated there. Within 8 feet of this is the pump, from which a waste pipe runs into the drain; but when the drain does not properly empty itself, that is to say, when it is in the condition in which I found it, the fluid regurgitates up towards the pump. The well which supplies all these four cottages with water lies 2 feet to the west of the pump, at the foot of two steps leading into the gardens behind the cottages; these gardens being raised above the yard, and sloping towards it. Close by these steps and overhanging the well, is an open ashpit, on which the bowel discharges of typhoid patients are thrown, in addition to filth and almost every description of decomposing matter, which it is possible to conceive. A few feet higher up the garden, and within 6 or 7 feet of the well are two pigstyes. Immediately behind these, and raised slightly above them, are three privies, and one cesspool; two of the former are filled with night soil nearly up to the seats, the remaining one is less full because it empties itself into the open cesspool. The pestilential odour in the neighbourhood of this group of nuisances it would be almost impossible to describe; suffice it to say, that on pointing them out to the inspector of nuisances, that official, as on several other occasions, politely begged to be excused from approaching them any nearer. In short we have within a circuit of about 14 feet round this well one open drain, one open ashpit, two pigstyes, three privies, and one open cesspool, all of which with the exception of the drain, are raised to a height varying from 1 foot 6 to 3 feet above it, and situated on a loose porous soil.

As a result of this I found that in cottage No. 1, where three persons live, two have had fever, of whom I saw one, viz. Joseph Hewson, a labourer, who was evidently recovering from some acute febrile affection. No. 2 was empty, but I ascertained that up to eight weeks ago, four persons resided there. The neighbours told me that "they were always ill," and Mr. Bennet stated that one of them had died of fever. No. 3. Here seven persons live, all of whom have had fever. In this house I found in a small room 12 feet × 8 feet and 7 feet high, Henry Driffell, bricklayer, ætat 32, lying in a semi-comatose condition, on a mattress saturated with urine and fœcal matter, to such an extent that the ammoniacal and fœcal emanations were absolutely pungent, and I was compelled to go to the window which I found closed, and open it, in order to breathe some fresh air. Covering the patient were a blanket and a sheet, also saturated with his discharges. The nurse, who had been provided by the parish, was so exhausted from continually watching him day and night, that she was no longer able to move him, and if she had been, she stated that it would be useless, as she could obtain for him no change of linen. . . . . In another room lay this man's wife, who was also attended by the same nurse. In No. 4 four persons live. I examined them, and found them all free from disease. They informed me that they had never been ill.

On continuing my inquiry I ascertained that the inmates of cottages Nos. 1, 2, and 3, where the epidemic has been so rife, all of them drink the water from the well just described; those living in No. 4 and who have always enjoyed good health, not liking the taste of it, have drawn their water from a neighbour's well.

Nothing could point much more conclusively to the contaminated state of this water, and on examining it I found it to be of a light brown

colour, and disagreeable taste, and to yield a considerable deposit after standing for a few hours. Under the microscope it exhibits a large quantity of organic matter, both animal and vegetable, as well as infusoria and animals of a low type (*vide* diag.)

As a second example I will draw attention to a house situated also in the High Street, the property of Mr. Dent, M.P., and occupied by William Backhouse and his family, in all four in number. I there saw Alice Backhouse ætat. 4, who had been attended by Mr. Bennett for "fever," which from the symptoms enumerated including diarrhœa and hœmorrhage from the bowels, was evidently of the typhoid type. The patient had recovered from the acute stage, but was frightfully emaciated, had abscesses over the tibiæ, and several bedsores, as the remote effects of the disease. In the house itself I found the chamber utensils containing fæces and urine although my visit was made at about midday. Thirteen feet from the door is an open ashpit on which some of the fæcal discharges of the patient named had been thrown, and where they still lay uncovered. By the side of this is an open drain. At a distance of about 30 feet from the house is the opening from the main drainage into the second outfall to which I have referred above (*vide* page 28). Close by stands the privy used by Backhouse and his family. This privy is built on the edge of the outfall, and by an aperture in one of its walls it empties itself into it. The outfall is merely an open ditch, the contents of which, contaminated as they must be by the typhoid discharges from the privy, I found spread out on the tenant's garden, this proceeding having been ordered by the town authorities for the purpose of cleaning it out. The stench just around this outfall, privy, and ashpit was worse than anything I found in the whole town. The water on these premises was never used for drinking purposes on account of its bad taste, and therefore it cannot have had any influence in causing the disease. I examined the premises from which they borrowed water, but was unable to detect any source of contamination.

One other set of cottages, two in number belonging to a gentleman named Fowler, will furnish me with my last example, and I refer to these particularly because they afford the only instances of overcrowding with which I met.

Both these cottages are again situated in the High Street, and the first is occupied by a family of nine persons named Altoft. Among them five cases of fever have occurred, one of which has proved fatal. On examining the interior of the house I found that nine persons slept in one room, of which the window was habitually closed, and the fireplace blocked up with bricks and cement. I took a measurement of the room and thus ascertained that each individual had less than 160 cubic feet of air. The privy outside was full to within 6 inches of the seat, stale urine covered the floor, and the soil was exuding through the brickwork at the back and escaping into the garden. There being no ashpit either to this cottage or the next one, all the slops, including urine, are thrown into a yard behind, and within a few feet of the doors

I found strewed indiscriminately, ashes, straw, fish, and vegetables undergoing decomposition. The next cottage is inhabited by six persons named Hill, five of whom have suffered from typhoid fever; one of these I saw with all the characteristic symptoms. He lay in a room 8 feet × 6 feet; this he shared with two others, each person only having 96 cubic feet of air. In addition to this, the room which is on a level with the street has a damp brick floor, and no window or fireplace, the former having been blown away by a gale some months ago, and not being replaced the tenant has been compelled to board the opening up. Thus neither light nor air can penetrate the room. The privy adjoining this cottage is so full that its contents rise literally above the seat, and I was informed that it had been in this state for six months; the inmates are thus compelled to resort to the one belonging to Altoft's cottage, which on this account is used by 15 persons.

The cases enumerated are fair examples of what I found throughout the whole town. In some instances I endeavoured to ascertain whether the fever could have had a spontaneous origin, but the inhabitants all seem to be on such terms of intimacy with each other that they continually frequent the infected houses, there assist in attending to the sick, and thus come into contact with the bowel discharges, or else they drink the contaminated water. My inquiries therefore failed to elicit any information on this subject, and owing to the fever having now existed in the town to a greater or less extent for nearly seven years, I was unable to ascertain the manner in which it first originated.

I paid a visit to all the slaughterhouses, and with the exception of one, they were clean. The one referred to belongs to a butcher named Bulliment, and here I found in an open yard, a mass of putrid offal and entrails; I was informed that they are never removed until the butcher "can stand the smell no longer."

From the statements I have made, it is evident that the work which an inspector of nuisances is generally supposed to do, is in Winterton entirely neglected.

Among those groups of cottages to which my instructions especially referred, the only two where I found anything worthy of notice, were those belonging to Mrs. Porkuss and Mr. Bennett. In one cottage on the former property, the privy, into which the bowel discharges of a patient who had died of typhoid fever had been thrown, was situated within 3 feet of the house, the door being exactly opposite the house door and close to a window. Like all other privies, it contained soil to within a few inches of the seat, and emitted a most offensive effluvium. Mr. Bennett's cottages were all clean, and I found no illness there.

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No. 3.
On an Outbreak of Typhoid Fever at Guildford, by Dr. Buchanan.

No. 3.—Dr. Buchanan's Report on an Outbreak of Typhoid Fever at Guildford.

§ I. Inquiry into the circumstances of the recent outbreak of typhoid fever at Guildford was made on September 25–27th, and information since received brings the facts down to October 1. An account of the fever must be prefaced by a short statement of some matters relating to the general sanitary condition of the town.

Guildford is placed on the side of a hill of Chalk, where it is cut through by the valley of the Wey. The northern, and more level, part of the town, which extends into the parish of Stoke, are on a bed of Lower London Tertiaries overlying the Chalk. This bed is of somewhat marly sand, and has a maximum thickness of 15–20 feet. But it is with the larger portion of the town, built immediately on Chalk, that this report is most concerned.

The Chalk furnishes a perfect natural drainage for the town. Cesspools sunk into it keep themselves dry, and are commonly so inoffensive that they are not emptied for many years together. The water-line in the Chalk is of course much below the surface of the higher part of the town; at the lower parts water is easily reached at a level a little above that of the river surface; into the river considerable springs from the Chalk constantly pour. The water-level under the town undergoes no appreciable fluctuations, either from changes of season or of artificial influences.

There is no recognized system of closet drainage in Guildford, but cesspools into the Chalk are almost universal. Shallow sewers receive surface water from most of the streets and slops from the houses, and into some of these sewers more or less night soil—chiefly the liquid portions of it—is discharged. This is without the consent of the authorities, as the sewers were never constructed for such a purpose.

The water supply of Guildford is derived partly from the public waterworks, which are fed by two wells sunk some 20 feet into the Chalk at the lowest part of the town; an old well from which water is raised by the power of an adjacent watermill; and a new well from which, from April to July inclusive in the present year, water was distributed to the higher parts of the town by engine power. But of the 1675 houses (1867) of Guildford, only 928 are supplied from these sources, the remaining 747 obtaining their water from private wells and some few from the river.

The population of Guildford in 1861 was 8,032 in 1,514 houses. The population is now estimated at 9,000, and the number of houses is 1,675. There is some subletting of houses, but very little serious crowding in the town. The occupations of the people are various, agricultural and manufacturing, but offer nothing to note in the present report.

§ II. Typhoid fever not unfrequently prevails in Guildford and the neighbouring villages. The district of Guildford stands second highest amongst extra-metropolitan registration districts of Surrey for its deathrate from fevers, but the best local opinion ascribes this circumstance to the frequency of fever in other parts of the district rather than in Guildford itself. In the present summer, cases of

typhoid had occurred from time to time in various neighbouring villages, and some few in the town before the time of the outbreak under question. During the first four weeks of August about 10 cases of fever appear to have occurred in the town, six of them being reported by one practitioner.

In the last three days of August cases of typhoid fever came under treatment in Spital Street and Pannell's Terrace, high lying and usually very healthy parts of the town. In the first two days of September a few others came under observation, and on September 3rd and 4th a surprisingly large number of people sent for medical assistance and were found to be suffering under the same fever. In the first 10 days of the month a total of some 150 cases had come under treatment, and this number had increased to 264 by the end of September.* A singular circumstance soon forced itself on attention in connexion with this outbreak. Whereas the few cases that had previously happened in Guildford had been scattered through the poorer low lying parts of the town, this sudden outbreak was restricted with almost absolute precision to the high levels; well-to-do people were affected as much as the poor; streets in various quarters of the town were affected; the best kept houses were invaded as much as dirty ones. Except the coincidence with high level, there was nothing approaching uniformity in the distribution of the epidemic.†

The outburst reached its greatest intensity before the middle of September, and thenceforth declined pretty rapidly. Meanwhile a very few cases were occurring at other parts of the town. At the time of inquiry only a few new patients were coming under observation, and these were increasing in number in parts of the town that had not been affected by the first explosion.

Looking carefully for any condition which might coincide in distribution with the fever, it was soon seen that drainage could have played no direct part in the result, inasmuch as there is no system of sewers in the town, and the parts affected were those whose natural drainage is the best. Other suggestions having been put aside as not meeting the broad facts of the case, only one condition was to be discovered generally coincident in distribution with the outbreak, and that was the *high service of the town water supply.*

More particular inquiry was then made as to the source from which each affected house procured its drinking water, and it turns out that all the houses *first* attacked at the beginning of September were supplied with water from the high service. A few exceptions to the absoluteness of this rule were in school children and others who, living in houses not supplied by high service water, spent the hours of the day in houses that got their supply from the high service. In the latter part of September new attacks had been less exclusively distributed to such houses.

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* The mortality of the fever cannot yet be stated. Only three cases had been fatal at the end of September. Some other persons who were then ill have died while this report has been in preparation. Evidently the deathrate will turn out to be very low, a fact of interest in connexion with the transitory operation of the apparent cause of the fever.

† The parts affected by the outbreak are all on Chalk. Sporadic fever has shown no preference for the Chalk, rather for the more level and lower lying Tertiary parts of the town.

Of the total number of 264 cases of fever that have occurred in Guildford in August and September, 177 have been in the 330 houses that derive their water from the high service mains; only 30 have occurred in the 598 houses that are on the low service, and 57 cases in the 747 houses that take no water from the public works. Even these figures show an incidence of the fever on the high service houses ten times as great as on the low service; but this does not express the true limitation of the outbreak. If the few sporadic cases occurring before August 28th, and those that did not occur until the end of September, when the disease was getting more diffused, be excluded, there remain not more than two or three dozen cases (out of the 150 that occurred between August 28 and September 10) in houses that did not get high service water. And if deduction be made of the school children above mentioned there remain less than a dozen persons attacked in this fortnight who had not had daily and hourly access to the water of the high service. (*See postcript.*) The experience of all the medical men has been combined in this conclusion; but the practice of the Surrey County Hospital may be quoted in illustration. Careful inquiry by the resident medical officer showed that of 39 cases coming under treatment there between September 3 and October 1 (he had seen no fever for weeks before) 26 lived in houses supplied by high service water, 4 in houses supplied by low service water, and 9 in houses that got water from their own wells. But of these last 13, 10 were children who in August went to schools supplied by the high service water. Two of the other three cases did not come under treatment till October 1, and the third was on September 20th at a village three miles off.*

The coincidence of the fever outbreak with the area of high service water supply being thus strongly marked, and the cause of the disease having evidently come into operation about the middle of August, it was at first sight perplexing to be told that since the beginning of August identically the same water had been delivered to both the high and the low service districts of the town. The engine which pumped water from the new well to the high service mains and to the high service

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* Mr. Taylor had had 60 cases of typhoid, little or none before September 3rd. His earlier cases were all in houses supplied by high service water. In all 43 of the cases had been in houses so supplied; 7 had been in houses on the low service, and these included 4 children who went to school in the high service district; 8 were in houses with wells, and of these persons 5 went to school or where employed where high service water was in use; two cases were beyond the town in persons who had worked in houses similarly supplied. Very similar distribution had occurred in the practice of Dr. Stedman, Dr. Morton, Mr. Eager, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Schollick, and the outbreak in the practice of each of these gentlemen had occurred about the same day, and was at first wholly in houses supplied by high service water, scarcely any cases of the fever having been previously under their care. The most numerous cases of scattered fever had been in the practice of Messrs. Sells and Wilson, probably from the circumstance of their holding a poor-law appointment in an unwholesome district. Their experience, though not identical in form with the rest, is wholly confirmatory of the above conclusions. In the first 28 days of August they had no case of fever in houses supplied by the high service, one in a house supplied by the low service, three in houses of the town supplied from wells, and five cases in the the surrounding country. In the 17 days, August 28th to September 14th, the number of attacks among their patients whose houses are on the high service was 22, in houses on the low service three; in houses with wells, nine; and in country parts six. In the 16 days September 15th to September 30th the new attacks in high service houses had diminished to 14, but those in houses supplied by low service had risen to six, those in houses with wells to 10, and those in the country districts to eight.

reservoir had broken down on August 1st, and from that date no water had been pumped from the new well, but the high service mains had been charged by the water-wheel in connexion with the low service, and the water to both services had been that of the old well.

On further investigation, however, it was found that some water from the new well, raised on or before August 1st, had been stored in the new high service reservoir, and that on August 17th, the waterwheel being on that day under repair, this stored water was distributed to the high service houses of the town. It was distributed on no other day and to no other houses. These 330 houses therefore on which the fever almost exclusively fell had received a different water from the other houses of the town, viz., water from the new well, stored up from August 1st, and delivered on August 17th. The statement may be repeated that no other condition could be found, on careful and detailed inquiry, at all coincident with the outbreak of fever.

Analyses of several waters of Guildford, including that which the circumstances mentioned had brought under suspicion, have been made for this report by Prof. Miller. The results with Dr. Miller's comments on them are subjoined.

"Four samples of waters were received duly secured in stoppered glass bottles, and labelled as follows :—

1. Old well, Guildford, September 26, 1867.
2. New well, Guildford, September 26, 1867.
3. Mill Tail, Guildford, September 26, 1867.
4. Guildford new reservoir, October 1.

In the first three samples there was an extremely scanty reddish sediment; the fourth sample was quite bright. No sensible colour, smell, or taste was exhibited in any of the samples, except that from the mill tail, which had a faint yellowish tinge and a slightly musty taste. They are chalk waters and soften considerably on boiling ; and like most chalk springs seems to soften by exposure to the air. That from the reservoir, where it had been standing for two months as Dr. Buchanan informs us, is considerably softer than that taken newly from the well.

There is nothing remarkable in the amount or quality of the saline matter, a little ammonia and a small amount of nitrates are present : the ammonia derived probably from surface drainage ; it is distinctly more in the new well water than in the old. The amount of nitrates is small in all cases. So also is the quantity of organic matter, which however, is decidedly greater in the new than in the old well. After standing in the reservoir for some weeks it appears, as is usual in such cases, to have undergone a partial oxidation, the quantity of nitrates having increased, whilst that of the ammonia and organic matter has distinctly diminished.

The aeration of the water from the old well is perfect ; *that from the new well very defective.* But this water after it has stood in the reservoir (specimen No. 4.) has nearly recovered its proper proportion of oxygen. The water from the new well, No. 2, appears to have contained some putrescible or rapidly alterable substance, which has absorbed a large quantity of the dissolved oxygen which spring water ought to contain.

I subjoin details of the analyses :—

Guildford Waters.	1 Old Well.	2 New Well.	3 Mill Tail.	4 New Reservoir.
Appearance	Nearly bright.			Bright.
Colour	—	—	Slight yellowish	—
Taste and smell	None.	None.	Slight musty.	None.
Clark's Scale. Hardness before boiling	15°·1	16°·2	8°·7	10°:7
Clark's Scale. Hardness after boiling one hour	4°·8	4°·1	3°·9	2°·9
Total solids in grs. per gall.	23·2	24·0	13·4	21·8
Fixed salts	22·7	23·2	12·5	21·4
Volatile and combustible matters	0·5	0·8	0·9	0·4
Nitric acid, N_2O_5	1·20	1·10	0·20	2·05
Ammonia	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·00
Gas in cubic inches per gallon	16·30	19·49	15·22	16·30
Carbonic acid, CO_2	7·74	8·18	4·11	6·19
Oxygen	2·85	1·17	2·89	2·93
Nitrogen	5·71	10·14	8·22	7·18
Ratio of oxygen to nitrogen	1:2·05	1:8·6	1:2·84	1:2·

Respecting the source from which the water of the new well migh have received the impurities detected by Dr. Miller, it was first neces sary to consider the accidents to which the well might have bee subjected since the time at which its water had been last pumped.* I answer to questions on this point, Dr. Miller has furnished me wit the following opinion :—

"I would state in reply to your question, 'Whether the peculiaritie 'of water No. 2 from the new well are either wholly or in part accounte 'for, (1.) by the partial stagnation of the water during a period of tw 'months ; or (2.) by the entrance of the following substances into th 'well : pieces of wood, oil, cotton-waste used in cleaning machinery That I see nothing contrary to the opinion, that the absorption oxygen noticed in the analysis should have been occasioned by a partia stagnation of the water in contact with such substances as those abov enumerated, particularly the oil and cotton-waste used for lubricatin machinery. I should also think it probable that some contaminatio with animal matter of excrementitious origin had occurred. Thoug certainly not to any large extent, the presence of ammonia points, how ever, unmistakeably to this source of contamination."

* The bulk of the water that remained stored in the high service tank on October 1 was, as Professor Miller points out, perfectly clear. But a small quantity co taining sediment was procured for me by Mr. Taylor. It showed to the microsco mainly crystals of carbonate of lime with much organic detritus, among which fra ments of decomposed dotted, woody fibre were distinguished ; and broken portions some entomostracean. Nothing was seen resembling a fungus neither in the fir deposit nor in the lighter secondary sediment from the water.

The next point for consideration is how excrementitious matters could have got into the new well. Not analysis only, but physical considerations show that the new well is supplied by a different spring in the Chalk from that which feeds the old well: for the old well is unaffected in level when the water of the river is drawn off; the new well is reduced in level on such occasions. Then it is known that the new well gets its water not by percolation only, but from a fissure in the Chalk: for at the time of construction of the new well very little water was obtained, till, somewhat suddenly, an abundant supply was reached, so abundant that the ordinary power of the engine could not empty the well. Now into this fissure or into the Chalk around the well, it was certainly easy for excrementitious impurities to have entered. A sewer runs within 10 feet of the well, through which sewer the iron delivery-pipe of the high service passes. The same intense vibration (alleged to have been due to the want of a valve in some critical situation), which broke down the engine on August 1st, is found to have loosened the bricks in this sewer, and to have caused some escape of its contents, though not to any large extent. The sewer, though in the main receiving surface water only, receives the excreta from certain waterclosets and the overflow of certain cesspools in and about South Street; and into a branch of this sewer in an adjacent alley, just above the fracture, certain privies used by many poor families also discharge the liquid portion of their contents. There is reason to suspect other leakage from these drains and sewers, all of which are on a higher level than the well, and are in close neighbourhood to it.* [*See Postscript.*]

Mr. Taylor and the surveyor have kindly helped me to inquire whether impurities derived from this source of probable contamination could have included in them any specific typhoid matter. It appears that at one house in South Street there was a case of typhoid fever in July under the care of Mr. Sells, but the slops only of this house pass into the sewer and not the matters from the watercloset. In the houses that drain into the sewer and lie near the new well there was typhoid fever a year ago, but none since.†

It here arises to point out that not only this particular new well, but many of the wells of Guildford, must be exposed to danger from sewage

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* There is no chance of impurities having entered the water while it was stored in the new reservoir. This is covered, high on a hill and away from all detectable risk.

† Another suggestion has been made as to sources of impurity in the drinking water of the town. There exists a communication between the river and the pipes of the waterworks. This is said to be very rarely used, and only for the purpose of getting a first sucking power to the pumps; and it is stated not to have been used at all during the present summer. However, since the termination of this inquiry, a specimen of water has been sent to me that was taken direct from the high service mains at Charlotteville; it contains much dark sediment, and shows by the microscope diatomaceæ and other organic forms that have almost certainly been introduced from the river. It will be remembered that the water now being supplied to the high service mains is professedly wholly from the old well. Could some river water, temporarily and even without knowledge, have been on some previous occasion delivered to the high service system? At all events it is to be wished that any communication whatever with the river should for the future be discontinued.

P.S., Dec. 31, 1867. A paragraph in the "Lancet" of November 30th, states that "it is now known that there were not only means of conveying the water of the river Wey into the well supplying the town with water, but that it was the practice three times a week to turn the river water into the well." But according to the most accurate information obtained both at the time of the original inquiry and lately in answer to direct questions it does not appear that there is any foundation for this statement.

contamination, and latterly to a much greater extent than formerly. Until the last few years the ordinary house cesspool into the Chalk received but little liquid matter, but recently the Local Board, with the object of keeping down cesspool emanations, has had the privies converted into trapped waterclosets (still connected with the cesspools) requiring a great deal of water to be thrown down them to keep them clean. No doubt the great advantage of keeping away stinks is procured by this means, but it must be at the cost of saturating the porous soil much more rapidly with the soluble parts of cesspool contents. A risk is thus introduced of passing into the wells incompletely oxidized derivates of excrement; especially if the well be near to a cesspool, or if it be supplied by considerable fissures in the Chalk, would this risk of polluting the wells become formidable.

A point in the natural history of typhoid appears to receive elucidation, if the deductions of this report as to causation are correct. The water which is believed to have been the "cause" of the outbreak was delivered on August 17th, and on that day only. The first cases of the fever came under medical observation on August 28th; after that two or three each day, and a very large number on September 3rd and 4th. With allowance for the varying time that would elapse in various cases between the occurrence of the first symptoms of typhoid and the sending for a doctor there is enough correspondence in these dates to fix the occurrence of the first symptoms in a great proportion of cases on or about August 28th, or 11 days after the operation of the cause. Inasmuch as other cases occurred in considerable numbers for several days after September 4th, it may be that in those cases there was a longer incubation period. This does not, however, upon such information as is available, appear to have been necessarily the case; for many of the high service houses are furnished with cisterns and others with large underground tanks in which the water received on August 17th would be stored; mixed, indeed, more or less with other water delivered before and after, but not necessarily losing any noxious quality it might have possessed until a considerable number of days had elapsed. The houses in Pannell's Terrace were attacked particularly early and suddenly. These have no cisterns, but take their water direct from the mains.

Postscript, December 31.—Mr. Taylor writes, December 21: "I take upon myself to inform you that your suspicions as to the percolation of sewage matters into the new well have been now rendered almost certain. The engineers employed in the repairs of the steam engine noticed some exudation on the wall of the engine house next the alley where the sewer runs, and the pit of the fly-wheel contained a notable quantity of the same. As the exudation had the smell of sewage, the ground was opened in the alley at a point adjacent to the engine house. The sewer was found leaking in various places and the soil between it and the wall of the engine house was saturated with sewage of which as much appeared to run outside as inside the sewer. This was found to be an old-fashioned 12-inch drain constructed with red unglazed gutter tiles, with butt joints and common mortar. The tiles forming the lower half of the cylinder were in places completely worn away, and at one point several feet of them were missing, and the upper tiles had fallen in upon the soil below. All the joints gave exit to water, and the ground was a quag mire of filth beneath and on each side. Dark coloured fetid slus

had to be dug out and and removed in baskets, making the men vomit who were employed in the work."—Mr. Taylor further informs me that the whole number of deaths from fever, up to the end of the epidemic was 21, including three or four who died in other districts after removal from Guildford, and that the last death was on Nov. 22nd. On a rough computation, he gives the total number of cases of fever from August to December at 500. He mentions that among the few early cases ("less than a dozen," *text*, p. 36) of fever which did not appear to be connected with the area of high service water supply, he has since learnt that three children are included who shortly before their attack went from their home in another part of the town to a house within the high-service area, and there drank freely of the water supplied to that house; it was a house where three deaths from fever subsequently occurred.

No. 4.—Reports on an Epidemic of Typhoid Fever at Terling, by Dr. R. Thorne Thorne.

FIRST REPORT.

(Jan. 25th, 1868.)—The Lords of Her Majesty's Council having been informed that a serious and sudden outbreak of fever had occurred in the village of Terling, in Essex, I was instructed by their Medical Officer on the 21st of December 1867, to proceed to the spot in order to examine into the causes and nature of the disease. I accordingly went to Terling on that day, and remained there till the 25th of December, and on the 6th of January I, with renewed instructions, again visited the place, and again remained there until the 13th. I now beg to report the result of my inquiries on those two occasions, and of the communications which I made to the local authorities.

Description of place.

Terling is situated in the Witham Union, and lies four miles to the west of that town. According to the investigations made by Mr. W. Whitaker of the Geological Survey of England, it is placed on a bed of London clay, which comes to the surface at the bottom of a small valley down which a stream flows; on either side it is covered by a plateau of gravel and occasional beds of sand, on which, with one or two exceptions, all the dwellings stand; further still from the stream, and outside the village, lie patches of Boulder clay, known locally as Marly clay. The country for many miles around is generally flat; land springs are most plentiful; water is found in great abundance in ponds and in ditches by the roadside, and the atmosphere is unusually moist. Here, as almost throughout the county, the smallness and scarcity of the streams show that a great portion of the rain that falls penetrates downwards. The village itself, though scattered over an area of several miles, is principally collected on the gradually sloping banks of a rivulet named the Ter, which, flowing southwards, empties itself into the Blackwater river; these banks, however, are of a very undulating character. Setting aside Terling Place, the residence of Lord Rayleigh, and the Vicarage, hardly anything but labourers' cottages are to be seen throughout the village, and these are almost without exception of the poorest description; many are constructed merely of lath and plaster, connected by beams, with a thatched roof, and the whole fixed on a basis of brickwork; others consist in great part of wood, which is often in a rotten and worm-eaten state; some again, of more recent date, are built of brick.

Characteristics of population.

The inhabitants of Terling present many characteristics of gr interest. They are all very poor, the general wages for the m varying year by year from 10*s.* to 12*s.* a week, some receiving 13*s.* : 14*s.*; many seldom taste fresh meat, and a few of them only occasion procure a piece of bacon or a herring. I saw one Sunday dinner ta spread only with carrots, turnips, and a plain dough pudding, even br was absent. The ordinary dinner consists of bread and cheese.

Socially there is nothing which can tend to raise or elevate the peop no middle-class exists for them to imitate, or to which they can aspire rise ; there is almost a complete gap between the few wealthy reside and the poor labourer. The population is about 900, and for a long ti there has been no variation in this number; this I was told has been mai due to the fact that new-comers have not, as a rule, been well receiv there, owing to the desire not to increase the parish rates, and the passi of the Union Chargeability Act has not as yet occasioned any difference this respect. From the description which I received of the villagers appears also that they have a tendency to isolate themselves, many hard ever leaving their own parish, even to visit a neighbouring village, a hence they intermarry to such an extent, that "half the people are relat to each other." They are intellectually and physically of a low type, the are among them eight or nine idiots and imbecile children, all seem du of comprehension, and "hardly a well-built man is to be seen." An e traordinarily large number of them are the victims of phthisis ar scrofula ; this may be partly accounted for by the numerous inte marriages, partly by the moisture of the soil and the atmosphere, ar the entire absence of all drainage. Ague was very prevalent throughou the neighbourhood until about the year 1840, but it is now only seen o rare occasions. There is much intemperance in the place, illegitimat children abound, sometimes many in one family, and so distinguishing merit is it deemed for a girl to marry without being pregnant, that t each such bride, a principal benefactress of the village is in the habit o giving a special wedding gift.

Administration of sanitary law in the place.

At Terling all the nuisances which are generally associated with ou breaks of typhoid fever exist in great and unusual abundance, and all that i necessary to produce contamination of air, soil, and water is to be foun throughout the village. The cottages are literally surrounded by ever species of nuisance that it is possible to conceive ; slops and ashes ar thrown down on the unpaved yards and gardens ; manure heaps, cesspools and masses of decaying vegetable matter lie round about. The privies none of which have a properly constructed tank for the reception o fæcal matter, are in many instances in a most dilapidated state, an owing to their being frequently constructed of wood, the back is in par broken away, and the filth either lies in masses on the ground, o else is collected in large holes which have been dug out for that pur pose; and as Lord Rayleigh has granted allotments of ground to his tenants, they cherish and store up these foul accumulations, nominally for the purposes of manure until they assume a magnitude which none but those who have seen them can believe in. Surrounding one cottage, and within a circumference of 20 feet of it, I found one pigstye, three manure heaps, two cesspools, and a privy, the contents of which extended about 12 feet down an adjoining field.

In the central part of the village, each cottage, or each group of two or three, has its own well, and if the ground is at all undulating, it is invariably placed at the lowest point. These wells which are all sunk in the gravel, are as a rule uncovered, and are merely lined with bricks placed loosely one above another, without any cement or plaster; their depth, which varies from about 5 feet to 40 feet, agrees with the

increase in the rise of ground. On a higher level than these wells and everywhere surrounding them, lie the various nuisances just enumerated, and since the soil is of a very loose and porous nature, and one which easily admits of the percolation of fluids, the closeness of such sources of contamination to the cottagers' drinking water is seen to be fraught with the greatest danger. Some of the cottages lying in the outskirts of the village have no wells, and those who reside in them are therefore compelled to fetch their drinking water from ponds in the addjoining fields. All the drainage from the field ditches, and at times from the roadsides runs into them, the cattle frequent them, and in summer they are, to use the expression of a resident, "nothing better than stinking pools." In only one instance did I find that the river water was used for drinking purposes, but in this case at a point where the stream was little better than a sewer.

Prevalence of overcrowding.

Overcrowding is almost everywhere met with, and at the present time it exists in its worst form; two and three fever patients are frequently seen lying in one bed, whilst several of their healthy relatives occupy the same room. In one instance I found a woman suffering from the epidemic disease, occupying with six of her family, a bedroom measuring only 10 feet long by 9½ feet broad, and 6 feet high, the chimney was blocked up, and the only window was less than 3 feet square. Here each individual had less than 82 cubic feet of air, and ventilation was, as indeed almost everywhere, entirely neglected.

Description of epidemic.

The epidemic from which Terling is suffering is well marked typhoid fever. Cases of this disease, Dr. Gimson states have been seen about the village for five years (his knowledge does not extend further back), and in Dec. 1862 and the early part of 1863 about 40 cases and five deaths occurred; since then occasional instances have been met with, and during the past year at least one case has been seen every second or third month. The present outbreak is most alarming both in its magnitude and the suddenness of its occurrence. Almost entire families are attacked, a father only remaining in some instances to nurse and attend to his wife and a large family of sick children. The disease is of unusual severity, the characteristic rose spots are very abundant, and hœmorrhage from the bowels exists in a large number of cases; great prostration of the nervous power is evident from the first day of the affection, and in some instances the patient seems to be almost instantly overwhelmed with the intensity of the poison. A woman who is at her washtub one day is dead three days after, a girl strong and hearty at the commencement of the week, passes rapidly into a state of insensibility and dies in a few days, before the special characteristics of the disease have had time to manifest themselves. On the 13th of January 1868, 208 persons had already been attacked by the prevailing malady, and several fresh cases were daily occurring. I do not include in my number cases of so-called diarrhœa (possibly all mild cases of typhoid fever) which were only accidentally heard of and which probably were numerous, though not of sufficient severity, to call for medical relief.

With one exception hereafter to be mentioned, the disease seems to date from Dec. 4th; during the following 10 days 30 fresh cases were seen, but on the 15th, 16th and 17th by far the largest number were attacked, 22, 19 and 12 cases occurring respectively on those days. After this though the daily number of fresh cases was by no means so large, still a steady increase took place. The villagers were everywhere alarmed, for owing to the many intermarriages, everyone had several

relatives attacked, some dangerously so. As yet, however, only one death had taken place, namely on Dec. 14th ; but, when the third week of the epidemic had arrived a steady and gradually increasing death rate commenced, and on the 30th, twelve of the patients had died, and others were dying. Terling was now completely panic-stricken, and the moral effect of the tolling of the church bell at the death and funeral of the parishioners seemed so prejudicial not only to the sick but also to those who still remained unaffected, that I thought it right to suggest to the vicar the immediate discontinuance of that ordinary custom. Women with tears flowing down their cheeks called from their cottage doors for help, and everyone seemed to dread the prevailing disease. No class of persons was exempt; the rich, the well fed and clad, were attacked in common with the poor and destitute. At Lord Rayleigh's residence 10 cases had occurred, the Vicar's house was a seat of the epidemic, and from one end of the village to the other, the disease seemed to be almost evenly spread.

Effect of age and sex on epidemic.

Age and sex seemed to present remarkable peculiarities, thus: out of 145 cases whose ages I was enabled to obtain, 79 were children under 14 years of age, and of the remaining 66, 50 were females, leaving only 16 males whose ages exceeded 14 years, out of the entire number attacked. This I believe is to be accounted for by the fact that the men and the majority of the boys over 14 years of age, spend the greater portion of their time away from home, labouring in the fields, and that they principally drink beer, whereas the women and children are left at home, and procure a considerable portion of their beverage from the wells ; the children drinking directly from them much more frequently than the women, owing to the latter consuming a good deal of tea, in making which the water is of course boiled.

Description of first case of typhoid fever.

The first case of typhoid fever which has occurred in Terling for two or three months, is that of a young woman who lives at Lord Rayleigh's dairy (vide map, A),and the attack, in this instance commenced on the 13th of November. A month previous to her attack however, it appears that she had just returned from Somersetshire, and a few days after her arrival at home, she was seized with diarrhœa, or as she terms it, "a bilous attack," which she thought was induced by drinking beer, after having for some time been accustomed to cider. This indisposition lasted for about three days, and then passed off ; but three weeks afterwards, however, an unmistakeable attack of typhoid fever, marked with an abundant eruption of rose spots, and severe hœmorrhage from the bowels commenced. When I first saw her on December 22d, her bowel-symptoms had but recently ceased, and she was still in a very prostrate condition. This patient, in common with her father and mother, procures all her drinking water from the river which flows by the side of their house. The water, which has a very dirty appearance, is collected at the foot of a few steps leading from a yard down to the stream. Three feet from this spot, a pipe which conveys all the drainage from the yard and the wash-house, empties itself into the river, and 12 yards lower down the stream is the privy which belongs to the dairy, the entire contents of which fall into the water. On making inquiries, I found from those who lived here, that at times, owing to the scarcity of water, the river at this spot is in nearly a stagnant condition, and the water must therefore under these circumstances become well saturated with fæcal matter, to say nothing of the surface drainage. But in addition to this, the dairy lies at the extreme south of the village, and since the stream flows towards it, the contents of several ditches which I saw passing from privies to the water's edge, must

be washed past the very spot where these persons collect their drinking water. It becomes a question whether this young woman could have imported the fever from Somersetshire, and whether the diarrhœa which occurred immediately after her arrival at Terling, was not a part of the disease which, after apparently subsiding, manifested itself again three weeks afterwards; she, however, had certainly not to her knowledge been amongst persons who were suffering from any disease at all. It is also possible that her fever may have been brought on through drinking contaminated water, although the mother of the patient assured me that it was always boiled before anyone used it.

I made careful inquiries, in order to ascertain whether it was possible that the milk supplied from this dairy, could, after having been diluted with the river water, have caused the general outbreak. Nothing, however, seemed to support this idea, for the milk is the property of Lord Rayleigh, and the dairy-woman receives from him a weekly stipend quite irrespective of the quantity of milk which she sells. The majority of the villagers drink skimmed milk which they obtain at a nominal price, and it is evident that by adding water to it, the dairy-woman would only be giving herself additional trouble, without being in any way a gainer, and her denial of such a practice is all the more to be depended on, because the inhabitants of those cottages where there has been no disease during the epidemic, get their milk from this dairy as well as those amongst whom typhoid fever has been so prevalent.

Connexion of epidemic with variations in height of surface water.

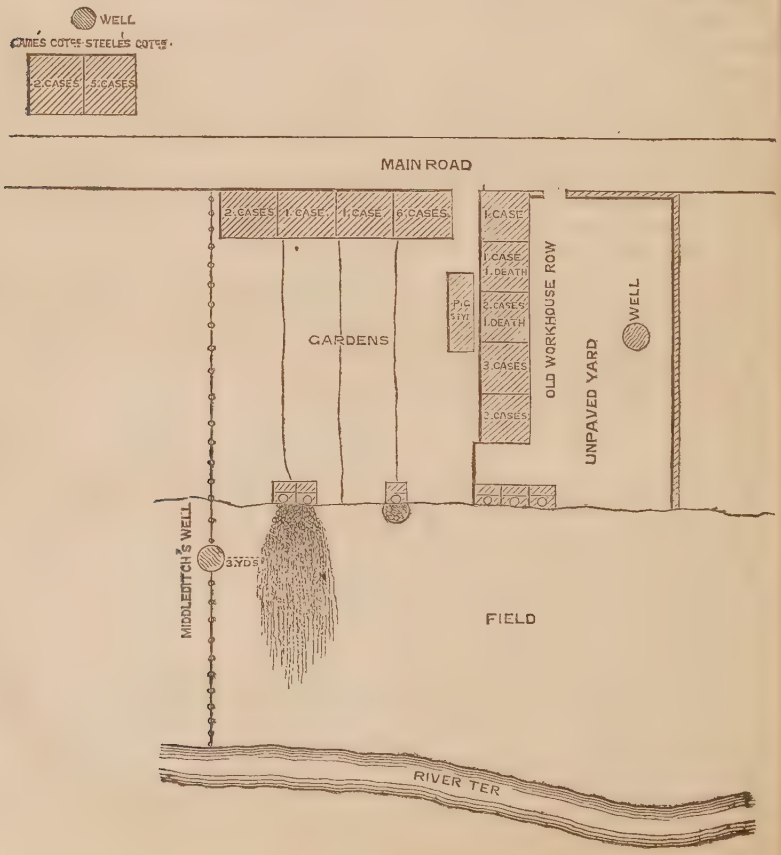
Before describing a few of the most interesting examples which occurred during the general outbreak, I would note that some of them seem particularly to illustrate a question at present under scientific discussion. The general tendency of the evidence which I obtained, is to the effect that the water supply of Terling was the great infective influence, and it will be observed that some of the following cases not only conduce to that general conclusion, but also seem very definitely to connect the outbreak of disease with a particular change in the level of the surface water. Everywhere I was informed that the water in the wells had gradually sunk during the latter part of the summer and autumn; in the shallow ones this had been unmistakeably seen, in some of the deep ones I found that the rope holding the bucket had to be let out to an unusual length, and in one instance I was told that after the latter had been lowered into the well, such was the scarcity of water, that it had to be oscillated to and fro, in order to get any in. The date at which the water reached its lowest point varied according to the altitude on which the well was placed, and also to its depth. One had been empty two months preceding my visit, a second three weeks, in others the water had been gradually sinking until the latter end of November. Following this drought, came a sudden flow of water into all the wells, and this I was generally informed took place about three or four weeks before I arrived at the village. In three cases, however, I was enabled to ascertain the exact period of its occurrence, and thus to trace out the connexion which it bore to the disease. A few instances will make my meaning plain.

Illustrations of the circumstances of the attack.

In one of the most populous parts of the village stands a row of five cottages, ill-constructed and badly ventilated; they are built of wood, and are called the Old Workhouse Row (vide map, B.) Behind them stand some pigstyes and accumulations of refuse; ashes and slops of every description are evidently thrown into the yard in front, which is unpaved and the ground has every appearance of being sodden with filth. In this yard is an uncovered well for the use of those who inhabit the row. At cottage No. I. there has been one case of typhoid fever, at

Illustrations of the circumstances of the attack.

No. II. one case and one death, at No. III. two cases and one death, at No. IV. three cases, and at No. V. two cases. The water in the well I ascertained had very gradually sunk during the summer, and after having remained empty for about two months, during which time all those living here procured their water from a neighbouring well, bearing the name of "Middleditch's well," (vide map, C), it rose again towards the end of November. A woman living in the first cottage was delivered of a child on the 19th of November, and she experienced considerable inconvenience owing to there being no water at hand with which her linen could be washed. Exactly one week after the birth of her infant, that is to say on the 26th of November, water was again found in the well, it was immediately procured for the use of her house, and it was also on that day used for drinking purposes. The first case of fever in this row occurred in this woman's family on the 6th of December, 10 days after the rising of the surface water, or in other words, the period which elapsed between that event and the outbreak of the disease corresponds to what is generally admitted to be about the period of incubation for typhoid fever. On the 9th of December, two more cases occurred in this same block of cottages, another on December the 12th, and three more on the 15th At first sight the connexion between these latter cases and the rise of the water seemed to be less distinct, but on inquiring more minutely into the matter, I ascertained that in all the other cottages, although



Illustrations of the circumstances of the attack.

the water was used for scouring the floors from the first, yet, owing to its not having its normal bright and clear appearance, all the drinking water was brought up from Middleditch's well for several days longer, but the exact number of days I was in no instance able to ascertain.

Another instance in every respect similar to this one is that of two cottages occupied by families named Steele and Game, close to the Old Workhouse Row (vide map, F); their common well having been empty for three weeks, they also sought their water from Middleditch's. Seven cases of typhoid fever have occurred here, and though perfectly accurate dates could not be ascertained, the disease had evidently broken out about a fortnight after they were first able to procure water on their own premises. Standing again close to the Old Workhouse Row, and at right angles to it are four cottages, in the first of which six have been affected, in the second there has been one case, in the third two cases, and in the fourth two cases. These cottages have gardens behind them, at the end of which are situated three privies, one stands alone, and its entire contents are collected in a huge hole behind it in an adjoining field, the other two stand together and empty their contents on to the same field. Into one of these a very large amount of soapsuds and water is daily thrown from a wash-house, these become mixed with the fæcal matter, and the whole runs in a large mass, which subsequently divides into several streams for about 20 yards down the field which slopes towards the river. This portion of the field is so saturated with fæcal matter as to be converted into a foul swamp, which I found it impossible to walk across. Three yards from the margin of this flow of filth, and at a very much lower level is the well referred to as "Middleditch's. It is about 5 feet deep, and owing to its very low situation it is never known to be empty. This well supplies the four cottages just mentioned, and it is impossible that it can be otherwise than seriously contaminated by the fæcal matter running from the above-named privies, indeed from its position it is evident that the water supplying it must pass through the very ground into which the filth sinks, and hence it becomes in plain terms a filtrate of human excrement.

The question now arises, was the contaminated state of this water during the period of scarcity the cause of the fever in the Old Workhouse Row, and in the cottages occupied by Steele and Game? This may fairly be answered in the negative, first, because none of the cases occurred during or immediately after the period in which it was used by those living in these places, and secondly, because the first symptoms of the disease corresponded with the time at which they all discontinued using it, owing to their being able to procure water from their own wells. But the outbreak in the four cottages at right angles to the Old Workhouse Row has still to be accounted for. Now, although I was unable to get distinct proof that any change had occurred in the height of the water in Middleditch's well, we may conclude that it did not form an exception to the general rule everywhere else observed, and the propriety of this conclusion is confirmed by the fact that in the case of a well called "Lines' Well," (vide map, D), which is situated on even a slightly lower level than Middleditch's, and like it is never known to be empty, the fall and the rise of the water were observed to take place, although not to so considerable an extent as in wells which were placed on higher ground.

In another part of the village are two cottages, the first of which is occupied by a family named Aves, and where I saw five well-marked cases of typhoid fever, in the second I saw one (vide map, E). About 10 feet from these cottages and in a garden belonging to them is

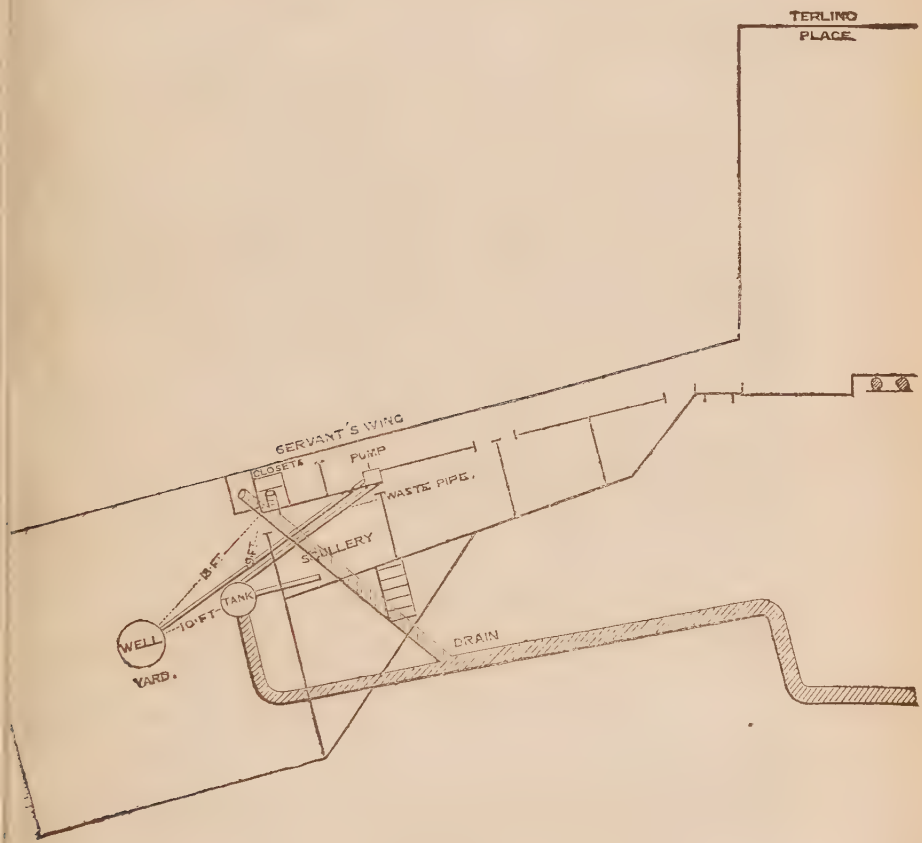
Illustrations of the circumstances of the attack.

situated the well ; 20 feet from this well is a deep cesspool loosely lined with bricks which contains the drainage from the privies of an adjoining large house, and within 12 feet of it a privy which pours its contents into a second cesspool. The water in the well I was informed had been exceedingly low, especially about the 20th of November. The woman from whom I derived this information, and who lives in the first-named cottage was taken ill a few days after this date, and was unable to leave the house for an entire week. Almost the first time she ventured out she went to the well, and she remembers being surprised that the amount of water in it had so greatly increased during her short illness. This visit to the well, took place about the 29th of November, but my informant not being able to speak with perfect accuracy, it may have occurred one day prior to, or subsequent to that date. The first case of typhoid fever in her cottage was that of her daughter Susan Aves, who was attacked on the 16th of December, and whom I saw apparently in a dying condition ; four others occurred soon after.

One more instance also tends to the same conclusion. A family named Edwards live in a cottage near the river, and two of their number were suffering from typhoid fever at the time of my visit. Their well is placed in a garden by the side of their house. From this well, which is at about the lowest point, the ground gradually rises in almost every direction, and within 26 feet of it there are two manure heaps with a cesspool between them, and three privies, two of which belong to some neighbouring cottages. Behind each of these privies is a hole in the ground for the reception of their contents ; this receptacle in the case of the central one is of an enormous magnitude, measuring about 12 feet broad by 15 feet long, and so crammed is it with fæcal matter that its contents have been poured a few feet down an incline, and have there burrowed out a second cesspool nearly 12 feet long by 8 in breadth. In addition to the above-named nuisances a pigstye is also placed near the well though on a slightly lower level. This well which has been referred to as "Lines' Well," and which is about 5 feet deep, is lined with bricks simply placed one above another, and the edges of these bricks have a blackened appearance. It lies very low, and consequently is never empty, but it is evident that the height of the water in it has participated in the change everywhere else observed, for when speaking of its appearance being turbid, I was informed that this was due to the well having recently been suddenly filled. No one could give me the exact date of this occurrence, but I ascertained that it took place at about the same time that it was observed in the other wells in the village.

One more example is worthy of detail, owing to the fact that the spot which was attacked was an almost isolated one, the patients also were all living, surrounded by comfort and plenty, and apparently placed under the most perfect hygienic conditions. Ten cases of typhoid fever have occurred at Terling Place, which is situated on an estate lying at the extreme south of the village. Here, as elsewhere, the severity of the disease has been very great, four of the patients having suffered seriously from hœmorrhage from the bowels, and three have died. All of those affected were servants residing in the establishment, and although they occasionally frequented the village, in no instance could I ascertain that they had drunk any water from the wells. The portion of Lord Rayleigh's residence occupied by the servants is a wing almost entirely detached from the house, only communicating with it by a small door. In endeavouring to ascertain the cause of the

disease here, I naturally turned my attention to this part of the building. At the end of a long passage stands a pump, the water from which is only used by one member of the household with the exception of the servants. This pump is supplied from a well 40 feet deep which is situated in a courtyard at the end of the servants' wing, and the pipe which passes from the well to the pump crosses a brick drain leading from two water-closets. This pipe which is a leaden one I found to be perfectly sound throughout. The drain was then opened, and on examining it, it was evident that the mortar which was used to cement the bricks together was almost destroyed, and at the side of the drain which is nearest the well, a leakage had evidently taken place into the surrounding ground, which had a fæcal odour. Nine feet from this drain and about midway between it and the well is a bricked cesspool,



or tank, which ought only to receive the dirty water from the scullery, the waste water from the pump, and the rain from a portion of the roof On opening it, however, I was struck, as was also a servant who accompanied me, with the fact that the odour was most distinctly of a fæcal character. The distance from the drain to the well is 18 feet, and the soil here as elsewhere is loose gravel, and easily allows

Illustrations of the circumstances of the attack.

of the passage of contaminating matters. This well might hav become fouled either directly by the leakage from the drain, o indirectly by the passage of the foul fluids first into the cesspoo which is not watertight, and then from it on to the well. One poin worthy of remark is that the outbreak at Terling Place occurred simul taneously with that throughout the village, and we may fairly assum that the water in the well here had risen at the same time with tha in the other wells, although, owing to its being a covered one, this fac had escaped observation. I would, however, state that a very bad odou had been noticed to rise up the waste-pipe leading from the pump to th tank in the yard; this for some weeks had been complained of in th servant's wing, and by some residing here, was considered to be the caus of the fever. The leakage from the drain into the tank could easily hav given rise to this odour.

On the outskirts of the village, as already mentioned, the cottager in many instances procure their water from the neighbouring ponds and here it was in many cases not easy to ascertain the exact source o the disease, my difficulty in this respect being much increased by th low intelligence of the people. In some families, however, children onl were attacked, in others the children had been attacked first. Thes all daily attend the village school, and those who live some distanc from it do not return home in the middle of the day for dinner, bu they take a piece of bread and cheese with them in their pockets, an procure water where they best can; some drink from the school pump others naturally run about the village with their companions and there fore would be almost sure to frequent some of the wells which ar undoubtedly contaminated. I found that the source from which thi school derives its water was a well placed in such a position as t forbid the idea of any possible contamination. A leaden pipe, however leading from it to the pump passes only 6 feet from a cesspool, but ha not so far as I could ascertain any defect in it; this pipe will, by m advice be conducted to the pump by a safer route.

During my visit I carefully examined every well throughout th village, and I found that with very few exceptions they were all s placed that the water they contained could easily become conta minated. Two of those which were placed under the exceptiona circumstances, and which on the map are respectively indicated by th letters G and H, deserve notice, because they supply with water th only two large groups of cottages in which none of the inmates hav suffered from the disease.

It is evident that for years the land springs supplying the villag must have washed the foul materials which had soaked through th ground into the wells, although, owing to the water being very abundant the contaminated solution thus formed was very much diluted. In con nexion with this I would call attention to the statement which I hav made to the effect that typhoid fever had existed in Terling for at leas five years. Recently, however, although the soakage of filth into th ground has been going on, there has been a deficiency in the wate supply; that filth must therefore have accumulated until the rise in th surface water took place, when the whole would naturally be washe from the surrounding ground into the wells, and thus give rise to a intensely saturated solution. Great interest, therefore attaches to th ætiological relation which exists between this very severe epidemi of typhoid fever and the state of the water supply: and it deserves th more notice because the facts observed are not in accordance with thos

noticed in Munich by Professor Buhl of that city ;* for the outbreak of the disease did not coincide with the period when the wells were low, but, on the contrary, evidently dated from the time when the water was regaining a high level.

In the cases of three wells, namely, those belonging first to the Old Workhouse Row ; secondly, to the cottages occupied by Steele and Game ; and, thirdly, to that occupied by Aves, I was enabled to ascertain the exact period of this occurrence, and in these we have distinct and unmistakeable evidence that the epidemic commenced in the one instance 10 days, and in the others about a fortnight after the rise of the water in the wells, and although I failed elsewhere to obtain dates which so accurately showed the connexion which this bore to the disease, yet there was everywhere abundant proof to this important fact, that immediately after an exceedingly rapid rise in the surface water,† which had been preceded by an *unusually* prolonged period of drought, an epidemic of typhoid fever of very great magnitude and intensity broke out in this village.

Local authority for removal of nuisances in Terling, and its proceedings.

The nuisance authority for the village of Terling is the Board of Guardians of the Witham Union, and from what I have stated, it must be seen that this authority had entirely neglected its duty. On the 23rd of December I was present at a meeting of the Board ; I explained to them the serious nature of the epidemic which had broken out in Terling, and pursuant to my instructions urged upon them the necessity of prompt and energetic action as the only means by which the fever could possibly be arrested. I especially directed their attention to the importance of seeing, first, that the filth which was so abundant should be removed after it had been disinfected ; secondly, that the inhabitants should at once be provided with a pure water supply, and thirdly, that means should without delay be adopted to remedy the overcrowding. The Board apparently saw the importance of following the advice given, and immediately gave orders for a large quantity of disinfectants, which were at once distributed to the cottagers and applied to the various nuisances. Permission was also given to all the medical men (not exclusively the parish doctor) to order wine, brandy, and beef tea to any amount which they thought necessary for their patients, and the more effectually to carry out these measures a kitchen was procured where the beef tea was always kept ready made. Unfortunately these precautions had hitherto been neglected although the expediency of adopting them had been brought under the notice of the Board. On the 13th of January 1868, I again attended a meeting of the Board of Guardians, and it is much to be regretted that I was obliged to call their attention to the fact, that though they had been profuse in their supply of disinfectants, they had very seriously neglected the removal of the nuisances around the cottages, and I informed them that the steps which they had taken to effect this object were quite inadequate, for though the disease had then been lasting for six weeks, cesspools could be found full to the brim, and those which had been emptied were filling again.

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* Professor Buhl, in an article contained in Vol. I. of the *Zeitschrift für Biologie*, states, as regards Munich, that with the fall of the water typhoid fever makes its appearance, and that the magnitude of the outbreak depends upon the rapidity of the fall, but that when the water again rises the fever disappears, and this quickly if the water rises quickly, slowly if the reverse occurs.

† The rise in the surface water was due, either to a fall of rain, or to the melting of snow ; but, no meteorological observations having been taken on the spot, I am unable to speak with perfect accuracy on this point.

I explained to them, that, had they originally performed their duty as nuisance authority, the epidemic in Terling would never have occurre and the lives of the villagers would have been spared, and that therefor the least which could now be expected of them was an energetic pe formance of their every day duty. The necessary works to supp pure drinking water had been ordered by the vestry of Terling in co sequence of a letter which, in accordance with my instructions I h addressed to them; and by way of preventing a recurrence of this disea by the well-water becoming saturated with the contents of privies, Lo Rayleigh informed me that he was supplying all his cottages, that is say, 78 out of the 164 in the village, with properly constructed bricke cesspools lined with cement, and effectually covered over.

Account by Professor Miller, F.R.S., of King's Colleg London, of four specimens of Terling Water, namely:—

1. Water from Middleditch's well, Terling.
2. Water from village school, Terling.
3. Water from Lines well, Terling.
4. Water from the pump at Terling Place.

Of these waters, No. 2 may be said to be unobjectionable. It is chalk water which softens considerably on boiling; contains no sensib quantity of ammonia or nitric acid, and is nearly free from chlorides the amount of organic matter is but small, and it exerts very litt reducing action upon the permanganate of potash.

In point of quality, No. 4 comes next. It is not a first-class wate It contains a considerable amount of organic matter, though not in a active state, as it exerts but little reducing effect upon the perma ganate. The quantity of ammonia is insignificant, but that of nitrat is more important. The quantity of sulphates and chlorides is smal but though less hard before boiling than No. 2, it does not soften s completely on boiling. The aeration is less perfect than that o No. 2.

No. 1 is a bad water. It contains a large proportion of nitrates, an of ammonia, the quantity of chlorides is considerable, and these three ci cumstances point to contamination with animal refuse. The amount o organic matter is not large, but it appears to be in an active state o decomposition, as it rapidly reduces the solution of the permanganat The aeration is imperfect.

No. 3 is a water analogous to No. 1, perhaps not quite so objectionabl as it contains less nitrates and ammonia. On the other hand the propo tion of organic matter is large, and it exerts a considerable reducin action on the permanganate. The amount of chlorides is considerabl and nearly all the lime is in the form of sulphates. It scarcely soften at all on boiling; aeration defective.

I may remark that the use of permanganate of potash in such cases i valuable as a qualitative, not as a quantitative test. If a reducing actio on this agent is manifest, the water is to be suspected, though no condemned, unless the suspicion is confirmed by other tests. If the per manganate is not reduced there is but little to fear from the organi matter.

I subjoin details of the analyses :—

Terling Waters.	1 Middle-ditch.	2 School.	3 Lines.	4 Terling Place.
Colour in 2ft. tube	Greenish yellow.		Greenish yellow.	
Sediment	Consid. brown.	Clear, a few flakes	Distinct brown.	Clear, a few flakes
Odour	None perceptible when warmed.			
Taste	None perceptible.			
Hardness before boiling	25°·6	24°·8	18°·2	15°·3
Do. after boiling 1 hour	16°·5	4°·6	17°·4	7°·2
Total solids in grs. per Imperial gallon	51·9	27·1	38·6	25·7
Fixed salts	50·3	25·6	36·2	23·2
Volatile and combustible	1·6	1·5	2·4	2·5
Nitric Acid	6·67	Trace.	2·56	3·05
Ammonia	0·04	None	Traces.	None.
Action on permanganate of potash	Consider-able.	Very little.	Consider-able.	Little.
Cubic inch of gas per gallon	22·82	15·0	9·0	12·0
Consisting of Carbonic acid	9·57	6·35	3·6	6·00
Consisting of Oxygen	3·08	2·31	0·9	1·38
Consisting of Nitrogen	10·17	6·34	4·5	4·62
Ratio of O:N	1:3·3	1:2·75	1:5	1:3·3

SECOND REPORT (Feb. 4th, 1868.)

Present state of epidemic.

On the 29th of January, in accordance with renewed instructions, I returned to Terling to report again on the state of the epidemic and to ascertain what steps were being taken by the authorities to ensure the abatement of the disease. I found that new cases of fever had continued to arise since my last visit, and that up to the 31st of January at least 260 cases had occurred; the women and children were no longer the principal victims, for many of the able-bodied men and boys were now suffering from the fever. Almost all of these having relatives ill, were exposed to poisonous influences, and the necessarily contaminated state of the atmosphere would easily account for the disease amongst the remainder. The entire number of deaths up to this date was 28, but it is to be feared that others will yet succumb to the disorder. At the same time I am glad to be able to report that the epidemic seems now to have begun to decrease for since the 26th of January only one person has been attacked,

and Dr. Gimson of opinion that the more recent cases are of a decided milder type than those with which the epidemic commenced.

Notwithstanding that the urgency of very immediate and prom action had been again and again pressed upon the Board of Guardian I still found abominable nuisances in Terling, and it is hardly possib to speak in sufficiently strong terms of the culpable neglect shown that authority. Fortunately the vestry of the parish (the Sew Authority), acting under Sec. 11. of the Sanitary Act 1866, had three of the most populous parts of the village provided a pure wat supply for the inhabitants; but to give an example of the mode which the Board omitted to perform their ordinary duties, even wh the villagers were dying around them, I would call attention to nuisance of colossal magnitude situated behind some cottages on t Upper Green. Within about ten or twelve feet of the back doors an windows of the cottages in question, is a large ditch in one place near two yards broad, full of stagnant fluid. Over this ditch four woode privies are placed, and their entire contents fall into it; the floor i one of them is nearly broken away. All the slops from these cottag are also poured into the ditch, and for a space of between fifty an sixty yards, a foul urinous fluid with fæcal matter floating on its su face, lay soaking into the porous soil on which the cottages are buil and emitting a stench which I, in common with two companions easil detected at a distance of 100 yards. This abominable nuisance h been the subject of much discussion; twice I formally brought it und the notice of the Board, and on two occasions I pointed it out to th officers of the authorities, especially on account of the existenc of fever in the adjoining cottages, but, unfortunately, on the 29th January it was in the same state as when I first drew attention to i Evidently the main object at which this local authority has aimed is n so much to remove with an exemplary haste all possible sources disease in Terling, as to give the public an impression that it has alread done so; whereas, in reality, the present sanitary condition of th village would be disgraceful, even if this vast epidemic had not roote itself so deeply on the spot. In no single instance could I ascertai that the Board of Guardians had been instrumental in causing a properl constructed cesspool to be made.

Neglect of duty on the part of the nuisance authority.

Fortunately for the villagers immense private efforts have been mad for their relief. Terling Place has been, to use the expression of a inhabitant, "an open house"; wine, brandy, beef tea, milk, an luxuries have been liberally supplied from that residence, and Dr Gimson who has without official obligation, given up almost all his tim in attending to the sick, informed me that, at Lord and Lady Rayleigh' expense, the poor were provided with every requisite, and had thei linen washed for them. In addition to this, as the Nuisance Authorit had made no attempt to remedy the overcrowding, Lord Rayleig had fitted up the village school as a convalescent hospital for children these were brought to it in a covered waggon, and on their arriva they were stripped and washed, then entirely reclothed with garment provided by private individuals, and placed under the care of a lad nurse. Sisters from St. Magaret's Home, East Grinstead, were super intending the nursing throughout the village, and spending their night with the most dangerous cases.

Relief from private sources.

It is to be hoped that the experience which has in Terling been s dearly bought will not be without effect on the future administration o sanitary law in this district. Measures should at once be adopted whic will in future years prevent so devastating an outbreak of disease; th

whole system of cottage accommodation requires re-modelling, and, above all, the cottages should be periodically inspected by a competent person, in order to prevent the unrestricted flourishing of nuisances around the dwellings.

I was also instructed to ascertain, before concluding my visit, whether the other towns and villages belonging to the Witham Union were in a similar insanitary condition to that in which I found Terling, and with this view I spent a few hours in Witham, Great Coggeshall, Messing, and Hatfield Peveril.

Sanitary condition of Witham.

Witham is a small town, containing about 3,500 inhabitants, and is the only place in this Union which is governed by a Local Board of Health. The main streets have an appearance of great cleanliness and comfort, but on passing from them into courts and slums which are hidden from the general view; cesspools, dilapidated privies, with their contents running about the yards and gardens, heaps of decaying animal and vegetable matter, and every species of nuisance can be found in abundance. Some of the inhabitants live in hovels of the most miserable description, where they are surrounded by intolerable stenches, and, I was informed that they dare not complain to their landlords or to the Inspector of Nuisances of the filthiness around them, for if they go to the former, they fear that he will turn them out of their houses, whereas the latter is the relieving officer, and it is their belief that any complaints made to him would go far to prevent their receiving parish relief. But a more serious obstacle even than this exists to any sanitary improvement. Many of the properties on which the worst nuisances exist belong to members of the Local Board, and I would especially allude to several groups of cottages belonging to a Mr. Tomasin, the stinking nuisances around which render them unfit for human habitation. Mr. Tomasin is a gentleman of large fortune, he has a seat at the Local Board, and yet, so much has he neglected the dwellings of the poor which belong to him, that the magistrates have been compelled to summon him before them, in order to force him to remove nuisances on his cottage property. In this town there is, as a rule, a common water supply for several cottages, and the wells are generally protected from contaminating influences. Witham has no system of drainage, but in all probability one will before long be constructed. It is an unhealthy town, and though there has been no special prevalence of specific fevers, still I am informed that disease here assumes a low type, and that strumous affections, rickets and phthisis, attack a large number of the inhabitants.

Sanitary condition of Great Coggeshall.

Great Coggeshall is a small town of about 3,680 inhabitants, and though in a considerably better sanitary state than either Terling or Witham, many portions of it are in a very dirty condition. The inhabitants consist principally of weavers, and, owing to great depression in the trade, they are mostly in a very destitute state. I found no open cesspools in the place, and the privies are periodically inspected and emptied, but ashes, slops, and filth, are generally thrown indiscriminately about the courts and yards. Five years ago about 200 cases of scarlet fever, and 30 deaths took place; and the parish doctor informed me that last year nearly 100 cases of smallpox occurred in the town. The water supply seemed pure, the larger portion of the town being supplied from a public well, called St. Peter's Well, the water from which is conveyed by means of pipes to open reservoirs and pumps in the most populous districts.

Sanitary condition of Messing.

Messing is a small village, containing rather over 800 inhabitants, and may be considered now to be in a moderately good sanitary condition.

This state is, however, only due to a severe outbreak of "fever" which occurred four years ago, and which caused, as I was informed, as many as 23 deaths; nuisances were then rapidly cleared away, privy accommodation was improved, and many of the wells were closed. The inhabitants now procure their drinking water from pumps giving a pure supply.

Sanitary condition of Hatfield Peveril.

Hatfield Peveril, the last village which I visited, and which contains about 1,310 inhabitants, has up to the last few weeks been in a disgraceful sanitary condition; a committee has, however, since the outbreak of the epidemic in Terling, been appointed to improve its state, and this step has been taken none too early, for typhoid fever a few years ago prevailed very extensively amongst the inhabitants, and from personal observation I can say that, up to a very recent date all the predisposing causes of that disease existed abundantly in the village, and that the exciting cause was alone required to produce another outbreak. Here as in the other portions of this district it will be seen that proper sanitary measures have been neglected, until the prevalence of some fearful disease has awakened the authorities to a sense of their duty.

State of surface water throughout the Witham Union.

It is interesting to note that the sudden rise in the surface-water which seemed so clearly to bear upon the outbreak of typhoid fever in Terling, had not been noticed in any of the other portions of the Witham Union which I visited, and in which I did not find that there had been any scarcity of water during the summer and autumn of last year. The absence in these places of the undulations of the surface, so common in Terling, may have some effect in causing this difference, so also may the difference of the superficial soils; thus, at least in some parts of Great Coggeshall only about two or three feet of gravel lie over a yellow clay, locally called Loom, and at all times of the year an abundance of water can be found in this gravel; St. Peter's Well, which supplies so large a portion of the town, is only between two and three feet deep. Thus that which overwhelming evidence has compelled me to consider as of the greatest importance in the vast but isolated outbreak of typhoid fever in Terling, I find has been confined to that village, and has not existed generally throughout the uninfected districts.

Postscript: (March 10th, 1868.)—According to information received since writing the above reports, I am able to state that the epidemic has almost entirely subsided, only one or two fresh cases having occurred during each of the last two weeks. The number of deaths up to March 7th was 41; the anual death-rate being 16.

A communication which I have received from the Rev. F. T. Hill, vicar of Terling, is of considerable interest because it affords additional proof that the well water has been the cause of the outbreak. He informs me that on the outskirts of the village there are 71 persons who procure their drinking water from ponds. Only six cases of typhoid fever have occurred amongst them, and of this number four had been in the habit of frequenting the village; three being children who attended the village school, and the fourth, a man who had been temporarily engaged there as a carpenter.

No. 5.—Report by Dr. Buchanan on the Distribution of Phthisis as affected by Dampness of Soil.

N.B. The Maps illustrating this Report are at the end of the Volume.

Materials for inquiry.

The general sanitary inquiry which was entrusted to me last year having appeared to show a relation between wetness of soil and prevalence of consumption, the subject is now further examined with direct reference to geological considerations. The results obtained from this new basis of inquiry turn out to be definite and confirmatory of the conclusions provisionally arrived at last year.

The Geological Survey of England, advancing to completeness in its records of the great formations of the country, has hitherto mapped the minute surface geology only in the counties of Surrey, Kent, and Sussex. From the present point of view it is plain that surface peculiarities must be taken into account quite as much as the great divisions of the geologist—that brick earth, drift gravel, river alluvium, and the like, have an importance in themselves apart from the character of the larger formations over which they lie. The three south-eastern counties, therefore, form the only area where the Survey yet affords materials for profitable detailed examination of soil as affecting the health of residents on it; and the present report will concern itself exclusively with them.* It happens that there is no part of England better adapted to the enquiry—in which varieties of soil would be greater, and differences of other sorts less obtrusive.

The materials for the present report have been (1) the Parliamentary Return, No. 12, Session 1863, which furnishes for each registration district the death-rate from consumption in the mean of the 10 years 1851–60; (2) local inquiries that were necessary to correct the registered death-rates of particular districts; (3) the census returns of 1841–51–61; (4) the maps of the tithe survey, which give the boundaries of the several parishes comprised in each registration district; (5) the maps of the Geological Survey, with various unpublished sections and other documents placed at the disposal of this report by the Director-General; and (6) minute information about the topography and geology of particular districts supplied by Mr. Whitaker and Mr. Topley, two of the geologists who have actually worked the three counties under examination; and (7) information from medical practitioners, surveyors, and others on local peculiarities of soil or population, and on various conditions affecting the prevalence of consumption.

The above statement makes evident the wide obligations under which the report lies for assistance in the several points investigated. Primarily to Sir R. I. Murchison, Director-General of the Geological Survey, to Professor Ramsay, Director, and to other members of the Survey. To Messrs. Whitaker and Topley thanks are due for the summary statement of the general characters of different geological formations, and for valuable aid in revising the accounts of local geology. Dr. Balfour and other officers of the army and navy medical departments, the directors of convict prisons, the superintendents of lunatic asylums, and the medical officers of hospitals have kindly given themselves labour to enable correction to be made in the registered mortality

* There are, it is true, parts of other counties where the Drift has been mapped by the Survey; but it has not been possible to regard small and divided areas with any advantage.

Plan of inquiry.

of districts. Among the medical practitioners who have rendered such assistance, and who can only be thanked collectively here, Dr. Greenhill, of Hastings, and Mr. Reid, of Canterbury, must be specially mentioned.

Fifty-eight registration districts,* being all those of the three south-eastern counties (with the exception of such as lie in the metropolitan area) have been brought under detailed examination. They were considered in two chief ways: first, as to the true consumption rate of their population, with attention to other conditions besides that of soil likely to influence this rate; and, secondly, as to the numbers of population in each district living upon various kinds of soil under various topographical conditions. The results of the two sorts of investigation were then brought together, and, as far as practicable, summary statistical conclusions have been drawn from them.

A. Consumption in districts.

The statistical inquiry into the amount of consumption in each district was surrounded by various difficulties, which have been laboriously attacked, but have not in every instance been satisfactorily overcome. Conditions whose influence has been examined and more or less successfully allowed for are—(1) rapidly increasing population and varying rate of increase, a consideration which has required the re-calculation of many figures in the parliamentary return; (2) the inclusion of much consumption with other diseases of the lungs, which has presumably taken place in certain districts; (3) the influence of hospitals and other public institutions in increasing the mortality from consumption of the districts in which they are situated; (4) the use of particular places as resorts for consumptive invalids; (5) the special circumstances of large bodies of the male population, particularly in camps and dockyards.

In addition to making corrections and allowances of this nature it has been wished to consider other conditions influencing the local amount of consumption; such, for instance, as the urban or rural character of the population, riches or poverty; varying occupations (beyond those that have been specified); race, habits, and lodgment of people; the prevalence of intermittents; atmospherical conditions other than those due to varieties of soil. But while certain of these influences have been here and there considered, a thorough examination of them has not been possible, and their effect upon phthisis turns out, at the end of the enquiry, to be wholly thrown into the shade by the larger influence of soil.

In the following table the 58 districts are arranged in the order of their death-rate from consumption. Persons between the ages of 15 and 55 have alone been considered, and the mean of the death-rates of the two sexes is that which has primarily determined the position of districts on the table. But where the male rate was obviously subjected to disturbing influences from which the female rate was com-

* These districts, arranged upon principles that only the antiquary can by any chance comprehend, have no general relation to any natural divisions of country, and absolutely none whatever to any geological feature. The first inclination of an inquirer into the effect of geology upon disease is therefore to discard the artificial division into districts altogether, and, having mapped out several localities with broadly distinguished geological features, to investigate the amount of disease prevailing in each, by examination of the death records and other data of localities so mapped out. It is to be hoped that inquiry on this basis may yet be made, and the conclusions of this report will have done more than immediate service if they encourage to the extended observation in the future of disease in relation to geology. But for a single observer, with limited time at his disposal, the collection and analysis of disease statistics from original documents for a series of years, and for an area large enough to give valid general results, was soon seen to be impossible.

Registration Districts in the Order of their proper Mortality from Consumption.

Annual Death-rate registered from all Causes in both Sexes at all Ages.	Districts numbered according to their order.	Registered Phthisis Death Rate, 15–55.		Registered Phthisis + Lung Disease Death Rate, 15–55.		Notes, with corrections of the Phthisis columns for Hospitals, &c. Where correction is not made, it may be assumed that the registered rates are little affected by Institutions.
		Mean of Two Sexes.	Females.	Mean of Two Sexes.	Females.	
1766	3. Dartford	261	263	325	312	(*a*) Of Elham, the male rate being of no value, 10 has been subtracted from the female rate for the approximative true mean, 313.
1620	4. Epsom	277	291	366	369	
2073	5. Milton	276	330	378	363	
1656	6. Godstone	282	323	361	395	
2044	7. North Aylesford	289	306	383	375	(*b*) The rates of Bridge become 342 mean and 425 female, if corrected for Canterbury Hospital.
1986	9. Dover	296	289	368	335	
1620	10. Bromley	294	303	348	351	
1597	11. Steyning	295	304	363	354	(*c*) Gravesend has been classed by its female rate as being more trustworthy than the mean.
1802	12. Chertsey	296	325	384	396	
1856	13. Croydon	303	275	385	334	
1693	15. Cranbrook	311	381	375	446	(*d*) The rates of Eastbourne might, perhaps, be taken as slightly smaller, in consideration of some invalid visitors.
1989	16. Richmond	313	251	407	330	
1791	17. Kingston	315	279	423	370	
1758	18. Elham (*a*)	277	323	344	382	
1830	19. Blean	315	344	381	418	(*e*) Registered male rate of Farnham being of no value, 10 has been subtracted from the female rate for the approximative true mean, 339.
1816	20. Bridge (*b*)	331	418	399	461	
2265	21. Gravesend (*c*)	405	331	546	435	
1732	22. East Grinstead	333	363	402	412	
1718	24. Reigate	337	352	403	409	(*f*) At Battle, correction for obvious inclusion of much phthisis in registered lung disease brings phthisis rates to 344 mean and 398 female.
1666	25. Eastbourne (*d*)	336	392	382	416	
1733	26. Farnham (*e*)	292	349	373	405	
1701	28. Hambledon	343	411	432	506	
1703	29. Battle (*f*)	294	338	414	474	(*g*) For Canterbury, deduction for hospital patients brought from other districts makes true mean rate 348 and female rate 298.
2288	30. Canterbury (*g*)	384	328	529	445	
1867	32. Hollingbourne	352	394	417	460	
1925	33. Malling	356	423	423	489	
1843	34. East Ashford	359	456	374	540	(*h*) For Farnborough, the registered male rate being of no value, 10 has been subtracted from the femal rate for the approximative true mean 371.
1781	35. Sevenoaks	361	427	426	487	
1912	36. Guildford	369	379	394	433	
1426	37. Farnborough (*h*)	291	381	352	429	
1946	38. Eastry	371	385	445	438	
1967	39. Faversham	370	429	449	490	(*i*) In Maidstone, deduction for deaths in lunatic asylum patients brought from other districts makes true mean rate 379 and true female rate 405.
1988	40. Rye	371	438	468	501	
2265	42. Maidstone (*i*)	434	475	546	577	

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS, &c.—*continued.*

Annual Death-rate registered from all Causes in both Sexes at all Ages.	Districts numbered according to their order.	Registered Phthisis Death Rate, 15-55.		Registered Phthisis+Lung Disease Death Rate, 15-55.		Notes, with corrections of the Phthisis columns for Hospitals, &c. Where correction is not made, it may be assumed that the registered rates are little affected by Institutions.
		Mean of Two Sexes.	Females.	Mean of Two Sexes.	Females.	
1755	43. Cuckfield - -	387	471	435	517	(*j*) At Worthing the rate should perhaps be taken as somewhat smaller, in consideration of some invalid visitors.
1733	44. Dorking - -	399	478	451	510	
1894	45. Uckfield - -	398	484	443	507	
1747	46. Hailsham - -	392	535	439	609	
1919	47. Ticehurst - -	401	457	462	503	
1790	48. Worthing (*j*) -	419	445	465	479	(*k*) In Lewes, correction for hospital and prison brings the true rate to 426 mean and 464 females.
1982	49. West Ashford -	421	542	489	612	
1947	50. Lewes (*k*) - -	502	508	575	549	
1931	51. Tenterden - -	435	528	486	579	
1765	52. Horsham - -	440	518	495	575	(*l*) The rates of Westhamptnett become 449 mean and 521 female, if corrected for Chichester Hospital.
1813	53. Westhamptnett (*l*)	441	518	490	557	
1818	54. Midhurst - -	455	539	511	597	
1824	55. Thakeham - -	454	560	497	605	
1855	56. Petworth - -	462	509	512	553	(*m*) At Chichester, deduction for hospital deaths in patients from other districts brings the rates to 536 mean and 450 female rate.
1748	57. Westbourne -	498	610	552	651	
2121	58. Chichester (*m*) -	566	463	651	539	
1934	1. Sheppey -	202	251	281	311	Population of Sheppey special and migratory; its true death-rate uncertain.
1817	2. Hastings -	498	466	588	526	At Hastings more than half phthisis deaths are invalid visitors, approximately true rates taken at half those registered.
2108	8. Thanet - -	392	364	459	415	In Thanet, deduction for visitor invalids gives as truer rates, 292 mean and 264 female phthisis.
2489	14. Hoo - - -	301	376	380	421	The population of Hoo is so small that a very few deaths more or less would entirely alter the registered rates.
2024	23. Tunbridge -	399	437	477	503	For Tunbridge, rough deduction for visitor invalids gives as truer rates, 333 mean and 364 female rate.
2310	27. Medway - -	480	353	624	440	The male rate of Medway being of no value, 10 has been subtracted from the female rate for an approximative true mean, 343; but the exact place of the district is open to several doubts.
2141	31. Romney Marsh -	348	381	429	447	Romney Marsh is affected like Hoo, and in other ways.
2200	41. Brighton - -	435	372	515	434	The true place of Brighton in the series is wholly unknown.

paratively free, the position of a district on the table has been determined by the latter rate; and where disturbing conditions have been eliminated in a district, the position given to it below is determined by the corrected, and not by the registered, rate of mortality. Eight districts, the order of which among other districts is more uncertain, have been placed by themselves at the foot of the table, with however the numbers attached to them that signify their probable position among the rest. The entire population that has furnished the materials for this table amounts to 1,118,372, living on 3,812 square miles.

B. Geology of districts.

Next to this examination of the amount of phthisis in each registration district, the geology of these areas has been taken up. For each district an examination has been made, as carefully as the conditions of the enquiry has permitted, into the character of the soil on which the population live. In this investigation the dip of the beds, the elevation and slope of the surface, and generally the water-holding (with some other) qualities of the ground, have been regarded as well as the geological formations that entered into the structure of the district. A prefatory account of the lithological character and usual features of the various formations has been contributed to this report by Messrs. Whitaker and Topley.

Formations comprised.

The geological formations that occur in the counties of Surrey, Kent, and Sussex* are shown in the following list:—

- **Recent**
  - Alluvium.
  - Blown Sand.
  - Shingle.
- **Post-Tertiary**
  - Brick-earth.
  - Gravel and Sand.
- **Tertiary**
  - Bagshot Beds
    - Upper Bagshot Sand.
    - Bracklesham Beds (Middle Bagshot).
    - Lower Bagshot Sand.
  - London Clay.
  - Lower London Tertiaries.
    - Oldhaven Beds.
    - Woolwich and Reading Beds.
    - Thanet Beds.
- **Upper Cretaceous**
  - Chalk
    - Chalk with flints.
    - Chalk without flints.
    - Chalk Marl.
  - Upper Greensand.
  - Gault.
- **Lower Cretaceous**
  - Lower Greensand
    - Folkestone Beds.
    - Sandgate Beds.
    - Hythe Beds.
    - Atherfield Clay.
  - Weald Clay.
  - Hastings Beds
    - Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand.
    - Grinstead Clay.
    - Lower Tunbridge Wells Sand.
    - Wadhurst Clay.
    - Ashdown Sand.
    - Ashburnham Beds.

* See Geological Survey, maps 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11; and sections.

Alluvium. The deposit, fringing and formed by streams, consists of clay, silt, and peat, with here and there more sandy beds. By the sea there is sometimes little else than sand with sea-shells, as at Deal. It forms only tracts of marsh land, more or less subject to floods, and often below ordinary high-water mark.—*Blown Sand* consists of loose sand driven inland by the wind, and disposed in the form of irregular hillocks constantly liable to further shifting until protected by vegetation.—*Shingle* is often banked up by the waves to some height above high-water mark, forming either a long narrow flat as at Deal, or a succession of ridges and furrows as at Romney Marsh. In the south-eastern counties the shingle consists of flint pebbles in various stages of wear. So firm and well packed is the mass of pebbles that houses are often built direct on the shingle, levelled and slightly covered with concrete.

Brick-earth here includes the loamy matter brought down by rain in districts formed by soft rocks (clay, sand, &c.); the similar deposit that sometimes caps the gravel on the terraces or gently sloping flanks of river valleys; and some of the surface beds of the Chalk district may come under the same head. Brick-earth is a mixture of clay and sand in varying proportions, but must be classed with clays rather than sands in its permeability. Like the gravel that commonly underlies it, the brick-earth of the valleys (whether on terrace or at bottom) has an even surface.—*Gravel* (and *sand*). The gravel in these counties is for the most part made up of flints from the chalk, more or less worn; and with these much sand is mixed. Tracts of gravel occur at various levels along wide valleys, and though of no great thickness they give rise to marked features in the surface of the ground, forming broad dry plains or terraces, cut through in parts by side valleys. These form outlets for the water that sinks through the gravel, and when they reach down to the beds below often have springs along their flanks.

Surface-beds of various ages on the Chalk. On the higher parts of broad chalk-tracts there is often a most irregular capping of "clay-with-flints," a brown clay crowded with unworn flints, which greatly alters the nature of the district where it occurs, forming a stiff soil, and a country which is more or less wooded instead of the open downs common with bare chalk. With this clay there is sometimes a little brick-earth.—In Kent and Surrey there are also a few patches of sand near the chalk-escarpment, the geological age of which is not certainly known. —But on none of these beds is there any noteworthy population.

Bagshot Beds. This series as a whole is permeable, being chiefly sand, and it forms in the London Basin a large tract rising to fair heights with pretty sharp slopes, not much inhabited except at Aldershot Camp. The *Upper Bagshot Sand* is a thick mass of sand which forms ridges of dry barren land, in great part capped by gravel.—The *Bracklesham Beds* are the most impervious of the series, consisting of alternations of clay, sand, and loam, about 50 feet thick in the London Basin. Here they crop out on the flanks of hills or bottoms of valleys, throwing out water from the sands above, and forming a damp soil. But at Selsea Bill they make a broad low tract much covered by gravel. —The *Lower Bagshot Sand* is light coloured, here and there clayey, passing downwards into the London clay, the junction with which is more or less wet. This division reaches a thickness of 150 feet, and rises into hills.

London Clay is a thick uniform mass of dark, tough, impermeable clay; but the few lowest and the few highest feet of it may be somewhat sandy. Where not covered by gravel, this clay forms a broad undulating tract often ending with a fairly marked escarpment that rises to a notable height, though lower and far more gently sloping than the

scarp of the Chalk. It rarely forms a plain like that of the Weald Clay. When covered by gravel, flattish plains are formed (as before stated), the drainage of which is determined by their height.

Lower London Tertiaries. This series was once called "plastic clay," a misleading name, inasmuch as plastic clay only occurs in the middle division of it, and not always there. The broad northern tract (near London) is almost wholly of sand and pervious.—The *Oldhaven Beds* are a set of fine sand and pebble beds that occur in Kent, and stretch a few miles into Surrey. On the west the pebble beds are generally in great excess, and form dry level plains (Blackheath, Bexley Heath, Bromley, &c.), at a fair height, mostly ending off with sharp slopes, and sometimes cut through by small valleys. In East Kent, on the other hand, this series consists almost wholly of sand, and crops out on the flank or at the bottom of London Clay hills.—*Woolwich and Reading Beds.* This thin series presents perhaps more varieties of character than any other in the district under consideration. In its narrow outcrop in Surrey it consists of irregular alternations of sand and mottled plastic clay; towards the eastern part of Surrey, and in the western part of Kent, it consists of sands, loams, laminated clays with shells, and pebbly sand. In East Kent it is represented by coarsish sand. On the south of the Wealden district, sand and plastic clay again occur. These irregular beds rarely make any conspicuous feature in the form of the ground.—The *Thanet Beds* are nearly as local as the Oldhaven beds. They are found only in the north, and thin out westward near Leatherhead. In Surrey and West Kent they consist of fine loamy sand, increasing in thickness eastwards. In East Kent they get still thicker (to 80 feet or more) and also more clayey, until at last more than half consists of a sandy marl. The Thanet Beds mostly form low gentle slopes, sometimes stretching out into the Chalk district to a greater height.

Chalk. The greater part of the Chalk contains beds of flints, mostly in the form of irregular-shaped nodules, but sometimes as continuous layers. The Lower Chalk, however, is without flints, but both divisions are jointed and allow of the passage of water from the surface. The lowest part, the Chalk Marl, is more clayey than the rest, and sometimes causes springs at its outcrop. The Chalk forms a succession of hills and valleys, and ends off towards the Weald with a sharply-sloping escarpment, generally the highest ground of the district, but cut through by the rivers. The level of the Chalk-country falls, with the dip, from the escarpment, and the tops of the hills are in a gently-sloping plane: the features indeed being those of an inclined table-land cut through by valleys. From its sharp slopes and permeability chalk has a dry soil.

Upper Greensand and Gault. *Upper Greensand* is not always present, and has never any great thickness. It consists of a more or less clayey greensand with soft sandstone below: it has but a narrow outcrop and makes no great feature at the surface, forming merely a low ridge between the Chalk and Gault, or being merged in the Chalk escarpment. The junction with the Gault is apt to have springs, and the formation generally is plentifully supplied with water, though not of necessity water-logged at its outcrop.—The *Gault* is a stiff blue clay, 100 feet or more thick, also with a narrow outcrop, usually placed at the bottom of a sort of valley dividing the Chalk ridge from the slope of Lower Greensand. It is seldom much built on.

Lower Greensand. On the north of the Wealden area this formation makes a broad tract of high ground, rising from the Gault and ending towards the Weald by a sharp escarpment. On the south, however, its

outcrop is narrower, and forms lower and less hilly ground.—The *Folkestone Beds* consist almost wholly of sand rising up into hills from beneath the Gault, and forming a dry country.—The *Sandgate Beds* are more clayey, consisting of loam and sandy clay, with sometimes fuller's earth. Their outcrop is generally in a slight hollow, and they often throw out water from the sand above.—The *Hythe Beds* are the most important part of the Lower Greensand in Kent and Surrey. In Kent they are known as Kentish Rag, an alternation of beds of more or less cherty limestone and soft crumbling calcareous sandstone; and in Surrey they include the calcareous sandstone known as Bargate stone. In other places the Hythe Beds consist of sand and sandstone, and they are everywhere pervious. They rise to a good height and end off towards the Weald with a sharp escarpment.—The *Atherfield Clay* is the lowest member of the Lower Greensand, but as it is merely a few feet of stiff clay, it has been taken with the Weald Clay for the purposes of the present inquiry.

Weald Clay. This is a great mass of clay and shale, 600 feet thick, with occasional thin layers of shelly limestone, calcareous sandstone, and ironstone. In the neighbourhood of Horsham there is a thicker but local bed of sandstone and calcareous grit alternating with clay, in all about 10 feet thick. The lowest part of the Weald Clay is often sandy. This formation does not reach any great height except where it rises up to the sharp escarpment of the Lower Greensand, or where outliers of it occur on the high tracts of the Hastings Beds; but it forms a broad flattish vale, with only a few low hills, and it has often cappings of gravel along the streams that wander through it.

The Hastings Beds consist of alternations of sand and clay, the former predominating, so much so that the whole series has been termed "Hastings Sand." * They rise from below the Weald Clay flat, and form undulating ground. The lower beds occur mostly towards the middle of the Wealden area, and form high land, their dip being greater than the slope of the ground; but they are frequently brought up by faults and folds in other places. This mode of occurrence renders it difficult to describe the features of the districts, except in very general terms.—The *Tunbridge Wells Sand* consists, on the east, of a mass of fine sand and soft sandstone, with thin beds of loam and clay, and altogether is about 150 feet thick. On the west it is divided into two parts by a local bed of stiff (Grinstead) clay, the thickness of the Upper Sand being about 100 feet, of the Grinstead Clay up to 60 feet, and of the Lower Sand about 60 feet.—The *Wadhurst Clay* is a stiff clay or shale, with sometimes a little stone, and is seldom less than 100 feet in thickness.—The *Ashdown Sand* is like the Tunbridge Wells Sand, but is nowhere divided by any thick mass of clay.—The *Ashburnham Beds* do not crop out to the surface over any large area. They consist near Hastings of mottled clays, with layers of sandstone; but near Battle and Brightling of clays, shales, and sandstones, with many beds of limestone. As a whole, they form a rather retentive soil, but much less so than Weald Clay or Wadhurst Clay.

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* F. Drew. "On the succession of beds in the 'Hastings Sand.'" *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xvii., p. 271 (1861). P. 285. "Of the sandy beds there is "more to be said. The sand itself is nearly always extremely fine, almost an im- "palpable sand. On this account it bears itself somewhat in the same way that "clay does as regards the presence of water; instead of absorbing it like an ordinary "sand, it becomes a pasty mass that can be moulded like a very light clay, and this "though it contains no alumina." P. 286. "Loam occurs in large quantities in the "sandy beds."

The 58 registration districts of the south-eastern counties are described below in the order in which they appear on the table (page 97) which shows their relative death-rates from consumption. For each district is shown (1) the acreage and population; (2) the general geological and topographical features; (3) the character of the formations and soils upon which its chief towns and villages are placed; (4) the numbers, as nearly as can be judged, of the residents upon each description of soil; then the registered phthisis rate for males and for females is given, and the account ends by stating any circumstances that may cause the true rate to differ from that which is registered, and by making such allowance for these as is possible.*

Geology and consumption of districts in order of previous table.

[3.] Dartford, Kent. Acres, 53,109. Population, 32,316.
Maps 1 and 6.

Dartford.

Is geologically in two portions, the southern of Chalk with surface clay, sloping downwards from south to north; the northern is the main of Tertiary Beds, consisting on the west of a mass of Lower London Tertiaries, with a little London Clay, and on the east of outliers of the same over chalk. Over both portions of this northern district there are deposits of brick-earth and drift gravel. The north-western or Tertiary district consist of London Clay, scarcely at all inhabited; a broad tract of sandy pebble-beds, with Woolwich and Thanet Beds below them. The pebble-beds, on which great part of the population lives, have a level surface cut through by valleys, and are mostly pervious, and vary from 10–50 feet in thickness. The beds below are somewhat less pervious, but are only impervious where the clay shell-beds of the Woolwich series occur, and they crop out upon slopes. Very few people live upon impervious soil. The whole district is divided by the valley of the Darent, and on the north-west it is also cut into by the valley of the Cray. The marshes bordering the Thames are uninhabited.

Dartford lies in the valley of the Darent and on the slopes of the valley. About a third of the town is on alluvium, flat and at low level, and it must be wet. The rest is on gravel over chalk, and on bare chalk, at a higher level and quite dry.

A great number of the villages of this district are situated along the Darent valley. Of these *Wilmington* is on thin beds of gravel, brick-earth, and Thanet Sands overlying chalk, on a rise and in a dry situation. *Sutton Darent*, *Eynesford*, *Horton Kirby*, and *Farningham* are on local gravels and on chalk, bordering the river; parts of them may have wet soil, but in the main lie so as to be quite dry. *Crayford*, *Erith*, and *Bexley*, with parts around them, stand on various gravels and sands, and upon chalk. Portions of them are rather low but upon dry slopes. Parts of *Bexley* and *Crayford*, however, are on alluvium. Besides outlying villages on bare chalk, *Swanscombe*, *Southfleet*, and other places

* The number in brackets prefixed to the name of each district indicates the position in which the district stands among the 58 districts examined, in respect of its phthisis death-rate. Table, p. 59. The map references are to the one-inch maps of the Geological Survey, which bear the same numbers as the Ordnance maps of the same scale. Population, unless where otherwise stated, is that of the census of 1861.—The names of places here signify the town or village that is commonly so known, and not the parish of the name, which often stretches far away, and includes other places, or else does not include the whole of the town. Minute details of each whole parish were of course taken into consideration in forming the numerical statement subjoined to each district. The phthisis rate shows the male and female deaths annually (1851-61) occurring between the ages of 15–55, per 100,000 males and per 100,000 females living at that age in each district.

are on Tertiary outliers (Thanet Sands and drift gravels); at Swanscombe there is clay. Greenhithe and Stone lie on chalk, bordering the Thames, not many feet above high-water mark. Several places of less size are on the pebble-beds and other parts of the Lower London Tertiaries.

Approximate number of population resident on alluvium, 2,700; on uncovered London Clay, 100; on Lower London Tertiaries, 13,580; on Chalk, 15,483; and on board vessels, 453.

Phthisis death-rate for males	- -	260
„ „ females	- -	263.

[4.] Epsom, Surrey. Acres, 41,180. Population, 22,409. Map 8.

Epsom.

The northern half of this district consists of Tertiaries and the southern half of Chalk, the towns and villages being mainly at the junction of the two formations.

In a line across the district, *Great* and *Little Bookham*, *Fetcham*, *Leatherhead*, *Ashtead*, *Epsom*, *Ewell*, *Cheam*, *Sutton*, and *Carshalton* are situated on this junction of the tertiaries with the chalk, the position having evidently been chosen for facility of procuring water. The inhabited parts of these places range from the London Clay across the Woolwich and Reading Beds and some Thanet Sand to the chalk. Some have patches of gravel over the other formations. The chalk near these towns and villages rises to the south with a fair slope, and must be pretty full of water near its junction with the tertiaries.

The surface slope of the tertiaries northward from their junction with the chalk is sometimes upwards, sometimes downwards, the latter chiefly where the country is intersected by valleys. But the dip of the beds is northerly, so that, in so far as they are pervious and not below the level of the waterline in the chalk, water can get away by them. But these tertiary beds are mostly impervious for some part of their thickness, and the level of saturation would (in the absence of side valleys) soon be reached below the surface.

Whether the soil is damp or dry depends upon minute local circumstances that affect the saturation level. This ranges probably from a very few feet to 50 or thereabouts. At Epsom, before drainage works, there were places where water overflowed the surface on a well being dug; there are of late years few places that have water so near the surface as 5–6 feet.

On the west this district is drained by the Mole, on the east by the Wandle, and between these rivers by the Hogs-mill and another stream.

Cobham and *Stoke D'Abernon* are on gravel underlain by London clay and surrounded by alluvium. *Banstead* is on an outlier of Thanet Sand (with irregular deposits of clay) over the chalk.

Approximate number of residents on London Clay with gravel, 2,409, without gravel, 3,000; on Lower London Tertiaries, 8,500, some of whom live on impervious beds; and on Chalk, 8,500.

Phthisis death-rate for males	- -	264
„ „ females	- -	291.

[5.] Milton, Kent. Acres, 35,409. Population, 14,775. Maps 3 and 6.

Milton.

This district has a general slope downwards from south to north, with valleys and ridges running more or less in the same direction. The road from Chatham to Canterbury through the district gives a good notion of the varieties of level. This ranges from 140 feet about Rainham to 99 at Newington, then rises to 170 feet, and near Milton is

only 54 feet; at Sittingbourne 35, and at the eastern edge of the district 10 feet higher. About a third of the district is Chalk, a third London Clay and Lower London Tertiaries, with gravels and brick-earth, and the remaining third (roughly speaking), on which there is very little population, is alluvium.

Sittingbourne and the adjacent *Milton* with other villages are placed at the junction of the Tertiaries with the chalk on a moderate slope, and with more or less brick-earth. Parts of Milton are on alluvium. *Rainham* is on chalk with patches of Thanet Sand and, perhaps, some brick-earth. Bordon and many other villages are placed on the chalk, or on Tertiary outliers over it. The lower beds of the Thanet Sand which form these outliers are less pervious than the bulk of that formation. Newington and Hartlip are on Tertiary Sands; the former in a valley, yet at a fairly high level, and with good slope. Except *Little Halstow* and a few small places, which are situated on patches of gravel or sand, there is no population on the marsh area of the district.

Approximate number of residents upon alluvium, 500; gravel on London Clay, 270; uncovered London Clay, 760; Lower London Tertiaries, 7,480; chalk, 5,765.

Phthisis death-rate for males - - 222
„ „ females - - 330.

Ague is rather common in this district, especially about the Swale. There is some at Sittingbourne.

[6.] Godstone, Surrey. Acres, 43,848. Population, 9,642.
Maps 6 and 8.

Godstone.

The northern part of the district is Chalk; then follows a central band of Upper Greensand, Gault, and Lower Greensand, and to the south is a broad tract of Weald Clay, with a very small bit of Hastings Beds. Except the Weald portion, the district is undulating and fairly high.

Godstone, *Bletchingley*, *Lympsfield*, and *Oxted* are the largest places, but none of them are more than villages. They are all on the Lower Greensand, and a sandy part of it; the two former having a band of more loamy sand cropping out below the town. The slope of the ground and the dip of the beds, however, is such as to allow of water getting readily out of the soil beneath these places. All these villages are on good slopes at fair altitudes.

Caterham, *Warlingham*, *Chelsham* and some smaller places are on chalk; they mostly lie high where the chalk is capped by gravels and brick-earth, but some parts are in valleys of the chalk; only farms and scattered hamlets occur on the Weald Clay.

Approximate number of residents on Chalk, 2,242; on Upper Greensand, 60; on Gault, 50; on Lower Greensand, 5,670; on Weald Clay with some gravel, 500; on the same without any gravel, 1,050; and on Hastings Beds, 70.

Phthisis death-rate for males - - - 241
„ „ females - - - 323.

Note the small population, causing rates to be affected by numerically few cases of phthisis.

[7.] North Aylesford, Kent. Acres, 41,732. Population, 19,121.
Maps 1 and 6.

North Aylesford.

A Chalk district in the main, the Chalk forming a slight trough from east to west across its area, with the highest ground at the south. Beds of the Lower London Tertiaries, chiefly pervious, cross the

district in the same direction, and there is a small uninhabited piece of London Clay.

Northfleet and *Strood* are the largest places. The former lies 80 or 100 feet above the Thames, on Chalk covered by brick-earth and gravel; adjacent parts are on Thanet Sands. *Strood* with *Frindsbury* are on the same formations, great part lying low near the level of the Medway, but other parts of them being on rapidly rising ground. Some houses of Strood are on alluvium; parts of Frindsbury on Thanet; Meopham with smaller villages stands on Chalk. *Shorne* and *Cobham* are on sandy tertiaries over Chalk, on a good slope. *Lower Halling* is at a lower level near a marsh, on gravel over Chalk. *Cliffe* is on bare Chalk, sharply scarped towards the river.

Approximate number of residents on alluvium, 276; on Lower London Tertiaries, 3,500; on Chalk, 15,345.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	-	273
„ „ females	-	-	306.

[9.] Dover, Kent. Acres, 29,881. Population, 31,575. Map 3.

Dover.

A high Chalk district cut through by the valley of the Dour.

Dover itself is largely built upon shingle and estuary alluvium, the higher parts upon a coarse rubble of fragments of chalk and flints. The Castle, the Citadel Barracks, and some houses of the town are upon bare chalk. *Charlton*, *Buckland*, and *River* are in the valley, on sharp slopes, on chalk or similar rubble to that of Dover. Charlton is slightly on alluvium. Other villages are on dry Chalk, generally lying high.

Estimated number of residents on alluvium, 1,791; on shingle, 8,000; on Chalk, 21,534; on vessels, 250.

Phthisis death-rate (registered) for males	-	-	303
„ „ females	-	-	289.

The occupation of many males being very special, and the true mean number of males being uncertain, the published male rate appears to be of inferior value. But as corrections made on these two grounds would probably be in different directions, with a tendency to put the male rate higher, it is thought better to adhere to the mean of registered rates in assigning Dover its place in the series of districts, rather than to deduce a new mean from the lower female rate.

[10.] Bromley, Kent. Acres, 39,927. Population, 20,368. Maps 1 and 6.

Bromley.

The southern part is of chalk with local cappings of surface clay; the ground slopes downwards from south to north, following the dip. The northern portion is a Tertiary country, rising from the chalk by a sharp escarpment about the middle of the district, and sloping downwards to the north. This consists of outliers of London Clay, on a broad tract of pebble beds underlain by sands and clays. The eastern part of the district is intersected by the valley of the Cray.

The largest places are *Bromley*, *Beckenham*, and *Chislehurst*, mainly on pebble beds and sands. Very small portions of these places are on the more retentive Woolwich Beds and London Clay. Some smaller places are similarly situated. From their elevation and the slope of their beds they must be dry. Along the Cray Valley are the four villages of the *Crays* and *Orpington*, seated indifferently on alluvium, gravel, Thanet Sand, and Chalk. Almost all the houses are on pervious

strata, bordering streams on slightly sloping ground, but lying rather low. *Farnborough* and *Keston* are high up on the slope of the Tertiary escarpment. *Cudham*, *Chesterfield*, *Knockholt*, *Down*, and other places are on Chalk.

The road from Bromley through the centre of the district towards Sevenoaks gives a fair notion of the slopes of the district. These are numerous and varied, the extremes of height being 350 and 210.

Estimated number of population living on alluvium, 368; on uncovered London Clay, 1,000; on Lower London Tertiaries, 15,500; and on Chalk, 3,500.

Phthisis death-rate for males - - -	285
„ „ females - -	303.

These death-rates are somewhat lower than they should be, through the method adopted in the published return of taking the arithmetical mean of two censuses, instead of the true mean number of a rapidly increasing population.

[11.] Steyning, Sussex. Acres, 44,344. Population, 24,053.
Map 9.

Steyning.

Geologically is in two parts; a northern smaller part of Weald Clay, Lower Greensand, Gault, and Upper Greensand, and a southern larger part of Chalk. Both parts are intersected by the valley of the Adur. The Weald Clay and the Gault are wet and low, the other formations mainly high and dry.

Hove, a suburb of Brighton, is the largest place, situated on a flat of chalk, partly covered by gravel or chalky rubble, with a little brick-earth. The elevation of the church is 44 feet above the mid-level of the sea, and there is no water within 20–30 feet of the surface. *Shoreham* is next in size. It lies low, and, with *New Shoreham*, *Southwick*, and other villages, on chalk, bordering the sea or near a river, and capped by alluvium or a few feet of brick-earth on the chalk. *New Shoreham* lies flat, at about high-water mark. *Steyning* is at the foot of the Chalk hills, near the junction of the Chalk and Lower Greensand. Its soil is dry, water not coming nearer to the surface than 19–20 feet. *Henfield* and smaller villages are on Lower Greensand. Henfield is partly on the clayey (Sandgate) beds. A few small places lie on the Weald Clay, at its junction with the Lower Greensand. The ground is everywhere undulating, and the Chalk rises to hills of considerable height.

Estimated number of residents on alluvium, 120; on Chalk, 18,993; on Upper Greensand, 1,560; on gault, 53; on Lower Greensand, 1,920; on Weald Clay (without gravel), 1,030; and 377 persons were on board vessels.

Phthisis death-rate for males - - -	287
„ „ females - -	304.

[12.] Chertsey, Surrey. Acres, 43,541. Population, 18,642.
Map 8, and Section No. 74.

Chertsey.

In the main this district consists of Bagshot Beds, with gravel and alluvium at the lower levels; the middle and lower members of the Bagshot series are most represented, the middle being more or less clayey, the lower nearly pure sand.

Chertsey (with *Addlestone*) and *Walton* (with *Hersham*) are the largest places. These, with *Weybridge* and *Byfleet*, are on thick beds of gravel, for the most part underlain by Bagshot Sands, but at Walton

and Hersham by London Clay. Except Chertsey and Byfleet these villages are on fair elevations, but the latter places lie low near streams, and near Chertsey the land is liable to be flooded. *Chobham* is a largish village on gravel, lying low, near a stream. *Bagshot* and *Windlesham* lie on a slope of the middle Bagshot Beds.

Approximate number of residents on alluvium, 400 ; on gravel over London Clay, 5,400 ; on Bagshot Beds, 12,842 ; of which 2,400 may be taken as on the less pervious Bracklesham Beds.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	268
„ „ females	-	325.

[13.] Croydon, Surrey. Acres, 32,803. Population, 46,474. Maps 6 and 8.

Croydon.

Of this district the town of Croydon forms so large a proportion that its rate must largely govern that of the whole. It stands at the junction of the Chalk and Tertiaries, where that line is cut through by the valley of the Wandle. Over the Thanet Sands, Woolwich Beds, and London Clay there is a thickish covering of gravel (15 feet or so) in many parts of the town. The Wandle is here a nailbourne, and rises at various points along the valley according to the wetness of the year. The works that have been undertaken for the sanitary improvement of Croydon were in the main completed in 1853, or at the early part of the period to which the subjoined phthisis rates refer. Before their execution the lower parts of the town were very wet, as might be inferred from geological considerations, and the roads were charged with water in wet weather. The drainage works of 1850–53 consisted, *inter alia*, in the removal of a milldam, the construction of a culvert to take off the water of the chalk in wet seasons, and the pumping of much water from deep wells. A notable influence was produced on the water of the soil, and it is shown in the Report of last year (page 102) that, simultaneously with this change, a considerable reduction of the amount of consumption was effected.

Mitcham is on gravel over London Clay, on a slight slope bordering the Wandle. *Penge* and *Upper Norwood* are on London Clay, without gravel ; the former stands somewhat low but on sloping ground, the latter at a high level. There are scattered villages situated either on the pebble beds and sands of the Tertiaries or on the Chalk, in either case having good natural drainage.

Approximate number of residents on alluvium, 474 ; on gravel over London Clay, 16,000 ; on London Clay without gravel, 11,600 ; on Lower London Tertiaries, 9,800 ; and on Chalk, 8,600.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	331
„ „ females	-	275.

Besides the consideration above stated, observe that Croydon town and some other parts of the district are much used as a residence by well-to-do Londoners ; and consider further, that in the case of a rapidly increasing population, the method by which the published rates are computed, viz., on the arithmetical mean population between two censuses—by making the population larger than the true mean of 10 years—makes the published rates unduly small.

[15.] Cranbrook, Kent. Acres, 40,249. Population, 13,412. Maps 5 and 6.

Cranbrook.

A district of the Hastings Beds, consisting of hills and valleys of Tunbridge Wells Sands and Wadhurst Clay, with a small patch of

Weald Clay at the north-east. In several places, in valleys and along faults, Ashdown Sand comes to the surface. The area may be considered as two-thirds sand and one-third clay. It rises to a moderate elevation: from 200 to 400 feet above the sea level.

Cranbrook itself is on a rise of Tunbridge Wells Sand above Wadhurst Clay, with good natural drainage. *Goudhurst* is on much the same formations, but is placed on a sharper slope and on higher ground. *Hawkhurst* and various villages on the south of the district lie just on the junction of the same sand and clay, evidently having been placed here for facility of obtaining water. *Benenden* is on the Wadhurst Clay; *Frittenden* on Weald Clay.

Of the residents in this district 100 are estimated to live on Weald Clay with gravel, 800 on Weald Clay without gravel, 1,200 on the clays of the Hastings series, and 11,312 on its sandy beds.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	242
„ „ females	-	381.

[16.] Richmond, Surrey. Acres, 4,339. Population 18,802. Map 7.

Richmond.

This district is bounded on the north and west by the Thames, and consists wholly of London Clay, in great part covered by gravel and sand, but with very little alluvium. The gravel makes a broad flat along the Thames, except at the southern part of Richmond, where the London Clay is touched by the river, and forms a steeper bank for half a mile. There are also flat caps of gravel on the clay hills of Richmond Park. The London Clay rises up from beneath the gravel southwards and eastwards.

Richmond is placed at the edge of the low-level gravel, and partly on the rising ground of London Clay on the south. *Petersham*, *Kew*, *Mortlake*, and *Barnes* are on the gravel.

Twelve hundred people are estimated to live on London Clay without gravel, and the remaining 17,602 of this district upon gravel over London Clay.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	375
„ „ females	-	251.

[17.] Kingston, Surrey. Acres, 22,487. Population, 36,479. Maps 7 and 8.

Kingston.

A district almost wholly of London Clay covered by gravel, along the Thames. Esher alone is on a patch of Bagshot Sand.

The greater part of *Kingston* is on gravel over London Clay, the surface of the ground sloping slightly (but that of the clay rather more) towards the river. Some newer parts of the town are on a slope of the clay. Probably the waterline in the gravel is about 10–15 feet from the surface. *Thames Ditton* and *East and West Molesey* are similarly placed on gravels over clay, but without the rising ground of clay behind. *Wimbledon*, *Long Ditton*, and *Malden* are almost wholly on gravels over London Clay.

Approximate number of residents on Bagshot Beds (all pervious), 1,460; on London Clay with gravels, 28,839; on the same without gravels, 6,200.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	352
„ „ females	-	279.

Kingston may be taken as an illustration of the error arising from the method in which the death-rates of Parliamentary return No. 12 have been computed. The rates have been taken on the arithmetical mean of the population at the two censuses, 1851 and 1861. This is larger than the true mean number of people living in the district between the two censuses. The death-rates consequently come out smaller than the true death-rates. In Kingston district the death-rate of females, 15–55, from phthisis is given (Parliamentary return) at the above figures, 279. Computed upon the more correct mean number of females at that age, with the assumption that the rate of increase was uniform between 1851 and 1861, the death-rate in females was 287 ; or computed on the data of the three censuses 1841–51–61, which show that the rate of increase was itself rapidly increasing, the truest death-rate that can be got for females aged 15–55 turns out to be 293.

Now Kingston, especially in its female rate of increase, is an extreme example among the districts under consideration, of a district altering its population otherwise than by the natural methods of increase. This being so, and the extent of error being at the most only between 279 and 293, the death-rates given for other districts in the Parliamentary return may be taken as seldom varying very seriously, by reason of population fallacies, from the true rates.

[18.] Elham, Kent. Acres, 43,197. Population, 26,925.
Maps 3 and 4.

Elham.

The northern two-thirds are mostly high, and consist of Chalk with irregular patches of surface clay and a little sand, but this part is thinly populated. The southern third is at a considerable height, and consists of Gault with Lower Greensand (the Upper Greensand being here insignificant), with Weald Clay at the extreme south, at Hythe ; hereabouts, too, a small part of the district is on marsh.

Folkestone is the chief town. The eastern and north-eastern parts of it (which only lately have been much built on) are on gault, on a gentle slope. The main part is on the upper division of the Lower Greensand, which here consists of sand with irregular layers of sandstone, the "Folkestone Beds." The levels of the town range from 66–118 above mid-level of the sea. East Cliff and West Cliff have both good slopes to the valley, and the soil must everywhere be very dry, except perhaps in a few small places where brick-earth and gravel occupy the valley.

Hythe is at the foot of the escarpment of Lower Greensand, where the Atherfield and Weald Clays are covered by masses of the pervious strata fallen from above. Its southern part is on shingle. The ground on which the town stands slopes downwards pretty rapidly from north to south. Above the town, on the north, the pervious Lower Greensand stands in cliffs. On the east and west of the town, however, there are deep valleys in which the waters of the Greensand are thrown out by the Atherfield Clay, and this bed lies not far below the surface, in the principal part of Hythe. There are many springs at and just above the town. *Sandgate* is mostly on the loamy beds of the middle division of the Lower Greensand facing the sea, some 10 feet above high-water mark. *Elham* and *Lyminge* are on a strip of gravel in a chalk valley, the latter place at a watershed ; and they are dry enough. Other villages on the chalk are on spots where thin caps of clay or gravel exist, at high levels and dry. The camp at Shorncliffe, with 4,204 military in 1861 (none in 1851), is on the Folkestone Beds before mentioned, on a well-drained soil.

Of the population of Elham district, it is estimated that 370 live on alluvium, 3,975 on Chalk, 2,660 on Gault, 17,420 on Lower Greensand, and 2,500 upon Weald Clay.

Phthisis death-rate for males - - -	232
„ „ females - -	323.

Note the soldiers as a probable disturbing element of the male rate.

[19.] Blean, Kent. Acres, 32,221. Population, 16,161. Map 3.

Blean.

A Tertiary district. The divisions of the Lower London series crop out along a line roughly parallel to the channels of the Stour and Wantsome on the south and east. To the north and west of this line London Clay forms a hilly wooded country, with drift gravel on its higher parts. Along the Stour there is in many places a slope of gravel and brick-earth, and a flat of alluvium.

A north-west *suburb of Canterbury* reaches into this district. It is on a slope (120 to 60 feet) of brick-earth over Thanet Beds and chalk. *Whitstable* is on shingle and alluvium, lying low, nearly on the sea level. The town of *Herne Bay* is on almost a flat of London Clay, 20–30 feet above the sea. *Herne* itself is on an inlying patch of the sands below this clay. *Sturry* lies on a flat of gravel just above the Stour (15–16 feet above mid-level of the sea), where the river ceases to be tidal; it must be water-logged. *Blean* village stands on a slope of London Clay, where it is thinly capped by gravel. Other places are on the Lower London Tertiaries or at the edge of the London Clay, and do not appear to be wet.

Approximate number of people living on alluvium, 2,100; on shingle, 700; on London Clay, gravelled, 950; without gravel, 5,800; on Lower London Tertiaries, 6,611.

Phthisis death-rate for males - - -	286
„ „ females - - -	344.

A small addition to these rates should be made for patients of Blean dying in the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, but the amount of this correction is inconsiderable.

[20.] Bridge, Kent. Acres, 41,394. Population, 11,316. Map 3.

Bridge.

Consists of a northern part of sandy Tertiaries and a southern part of Chalk, the former lying somewhat low and sloping towards marsh, at the edge of the Stour, the latter consisting of high downs with valleys, in some of which intermittent streams (known as nailbournes) occur.

Along the valley of the Little Stour, which is often dry in a great part of its course, there are eight or ten villages on Chalk or valley gravel, evidently placed here for the sake of water. Other villages are on the high Chalk country. *Chartham* and some other places on the Great Stour are very probably kept wet by the milldams in the river at Canterbury. *Fordwich* and *Stodmarsh* are near the same river, where it is tidal below Canterbury, on low lying tertiary sands and valley gravel.

Number of residents estimated to live on alluvium, 400; on uncovered London Clay, 50; on Lower London Tertiaries, 3,680; and on Chalk, 7,186.

Phthisis death-rate for males - - -	244
„ „ females - - -	418.

In 1851-60, seven males and two females from Bridge died in the Canterbury Hospital of phthisis, being between the ages of 15 and 55.

This was the largest number of deaths from any outlying district occurring there, and correction has therefore been made for them. This is a good illustration of the degree of disturbing influence likely to arise from the presence of a county hospital in an adjoining district. The corrected rates are—males, 259 ; females, 425 ; and the difference from the registered rate is therefore of no material amount.

Gravesend.

[21.] Gravesend, Kent. Acres, 1,541. Population, 18,782. Map 1.

A small district, comprising *Gravesend* and *Milton-next-Gravesend*, which form a single town only. It consists of a Tertiary outlier of the Thanet, Woolwich, and Oldhaven Beds, upon Chalk. Upon the slope of this outlier, and on Chalk between it and the Thames, the town of Gravesend is built, the greater part being on Chalk and Thanet Sand. The only impervious portions in this outlier are clays in the Woolwich Beds and clayey parts at the bottom of the Thanet Sand. In view of these, and of the slightly troughed nature of the base of such outliers as these, there is a likelihood of small portions of the town being here and there damp. Near the edge of the river, too, the foundations of the houses are near the water-line of the chalk ; but the great bulk of the people live on quite porous and sufficiently sloping dry soil.

Estimated number of people resident on alluvium, 50 ; on Lower London Tertiaries, 4,000 ; and 13,989 on Chalk ; and 743 on board vessels.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	-	479
„ „ females	-	-	331.

Observe the very disproportionate male death-rate, of which the only explanation that can be suggested is, that Gravesend is not a little used by the poor of the east end of London, who, when they get consumptive, find this town cheap, and to their notions like the sea-side. This use of the town would probably be more by males than females.—Ague is on the decrease in Gravesend, except in so far as it is imported from Essex. On the dispensary books 61 cases of intermittents appeared in 1856, 371 in 1859, and 235 in 1860.

[22.] East Grinstead, Sussex and Surrey (*Lingfield*). Acres, 61,317. Population, 14,097. Maps 5, 6, 8, 9.

East Grinstead.

A wholly rural district, on the various sands and clays that make up the Hastings Beds of the Wealden series. Very small part of Weald Clay ; more than three-quarters of the area are sand. There must be considerable variety of natural drainage here, but for the most part it is good, the beds as well as the contour of the country having a fair slope. Crowborough Beacon, the highest point in the Wealden country (800 feet), is at the south-east edge of this district, on the boundary of Uckfield.

The largest place is *East Grinstead* itself ; a long street in the course of which are found alternations of sands and clays, known as the Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand, the Grinstead Clay, the Lower Tunbridge Wells Sand, and the Wadhurst Clay. Most of the town is on a slight rise of the Lower Tunbridge Wells Sand, the clay beneath sloping away so that the sands cannot be water-logged. *Hartfield*, *Withyham*, and *Forest Row* are on the Ashdown Sand, near the bottom of a valley, where the ground slopes towards a stream. *Crawley*, at the north-western corner of the district, is on Weald Clay, flat and moist. Part of *Lingfield* is on Weald Clay, part on Hastings Beds.

Approximate number of population living on Weald Clay (without gravel), 1,650 ; on the sands of the Hastings Beds, 11,547 ; on the clays of the same, 900.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	-	- 303
„ „ females	-	-	- 363.

[24.] Reigate, Surrey. Acres, 51,276. Population, 20,109. Map 8.

Reigate.

The northern quarter of this district is Chalk with local cappings of surface clay and loam, and some outliers of Thanet Sand. Then across the district, from east to west, run narrow bands of Upper Greensand and Gault, with a broader band of Lower Greensand. The southern two-thirds of the district is Weald Clay, in great part capped with gravel, particularly along the streams. This clay is not altogether flat ; the London and Brighton railway passes through some six miles of it, in which are elevations of 210, 250, 180, 210, 150, and 185 feet—a good deal of variety for a Weald Clay district.

Reigate and *Redhill* are placed on the edge of the Gault and on Lower Greensand ; they are mainly on the upper more sandy division of the Greensand, the middle more clayey division cropping out south of the town. Their natural drainage must be good and their soil dry. Besides other places on the Lower Greensand, *Betchworth* is on the lowest sandy and stony beds of this formation, where it is capped by some gravel ; the western part of Betchworth, however, lies low and flat, nearly upon Weald Clay.

Headley and *Walton-on-the-Hill* are on sand outliers over chalk. Upon the remainder of the chalk area are scattered villages and hamlets. *Gatton* and *Merstham* are on Upper Greensand ; a part of the latter stretches down to the Gault, but on Gault itself there is scarcely any population. On the Weald district are many small villages and farms, most of them being placed on the thin irregular beds of gravel which overlie the clay.

Estimated number of residents on London Clay (uncovered), 50 ; on Lower London Tertiaries, 350 ; on Chalk, 1,480 ; on Upper Greensand, 1,020 ; on Gault, 240 ; on Lower Greensand, 10,580 (of whom 1,000 may be taken to be on the Sandgate Beds) ; on Weald Clay with gravel, 4,389 ; on the same without gravel, 2,000.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	-	- 322
„ „ females	-	-	- 352.

[25.] Eastbourne, Sussex. Acres, 38,072. Population, 10,721. Map 5.

Eastbourne.

A coast district. The southern half is bare chalk and high ground. The north-eastern half slopes from the Chalk downwards, over Upper Greensand, Gault, Lower Greensand, Weald Clay, and Tunbridge Wells Sand, to the Pevensey Level, marsh and Weald Clay.

Eastbourne village is at an elevation ranging from 89 to 21 feet, on the edge of the Chalk, and the new town stretches over the Upper Greensand. Below this is the impervious Gault clay, the slope of which however is such as not to affect the natural drainage of the houses that lie on the pervious beds above. *Seaford* is on Tertiary Sand over Chalk, on a river at the edge of the sea, and must also have good natural drainage. *Pevensey* and *Westham* are low-lying places (21 to 10 feet), at the edge of the marsh land. Several small villages lie either at the junction of the Chalk and Upper Greensand, or else on the chalk, at various levels. *East Dean* has 144 feet of altitude. *West Dean*,

Lullington, and *Alfriston*, being in valleys, may have the subsoil water near the surface.

Approximate number of residents on alluvium, 60; on shingle, 200; on Lower London Tertiaries, 1,000; on Chalk, 5,071; on Upper Greensand, 3,160; on Lower Greensand, 50; on Weald Clay without gravel, 100; and on sand of the Hastings Beds, 1,080.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	-	- 280
„ „ females	-	-	- 392.

Possibly these rates might be a trifle lower if deduction were made for visitor invalids dying at Eastbourne.

[26.] Farnham, Surrey. Maps 8 and 9. Acres, 31,197. Population, 30,707; having increased from 11,743 in 1851, mainly by reason of the establishment of Aldershot Camp.

Farnham.

It is a long straggling district. Tertiary and secondary formations are represented in it from the Bagshot Beds at the north, to the Lower Greensand at the south. The Bagshot Beds form high ground, the less pervious members of the series (Bracklesham) being on the slope of the hill, which has sands (Upper Bagshot) and more or less drift gravel at the top. The London Clay then (with various undulations) slopes downwards to the valley of the Blackwater, where clayey Reading Beds form a narrow flat tract, which is however uninhabited. Then the chalk rises in a gentle hill, on the other side of which the lower ground —the valley of the Wey and a branch of it—is formed by Gault, cropping out with considerable dip. From hence the Lower Greensand rises to a considerable elevation.

Aldershot South Camp, and the towns that are creations thereof, are on a fair elevation and slope, on the upper and middle divisions of the Bagshot Beds, bordering the Blackwater. Parts of the village of Aldershot extend on to London Clay. *Frimley* stands on gravel, and a small part on alluvium. The town of *Farnham* is chiefly on gravel over Gault, small parts being on alluvium, on Chalk, and on gravel over Lower Greensand. *Wrecklesham* is somewhat similiarly circumstanced. Artificial drainage would certainly be required to keep such a soil as this from being wet over a great portion, and this has not been supplied upon any considerable scale. There are outlying villages on the Lower Greensand; the chief of them, *Frensham*, is in the valley.

Approximate number of residents on alluvium, 300; on Bagshot Beds, 20,457 [an unknown portion of whom (in Aldershot Camp) are on the Bracklesham division]; on uncovered London Clay, 3,220; on Chalk, 200; on Upper Greensand, 50, Gault, 2,680, and Lower Greensand, 3,800; all of which last may be taken as sandy.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	-	- 236
„ „ females	-	-	- 349.

Note that the military hospital for the whole of Aldershot Camp (including the northern part in Farnborough district) is situated here. The male rate cannot be corrected, and as it stands is of no value. The female rate is probably subject to certain minor disturbing influences, but their effect cannot be estimated.

[28.] Hambledon, Surrey. Acres, 60,351. Population, 13,907. Maps 8 and 9.

Hambledon.

The northern and western boundaries of the district project into a Lower Greensand country, where sand and calcareous sandstone form high ground that slopes to the north, and has excellent drainage. This

part, though of small area, has nearly half the population. The remainder is a tract of Weald Clay, with a patch of valley gravel; the population here is in scattered hamlets. The Section of the Geological Survey, No. 73, running northward from Haslemere across the Hog's Back into part of the Farnborough district, shows well the shape of the ground and the arrangement of the beds in the western part of this district.

Haslemere is on Lower Greensand, at the junction of the Hythe Beds, (sandy and stony), with Atherfield Clay. The houses are built on the pervious strata beds, of which there is here but a small thickness above the clay. *Witley*, *Thursley*, and other places, are also on the Hythe Beds, at good elevation, the clay having a good slope beneath the pervious beds. *Bramley*, *Wonersh*, and *Elstead* are similarly placed, on gravel at the edge of streams. On the Weald Clay, *Crawley* and *Chiddingfold* are the chief places; the former lies low, and is necessarily wet; the latter is on some slope towards a stream.

Estimated number of population living on Lower Greensand, 6,837, all of them on sandy beds; on Weald Clay, with more or less gravel, 2,820; on Weald Clay without gravel, 4,250.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	-	275
„ „ females	-	-	411.

[29.] Battle, Sussex. Acres, 54,000. Population, 12,680. Map. 5.

Battle.

The whole district is on the Hastings Beds of the Wealden series; nearly half is Wadhurst Clay; there is a little alluvium, and the rest (more than half) is sand. The general contour is a ridge running from N.W. to S.E. through the centre of the district, with irregular subordinate ridges with streams in the valleys between them. The elevation of the ground is moderately high, its highest part being 600 feet.

Battle is on a moderate hill, at the edge of a bed of clay. The ground sloping from the town on the N.E. is sand, on the S.W. clay. There is good surface drainage, and the underground drainage is probably a good deal facilitated by the adjacent ground being faulted. *Bexhill*, the next largest place, lies with neighbouring parts, on a hill of sand over clay (100–150 feet elevation), and the surface slopes down from it in all directions. *Seddlescombe* is on sand, sloping to a brook. The villages generally stand on high ground, and not immediately upon streams. In this position they have excellent facilities for natural drainage.

Estimated population living on clays of the Hastings Beds, 2,500; the remaining 10,180 being on the sands of that formation.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	-	250
„ „ females	-	-	338.

[30.] Canterbury, Kent. Acres, 3,121. Population, 16,643. Map 3.

Canterbury.

The registration district includes only part of the city, which extends into Bridge and Blean districts. The district lies on the right bank of the Stour, and part of it on an island formed by the division of the river. The streams here are greatly dammed up, and the houses are built quite to the edges of them. The range of elevation in the city is from 35 to 25 feet above the mean level of the sea. The island and some parts beyond the eastern division of the river are on alluvium, and are subject to be flooded. From this flat tract rises a gentle slope of gravel and made earth, and on these the cathedral and the greater part of the town

stand. At the south-east chalk comes to the surface, and at the north-east Thanet Beds capped by gravel. On these formations houses are built in the outskirts of the town. Any artificial drainage that has been done in the city, and it is too recent to affect the rates on which this inquiry proceeds, can have had little effect on subsoil, as the milldams are preserved, and the town is still liable to floods at its lowest levels. Wells in the town are supplied from the superficial porous strata, largely assisted by percolation from the river. Water is reached at 6–10 feet below the surface. The barracks get a copious water supply from the chalk.

Approximate number of residents on alluvium, 1,600; on Lower London Tertiaries, 3,000; and on Chalk, 12,043.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	-	441
„ „ females	-	-	328.

Note the presence of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital as a slight cause of artificial increase in these rates. Note also the barracks (1,597 soldiers) and the county prison (93 inmates). Mr. Reid, of Canterbury, has enabled correction to be made for the deaths of persons dying in these establishments, and not having previously resided in the district. Thus corrected, the male rate becomes 400, and the female 298.

[32.] Hollingbourne, Kent. Acres, 57,017. Population, 13,584. Maps 3 and 6.

Hollingbourne.

Consists (*a*) in its northern half of a Chalk country, about 600 feet high at the escarpment, and falling thence northward with a gradual slope; and (*b*) in the southern half of a narrow strip of Gault with a broad band of Lower Greensand (sand and limestone), forming a rising ground near the Chalk escarpment; and (*c*) a flat of Weald Clay, wet and low, with patches of gravel over it.

Lenham, *Boxley*, *Hollingbourne*, with smaller villages, lie at or near the bottom of the Chalk escarpment, partly on the Chalk, partly on the gault. *Stockbury* and other places are on Chalk. The two *Suttons*, *Leeds*, &c., are on the lowest beds (Kentish Rag over Atherfield Clay) of the Lower Greensand, high, on a good slope. *Headcorn* is a village on the Weald, bordering a brook, and lies low, with a slope of only some 15 feet in a mile.

The population living on chalk is about 4,330; on gault, 1,250; on Lower Greensand, 5,074; on Weald Clay, 2,930, of whom 500 are on more or less of gravel.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	-	310
„ „ females	-	-	394.

[33.] Malling, Kent. Acres, 47,398. Population, 21,447. Map 6.

Malling.

On the north this district has a narrow portion of the chalk escarpment; then a belt of Gault lying at a much lower level and wet: then follows a broad tract of Lower Greensand (sand and Kentish Rag), gradually rising upwards to the south to a height of 400 feet, and having on it the greater part of the population. On the extreme south there is Weald Clay, slightly covered with gravel, mostly over 100 feet above datum, and in some parts as much as 200 feet.

Wrotham is the largest place; it stands high, on chalk, at the foot of a hill near gault. *Snodland* is low, on gault, where some gravel covers it, at the edge of the Medway. *Burham* and *Trottersclife* are also on gault.

West Malling and many other villages are scattered over the Lower Greensand country, from the Gault to the Weald Clay; all are on fair slopes. The two *Peckhams*, *Wateringbury*, and *Mereworth* are at or near the junction of the Kentish Rag with Weald Clay; but their elevation appears such as to allow of natural drainage. *Aylesford* is lower, on gravel over sand (Folkestone Beds), bordering the Medway.

Small villages only, of no consequence, are on the Weald Clay, mostly where there is some gravel over it.

Of the whole population, the approximate number on alluvium is 100; on chalk, 2,780; on gault, 1,630; on Lower Greensand (its pervious beds only), 13,300; on Weald Clay with gravel, 2,220, without gravel, 1,417.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	-	- 290
„ „ females	-	-	- 423.

[34.] East Ashford, Kent. Acres, 54,498. Population, 12,286. Maps 3 and 4.

East Ashford.

At the extreme north a few houses stand on some high-lying Tertiary Sands. The northern third of the district is Chalk (with irregular cappings of clay and loam), at its usual high level. Across the middle, from east to west, runs a band of Gault clay covered, between Wye and Ashford, by a thin layer of loam or gravel, whilst on the east of the Stour it is lower and more wet. Then to the south, about half the district is Lower Greensand (sand, sandy clay, and limestone), and at the edge of Romney Marsh it comprises a little Weald Clay.

There is no place of 2,000 inhabitants in the district. *Wye* and *Kennington* are on slight slopes of gault at the junction with the chalk, parts of their sites being capped by gravel. The river Stour runs by Wye, and provides the gravel waters with ready exit. *Brabourne* and *Brook* are on slopes of gault without gravel. Other villages along the valley of the Stour are on chalk or on gravel, or caps of clay over it.

Willesborough, a largish village, and other smaller ones, are on more or less pervious beds of Lower Greensand, generally on a rise. At the extreme south are several villages upon Weald Clay bordering alluvium.

Approximate number of residents on alluvium, 200; on Lower London Tertiaries, 100; on Chalk, 3,650; on Gault, 2,480; on Lower Greensand, clayey parts, 600, sandy parts, 2,520; on Weald Clay without gravel, 2,486; on Hastings Beds, 250.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	-	- 262
„ „ females	-	-	- 456.

Observe the striking difference in the rates of the two sexes.

[35.] Sevenoaks, Kent. Acres, 67,488. Population, 22,039. Map 6.

Sevenoaks.

At the northern part of the district there is a little Chalk, at a high level, and partly covered with loam. Next a strip of Gault, about a mile broad (with an insignificant outcrop of Upper Greensand), crosses from west to east. Then comes a broad band of Lower Greensand, rising southwards to its escarpment (where the Kentish Rag is at a height of from 500 to 700 feet), succeeded by another broad band of Weald Clay. This is mostly flat, with very little gravel. The central parts lie at 100 to 200 feet above Ordnance datum, the southern part less, and the northern more (from 300 to 400 feet near the greensand escarpment). The southern quarter of the district includes various beds of the Hastings series, and of this about half consists of Wadhurst Clay, or is covered by alluvium.

Sevenoaks stands at a fair height, on the upper division (Folkestone Beds) of the Lower Greensand, on a pervious soil underlaid by the also pervious Kentish Rag. *Westerham*, on similar formations, is in a valley. These are the two largest places. *Sundridge*, *Brasted*, and other villages lie much like Westerham, and have besides more or less gravel along the stream in the valley. Water is probably near to the surface here. *Seal* is situated at a greater height on the same beds. *Edenbridge* is on Weald Clay on a river where there is valley gravel, but this place too is low. *Leigh* is a village on a slope of Weald Clay. *Penshurst*, on the country of the Hastings Beds, is on gravel over sand between two streams, where the ground is low and wet.

A section, No. 77, very recently published by the Geological Survey, shows instructively the contour of the country hereabouts, and the geological relations of the surface. It runs from Groombridge, on the boundary of Kent and Sussex, northward, along the west edge of the district, to Eynesford in the Dartford district. The county boundary is a brook, the watercourse being formed by drainage from a slope of Wadhurst Clay meeting the softer Tunbridge Wells Sand at a fault. For two and a half miles northward of this boundary the Wadhurst Clay, slightly troughed, is covered by Tunbridge Wells Sand and an outlier of Weald Clay, rising to a hill of some 400 feet. The valley of the Medway (100 feet above datum) is here formed by Ashdown Sand, flanked by Wadhurst Clay on either side. The Ashdown Beds, with Wadhurst Clay over them, rise on the west of the Medway to Rogues Hill, 250 feet high. To the north of the river the section runs through about four miles of Weald Clay, in which extent the differences of elevation do not amount to more than 30 or 40 feet. The South-eastern Railway is crossed by this section at a point about 160 feet above datum. [In the west to east course of that railway through the Weald, about eight miles are in the Sevenoaks district, at a part where the Weald Clay is more than usually undulating. There are six cuttings and three or four embankments in this distance; the common extremes of height are 200 and 140 feet, but one spot is only 105 feet high, where there is a stream and gravel.] In all the Weald Clay tract, except at the edges of streams, there are only scattered farms and hamlets. The northern edge of Weald Clay rises considerably near the junction with the Lower Greensand, where the altitude of 500 feet is rapidly reached, to which the Lower Greensand in the course of another quarter mile adds 200 feet more. From this point northward the Lower Greensand slopes down gradually with the dip to its junction with gault. This, with a thin band of Upper Greensand, begin a slight rise, upon which follows the great Chalk escarpment at the extreme north of the district.

Approximate number of residents on alluvium, 100; Chalk, 1,830; Upper Greensand, 510; Gault, 925; Lower Greensand (all pervious beds), 10,200; Weald Clay with some gravel, 1,220; the same without gravel, 3,640; Hastings Beds, 3,614, viz. 1,000 on clays, and 2,614 on sands.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	-	- 295
„ „ females	-	-	- 427.

[36.] Guildford, Surrey. Acres, 65,592. Population, 29,330. Map 8.

Guildford.

The northern half of this district consists of low-lying Tertiary beds, Bagshot Sands, London Clay, and Reading Beds. This Tertiary part is moderately undulating; within 7–8 miles the road from Guildford to Ripley shows elevations of 160, 106, 140, 84, 85, and 140 at six points pretty nearly equidistant. Across the middle, from east to west, runs a ridge of Chalk with very narrow bands of Upper Greensand and Gault parallel to it. The southern third of the district is a tract of Lower Greensand (with an inlier of Atherfield Clay and Weald Clay on the south of Guildford, covered by sand and gravel), and this part is well placed for height and natural drainage.

The town of *Guildford* is in the main on chalk, where the ridge is cut through by the valley of the Wey. Its elevation ranges from 300 to 140 feet. A portion of Stoke parish, comprised in the town, is on Reading Beds, at a very small slope. With this exception the town is on a slope, and dry. *Godalming* is the second largest place; situated on gravel and Lower Greensand close to a river, and rising gently (about 40 feet in a half mile) from the river. A part on alluvium has scarcely any houses on it.

Woking and some other places are on low-lying gravel and Bagshot Sands, between streams. The edge of Woking is on alluvium. *Worplesden* and *Pirbright* are on the middle and more clayey division of the Bagshot Beds, and are at a low level. A number of villages, *Horsleys* (2), *Clandons* (2), and *Merrow*, are placed at the junction of the Tertiaries with the chalk, parts extending over to the London Clay. *Shere*, *Compton*, and other places are on the pervious beds of the Lower Greensand, slightly sloping upwards from streams.

Approximate number of persons living on alluvium, 370; on Bagshot Sand, 5,450 (of whom 1,200 may be taken as on the clayey Bracklesham division thereof); on London Clay covered by gravel, 2,200; on the same without gravel, 2,550; on Lower London Tertiaries, 1,350; on Chalk, 8,200; on Upper Greensand, 20; Gault, 40; and Lower Greensand, 8,760 (the Sandgate Beds thereof being unrepresented); on Weald Clay, 380, of whom 280 live on more or less gravel over the clay.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	359
„ „ females	-	379.

[37.] Farnborough, Surrey and Hants. Acres, 39,571. Population, 14,318. Maps 8 and 9.

Farnborough.

This district is cut into three parts by the Farnham registration district, with which it agrees in its chief geological features.

There is no town of any magnitude here. *Farnborough*, with the *North Camp* of *Aldershot*, is on Bagshot Beds, part of the village itself being on alluvium, but the camp being on a fair elevation, and dry. Other villages are in a similar situation. *Headley* and *Bramshott*, two of the largest villages, are on Lower Greensand.

Estimated number of population living on alluvium, 200; on Bagshot Beds (of whom 500, besides some of the military, may be taken as living on the Bracklesham division) 8,620; on uncovered London Clay, 1,320; on Lower London Tertiaries, 500; on gault, 100; and on Lower Greensand (without clay), 4,128.

Phthisis rate for males	-	201
„ „ females	-	381.

Note special occupation of 3,029 of male population, any of whom when they are ill are sent out of the district to hospital. To obtain a truer mean rate for the sexes, the average difference between the mean rate and the female rate observed in the south-eastern counties generally (and amounting to 10 per 100,000 yearly) has been subtracted from the registered female rate, and the adopted mean rate of 371 has thus been obtained.

[38.] Eastry, Kent. Acres, 50,710. Population, 25,900. Map 3.

Eastry.

The northern part of this district, about one-third of the whole area, is on Tertiaries, chiefly consisting of sand, with small slope and northward dip. The southern two-thirds are chalk, also sloping and dipping

northwards, with thin sandy or loamy soil in parts. On the north-east is a strip of marsh.

Deal—the whole sea face and the main part of the town are on shingle and seasand; some inland parts are on sandy brick-earth over Chalk, and Upper Deal is on Chalk itself. Most of the town is very low, and protected by the sea bank; its elevations range from 22 to 9 feet above mid-level of sea, and parts are therefore below high-water mark. The beds under the town are pervious but waterlogged, and the lower parts of houses get flooded in spring tides or storms. Some drainage recently done has probably improved the town in this respect. *Sandwich* is almost on an island of Thanet Beds (sand over sandy marl), and small parts are perhaps on shingle. The town is at a very small elevation (from 26 to 14 feet), with river on two sides, and marsh on the others. *Ash*, *Woodnesborough*, *Preston*, and other places are on Tertiary (Thanet and Woolwich) Sands, at more or less elevation, and necessarily dry soil. *Wingham* and *Staple*, being on the lower more marly parts of the Thanet Beds, and lying in a valley, may be more wet. *Walmer*, *Eastry*, and many other villages, furnishing about half the population of the district, are on chalk at various elevations; some with a loamy soil over the chalk. But everywhere here the chalk is dry, the valleys even having no streams.

Approximate number of residents on alluvium, 460; on shingle and sea-sand, 5,500; on Lower London Tertiaries, 6,850; on Chalk, 13,090.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	-	- 357
„ „ females	-	-	- 385.

The marine hospital and barracks at Walmer are a possible disturbing element to this rate, but can operate only to an insignificant degree.

[39.] Faversham, Kent. Acres, 46,448. Population, 18,867. Map 3.

Faversham.

A district mainly of Chalk, sloping downwards with the dip from south to north, with valleys and ridges running in the same general direction. On the Chalk is an irregular thin capping of clay, and there is gravel in the valley bottoms. The eastern fifth of the district and a portion near the Thames estuary are Tertiary; the eastern part being high wooded hills with nearly level tops and a sharp slope downwards on the west, formed by gravel-covered London Clay at the top, and the Lower London Tertiary Sands cropping out at the foot. Near the river also are Tertiary Sands and clay with drift brick-earth and gravel and low flats of alluvium. This is the most populous part.

Faversham is situated at the junction of the Tertiaries and Chalk, on Thanet Sand and marl and brick-earth. It is at the head of a creek, with very slight slope to the river. Its levels range from 30 to 45 feet above mid-level of the sea, but it is generally flat. Parts of adjacent parishes are similarly placed.

Teynham is on brick-earth and Thanet Sand, at the edge of a marsh, in a wet situation; other villages are on rising ground bordering marsh land. On the Chalk hills and valleys are several small villages. On the slope of the chief wooded hill, on Tertiary Sands at 80 to 40 feet high, stands the large village of *Boughton-under-Blean*. *Harbledown*, at the extreme east, is a suburb of Canterbury, on the side of a hill of Tertiary Sands.

Approximate number of residents on alluvium 350; on London Clay without gravel, 480; on Lower London Tertiaries, 5,850; on Chalk, 12,187.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	-	- 312
„ „ females	-	-	- 429.

In Faversham there is some ague, less of late years than before the period to which the above rates refer. But there was an increase in 1859.

[40.] Rye, Sussex. Acres, 39,369. Population, 11,927. Maps 4 and 5.

Rye.

A district formed for the most part by the Hastings Beds of the Wealden. These consist of sands and clays (the area being about half sand, half clay and alluvium) with a long fault through them from east to west, and other smaller faults. This part is of good elevation and undulating, but river valleys with alluvium bound it on the north and south and partly intersect it. To the east a part of Romney Marsh is included in this district, with deposits of shingle on the coast.

Rye is on an island of Ashdown Sand surrounded by marsh, and rising 60 feet above the marsh; there is a little capping of clay on the surface. The higher parts must have good natural drainage. *Winchelsea* is on a peninsula of the same description, on a considerable rise with a cliff to the sea. Its situation appears to be dry. The marsh around these places consists of a flat of the Ashburnham Beds (sandy clays at the bottom of the Hastings series) covered by alluvium of estuary origin. Rye and Winchelsea, the chief places of the district, are close to the sea. Other places are *Northiam*, on sand above Wadhurst Clay, on a hill; *Beckly* and *Peasemarsh*, similarly placed but apparently farther from clay; and *Brede*, on Wadhurst Clay. The circumstances of the soil in these places is mostly favourable to the retention of water. The population of the district is largely seafaring.

Estimated number of population living on alluvium, 300; on shingle, 100; on clays of the Hastings series, 2,000; on the sands of the same, 9,471; and on board vessels there were 56 persons.

Phthisis death-rate for males - -	315
„ „ females - -	438

There was once on a time much ague here, with an accession in 1859; less since then.

[42.] Maidstone, Kent. Acres, 38,082. Population, 38,670. Map 6.

Maidstone.

The northern part of this district is Lower Greensand, forming a tolerably high country, rising to the south, well drained, and intersected by the valley of the Medway. The southern part of the district is lower, 50 to 100 feet, and is of Weald Clay capped by gravel and loam over nearly half its area: this part is cut through by various rivers with alluvium along them; where there is gravel it is dry, but the rest is wet, and near Yalding is much subject to floods.

Of the town of *Maidstone*, more than half is placed on an inlier of Weald Clay and Atherfield Clay cut through by the Medway and another stream, and almost wholly covered by gravel. The highest part of the town is its triangular periphery of pervious Hythe Beds over Atherfield Clay. The soil of the lowest parts of Maidstone must be wet to the level of the river (which is here tidal); and other parts at the junction of the clay and pervious beds are also in a position to have their soil saturated. This may locally have been less since the adjacent railway cutting was made through the edge of the clay, when trouble arose through a brewery well having been dried by this work. *Loose* is a large village situated on a slope of the Hythe Beds, and on

an inlier of Atherfield Clay without a river, and at a lower level than Maidstone. There are a few villages (of which *Brasted* is the chief) on other parts of the Lower Greensand district, but the chief remaining places are on the Weald Clay. Of these *Marden* has a good deal of gravel over the clay, and stands at some elevation; at *Staplehurst* there is less gravel; and part of *Yalding* stands on alluvium.

Approximate number of dwellers on alluvium, 300; on Lower Greensand, 16,700 (none to speak of being on the Sandgate Beds); on Weald Clay covered by gravel, 17,530; on the same without gravel, 4,140.

Phthisis death-rate for males -	-	394
„ „ females	-	475.

Correction has been made in these rates for persons dying of phthisis in the Kent County Lunatic Asylum who had their previous residence beyond Maidstone, and the corrected rates are males, 354; females, 405.—Ague was common in this district, both in the town and villages, in 1859; at other times it has been rare. The year 1859 was particularly dry, "exposing surfaces to evaporation that commonly remained moist." The town was being drained in 1863.

[43.] Cuckfield, Sussex. Acres, 61,793. Population, 17,163. Maps 5 and 9.

Cuckfield.

A large rural district, thinly populated. The northern and larger parts is of sands and clays (mostly sands) of the Hastings Beds, much faulted. The Tunbridge Wells "Sands" are here much divided by clays and loams, and are overlain in places by patches of Weald Clay. The southern part is a vale of Weald Clay (low and wet), with Gault, Greensand, and Chalk at the extreme south.

Cuckfield, *Lindfield*, *Slaugham*, and a number of other places are on the Hastings Beds, mostly on the sandy members of the series. Cuckfield is a good instance of the variety of soil that is met with within a small area in these Hastings Bed districts. It stands on a double sandwich, as it were, of clay and sand; the highest clay being an outlier of Weald Clay, the other two sands and two clays being members of the Hastings Beds, and all much faulted. Thus, though the ground is high, it is impossible to say what part live on dry and what on wet soil. Certainly this town and most of the villages on the same formation must have many springs and much wet soil.—Villages on the Weald Clay area are near brooks, and are low and damp. *Hurstpierpoint*, on somewhat rising loamy sand of the Lower Greensand, and other places near the edge of the Weald, on the same formation, are also likely to be wet. Small places at the junction of Chalk and Upper Greensand stand quite well for dryness.

Estimated population living on Chalk, 550; on Upper Greensand, 360; on Gault, 30; on Lower Greensand, 2,910 (of whom perhaps 200 live on Sandgate Beds); on Weald Clay without gravel, 4,262; on the clays of the Hastings Beds, 850, and on the "sands" of the same series, 8,200.

Phthisis death-rate for males -	-	304
„ „ females	-	471.

[44.] Dorking, Surrey. Acres, 40,006. Population, 12,445. Map 8.

Dorking.

On the north a small part of this district is high Chalk with local cappings of surface clay and loam. A narrow band of Upper Green-

sand and Gault, and a broadish band of Lower Greensand (represented here by pervious beds only) cross the district from east to west. The southern part, about half the area of the district, is Weald Clay, which forms as usual a wooded plain flat or with very slight undulations only, but at its junction with the Lower Greensand rises more sharply, and Leith Hill, formed by the Greensand over Weald Clay, is the highest ground of the south of England, reaching nearly 1,000 feet above Ordnance datum.

The town of *Dorking* is mainly on a slope of Lower Greensand, some of its lower parts being on gault covered by much gravel. The lower lying parts are but little above the saturation level of the Lower Greensand. Other places are similarly situated in a valley of this last formation. On the north are some villages at the junction of the chalk and Tertiaries, and others in the valley of the Mole on chalk. On the south there are many villages and hamlets on the Weald Clay area.

Estimated population on London Clay (without gravel), 100; on Lower London Tertiaries, 230; on Chalk, 1,020; on Upper Greensand and Gault (each), 50; on Lower Greensand (all sandy), 7,065; on Weald Clay, 3,930, of whom 100 live on spots that have gravel.

Phthisis death-rate for males -	-	-	321
„ „ females	-	-	478.

[45.] Uckfield, Sussex. Acres, 74,230. Population, 17,260. Maps 5 and 6.

Uckfield.

A district wholly rural, and composed almost exclusively of Hastings Beds, much faulted, with more of the sands than of the clays of that series, in the proportion of about 4 to 1 of area. In the eastern part, however, the Tunbridge Wells Sand is loamy. The country rises to its highest ground (600 feet) on the north, and is much intersected by streams at levels of about 120 feet or thereabouts above datum. There is a very small piece of Weald Clay at the south-west.

Rotherfield and *Mayfield*, the two largest places, are on slight hills of Ashdown Sand and Tunbridge Wells Sand respectively. The former is well placed for natural drainage, but at Mayfield the sand may have water kept up in it by the underlying Wadhurst Clay. *Buxted* is placed much like Mayfield, and *Waldron* like Rotherfield. *Uckfield*, *Maresfield*, and *Fletching* are on slopes of sand near to streams. *Framfield* stands on a slight hill of Wadhurst Clay. On the whole, except for the retentive character that the Hastings Sands have in particular localities, this district would not be supposed to have much wet soil, at any rate in such parts as are most inhabited. It is difficult to see any serious difference in physical or geological features between Uckfield and Battle, which has a far smaller phthisis rate.

Approximate number of population living on alluvium, 60; on uncovered Weald Clay, 200; on clays of the Hastings Beds, 3,000; on sands of the same, 14,000.

Phthisis death-rate for males -	-	-	312
„ „ females	-	-	484.

[46.] Hailsham, Sussex. Acres, 54,365. Population, 12,668. Map 5.

Hailsham.

A district high at the north, reaching 500 to 600 feet, but sloping down to the marsh of Pevensey Level at the south. The northern half is of Hastings Beds, which here are mainly sandy (Tunbridge Wells and Ashdown Sands), and sloping (Wadhurst) clay. The southern half is Weald Clay with marsh land.

Hailsham, the most populous place, is on a very slight rise of Weald Clay about a mile from the marsh; other smaller places are also on the Weald Clay. *Herstmonceux* and *Worthing* are on a slight rise of sand, quite at the edge of the marsh, and have brooks all round them. *Heathfield* and *Warbleton* are high, on Ashdown Sand. Other places stand on other parts of Hastings Beds, or on the junction of these with Weald Clay.

Of the total population, it is estimated that 50 live on alluvium, 40 on Gault, 70 on Lower Greensand, 4,290 on Weald Clay without gravel, 500 on clays of the Hastings series, and 7,718 on the sands of the same series.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	270
„ „ females	-	535.

There is no known reason why the female rate should be in so very great excess of the male. But the same fact will be observed in most of the districts that have high rates.

[47.] Ticehurst, Sussex. Acres, 51,659. Population, 14,626. Maps 5 and 6.

Ticehurst.

This district is entirely of Hastings Beds, nearly half being Wadhurst Clay. There is considerable range of elevation, from 600 feet at Frant to 250 at the north-west (where part of Tunbridge Wells town is in this district), and even to 50–100 feet on the south and south-east. The northern tract, which is the highest and most sloping, is (as regards all its inhabited parts) of Tunbridge Wells Sand. The southern has much wet clay soil, but is not flat or low.

Frant, just mentioned, is a large village, high and dry. *Ticehurst*, of like size, is partly on the Tunbridge Wells Sands, partly on Wadhurst Clay, and near a considerable fault. The surface of the clay is in slopes, but in the sandy parts water is probably held up. *Burwash* stands on an outlier of sand over clay, also on moderately high ground. It is the habit of clay so placed to form slight troughs or hollows, and to keep the porous soil over it wet. *Wadhurst* is at the junction of clay over sand, on a hill, and in a dry situation. *Lamberhurst* lies low, by a stream, on sand over clay, where there is some alluvium.

Estimated population on clays of the Hastings Beds, 4,800; on sands of the same, 9,826.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	346
„ „ females	-	457.

There is a large private lunatic asylum here, but it does not affect the above death-rates.

[48.] Worthing, Sussex. Acres, 42,457. Population, 18,921. Map 9.

Worthing.

Consists mainly of Chalk, dipping slightly from the sea to the north, and also from the escarpment to the south. At the north a small part is Upper Greensand and Gault, and near the south a narrow strip of Tertiaries runs from east to west across the district. The whole is cut through from north to south by the river Arun, with a broad belt of alluvium, and some little gravel locally mixed with clay.

The Chalk at the northern part of this district makes, as usual with that formation, a high and sloping country, but the broad tract of chalk facing the sea, and upon which the bulk of the population reside, is largely covered by loam and gravel, and lies very low, only a few feet above high-water mark.

Worthing is the largest place, and stands on loam and clay over Chalk, the main part of the town on a flat of 18–20 feet elevation, and water used to be reached wherever a trench was dug. In 1853–6, soon after the beginning of the period to which the subjoined phthisis rates refer, sewerage works were carried out in Worthing with the effect of lowering the water-line under the town. *Littlehampton* and many other villages are on the same low-lying Chalk, with more or less surface gravel and brick-earth, at no great distance from the sea. At *Poling*, two miles from the coast, the Chalk has only risen to 20 feet above mid-level of the sea. On the higher-lying Chalk the chief place is *Arundel;* here the chalk is almost uncovered, and the town is on a considerable slope towards the river, part being on river alluvium. *Broadwater* is on a Chalk slope 48–32 feet high. Other villages are in the valley of the Arun, on gravel over low-lying Chalk, and others on the chalk just off the alluvial edge of the river. *Buxted* and *Amberley* are villages on the Upper Greensand, the latter being near a marsh.

Estimated population living on alluvium, 550 ; on blown sand (classed with shingle), 200 ; on Lower London Tertiaries, 420 ; on Chalk, 17,296 (the great majority being on the low gravel-covered plain) ; on Upper Greensand, 440 : and there is a detached morsel, with perhaps 15 people, on Weald Clay.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	-	- 393
„ „ females	-	-	- 445

Note that in the town of Worthing itself the mortality from consumption among residents at the ages of 15–55 has fallen since the sanitary operations of 1853–56 : the degree of this reduction being for males 11, and for females 41 per cent. of the previously existing rate of mortality.

[49.] West Ashford, Kent. Acres, 41,901. Population, 15,137. Maps 3 and 6.

West Ashford.

The southern two-thirds of this district is formed by Weald and Atherfield Clay, mostly low and flat. The broad band of Lower Greensand which follows is here largely represented by the clayey Sandgate Beds. Then comes a narrow band of Gault, and at the northern extremity of the district a little Chalk. Perhaps not more than one-sixth of the area is formed by pervious beds.

The undulations of the Weald Clay country are shown on the line of the South-eastern Railway, from west to east, through this district. There is in the part of maximum range a difference of from 100 to 140 feet in the course of a mile, but the slopes are mostly about 20 feet in a mile, and are many and in varied directions, with streams in the lower ground.

Ashford town contains a third of the population of the district. It is on a slight rise of gravel underlaid by sands and clays of the Lower Greensand ; directly outside the town, and on three sides of it, the Atherfield and Weald Clays crop out, and probably form a slight basin below the town. *New Ashford*, on the other side of the river Stour, is mostly on flat clay. *Charing* and *Westwell* are on a high level at the base of the Chalk escarpment, where the Chalk is apt to be marly, and its water to be held up by the underlying Gault. *Bethersden*, *Smarden*, and other villages are on the plain of Weald Clay, Smarden being on a small flat of gravel. Other places are on the Lower Greensand ; a few scattered houses only are on Gault.

Approximate population on alluvium, 100; on Chalk, 1,267 ; on Gault, 400 ; on Lower Greensand, 7,490 (viz., 3,000 on clayey beds, and

4,490 on the sands of this series); on Weald Clay without gravel, 700; and on the same with some gravel, 5,180.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	-	- 300
„ „ females	-	-	- 542.

[50.] Lewes District, Sussex. Acres, 85,104 Population, 26,995. Maps 5 and 9.

Lewes.

Four poor law unions are comprised within this district, which extends from the sea some eight miles or more inland, and along the coast for 10–12 miles. The southern half is chalk, rising into four masses of hill divided by valleys, three of which have tidal streams in them, bordered by considerable tracts of alluvium. Across the district, from east to west, bands of Upper Greensand, Gault, and Lower Greensand run, forming a low flat district very unlike the greensand areas to the north and west, and only moderately dry. Then follows on the north a vale of Weald Clay, flat and wet; and at the extreme north there is an area of Tunbridge Wells Sand, which slopes southward, and contains some loam and clay. This part is less dry than the similar bed farther to the east (Uckfield, &c.). Both the Gault and the Weald Clay are so arranged that they throw out the water from the Greensands over them.

The population is but little on the high Chalk; but many villages along the edge of alluvium, in the Ouse valley, are on Chalk; water must be near the surface in most of them. *Lewes*, by far the most populous place, lies at the junction of these Chalk valleys, on a sluggish river which is tidal up to a lock above the town. Part of the houses are on chalk, rising to 100–150 feet, but most on low-lying chalk covered by gravel and alluvium that must be waterlogged. *Newhaven* is situated much like Lewes, but close to the sea. *Ditchling* (observe the name) is on the flat Lower Greensand, mainly on Sandgate Beds. There are villages on all the other formations that are above described.

Number of population estimated to live on alluvium, 1,100; on chalk (mostly low and gravelled), 16,180; on Upper Greensand, 1,750; on gault, 250; on Lower Greensand, 2,250 (of whom 750 are on Sandgate Beds); on Weald Clay, 2,785 (of whom 30 may be on a little gravel; on Hastings Beds (all sandy), 2,680.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	-	- 496
„ „ females	-	-	- 508.

Deduction from these rates is required for persons belonging to other districts who died of phthisis (1) in the Invalid Convict prison, 1857–59; and (2) in the Sussex Lunatic Asylum at Haywards Heath. Of the convicts 42 males, and of the lunatics 30 males and 30 females, have been taken out of the numbers on which the above rates are founded, and the corrected rates become—for males, 388; and for females, 464. There has been little ague in the town of Lewes of late years, but it has prevailed, during the period under review, at Glynde, Beddingham, Piddinghoe, and other places. Its reduction is ascribed to better drainage of land.

[51.] Tenterden, Kent. Acres, 46,889. Population, 10,947. Maps 3, 4, 5, 6.

Tenterden.

About three-quarters of the district consist of clay and alluvium, and one quarter of sand. The north-eastern part is Weald Clay, low, flat, and wet; the southern part is on the clays and sands of the Hastings

series, which are much faulted and intersected by rivers with alluvial flats, forming a country of very various elevations. Such river flats bound the district for more than half its circumference.

Tenterden is the largest place, having a third of the whole population. It is on a hill of sand, which is here very clayey (Tunbridge Wells Sand and Grinstead Clay), over a flat or slight trough of Wadhurst Clay. Another third of the population, in the villages of *Biddenden*, *High Halden*, and *Woodchurch*, is on Weald Clay; all those places lying flat, and more or less low. The remaining population is mostly on Hastings Beds. *Appledore* is on sands, close to the alluvium of Romney Marsh; and other villages, *Rolvenden*, *Wittersham*, and *Stone*, on Wadhurst Clay, at various small elevations.

Of the whole population, estimated number living on alluvium, 30; on Weald Clay without gravel, 3,200; on clays of the Hastings series, 3,200; on sands of the same, 4,517.

Phthisis death-rate for	males	-	342
„	females	-	528.

[52.] Horsham, Sussex. Acres, 57,023. Population, 15,313.
Maps 8 and 9.

Horsham.

Chiefly an area of Weald Clay underlaid by Tunbridge Wells Sands, which come to the surface in the eastern part of the district. A local band of calcareous sandstone in the Weald Clay (Horsham stone) forms a higher and drier district than the general tract of clay; but this includes some clay, and is not so pervious as even the Tunbridge Wells Sand.

Horsham itself, with nearly half the population, is low and flat, on the loamy Tunbridge Wells Sands, close to where they dip under the clay. Other places are on the plain of Weald Clay, which has many gentle undulations in it, 100–200 feet above Ordnance datum, but no continuous slopes.

Estimated population on Weald Clay (without gravel, but locally with Horsham stone), 8,563; on the sandy parts of the same (which are particularly noted as "loamy," though no population can be separated out as living on clays), 6,750.

Phthisis death-rate for	males	-	362
„	females	-	518.

[53.] Westhamptnett, Sussex. Acres, 74,913. Population, 14,811.
Maps 9 and 11.

Westhamptnett.

Consists of (1) a northern part, less than half the area, of bare chalk rising to high ground (700 feet), and then sloping sharply downwards to the northern boundary, where the Gault and Lower Greensand crop out; and (2) of a southern part of clayey Lower London Tertiaries, London Clay, and Bracklesham Beds (the middle and clayey division of the Bagshot), with a spur of chalk, forming a low ground more or less covered by gravel and loam, and intersected by streams with alluvium along them. Selsea is on the Bracklesham Beds, with gravel, which here are formed into an island by the sea on one side, and on the other by a stream and its low alluvial border.

About half the population lives on the low flat plain of Tertiaries near the sea. This plain appears, from such sections and elevations as can be had, not to rise more than 10 feet above the mid-level of the sea, and in many parts to be under high-water mark. Three or four miles inland the Tertiaries, rising to about 80 feet where they join the chalk, have several more villages on them, and there are others adjacent, on

the rising chalk with gravel. The higher chalk is very thinly inhabited, but there is a village on Upper Greensand and Gault. Of 39 places in the district not one has a population so large as 1,000.

Of total population, estimated residents on alluvium, 120; on Bracklesham Beds of the Bagshot series, 1,570; on gravel over London Clay, 4,120; on Lower London Tertiaries, 3,910; on Chalk, 4,711; on Upper Greensand, 120; on Gault 230; and on Lower Greensand, 30.

Phthisis death-rate for males - - -	366
„ „ females - - -	518.

Corrected for the deaths of persons who, after removal from this district, died in the Chichester Infirmary, these rates become—for males, 377; females, 521.

[54.] Midhurst, Sussex. Acres, 65,720. Population, 12,581. Maps 8 and 9.

Midhurst.

A district formed partly by Weald Clay, at the extreme west end of the Weald district, but in its larger part by Lower Greensand, Gault, Upper Greensand, and Chalk. Taking the clays of the Weald and Gault, together with the clayey parts (Sandgate Beds) of the Lower Greensand, about half the area is on impervious beds, all of which form tolerably flat surfaces; and the other half on Greensands (sand and stone) and Chalk, which last forms high ground on the south.

Midhurst is a small town which, with many smaller villages, lies on the river Arun, on rather low ground formed by Lower Greensand, and principally by the clayey division thereof. The ground slopes, indeed, towards the stream, but is certainly spongy and wet. A line of villages, of which *South Harting* is the chief, lie on the Upper Greensand, some nearer to Chalk, others to Gault, most with springs near them. Some of these places may be wet. Two small places are on Gault, others on slight slopes of Weald Clay.

Estimated population on alluvium, 20; on Chalk, 410; on Upper Greensand, 1,770; on Gault, 200; on Lower Greensand, 6,681 (of whom 3,500 is the probable number of residents on Sandgate Beds); on Weald Clay without gravel, 3,500.

Phthisis death-rate for males - - -	372
„ „ females - - -	539.

[55.] Thakeham, Sussex. Acres, 33,599. Population, 7,567. Map 9.

Thakeham.

The district is very various in its contour and geology. The southern third, the high part of it, is Chalk, a third Gault and Lower Greensand, and a third to the north is Weald Clay; the centre of the district is an alluvial flat. The Chalk rises to a hill of 800 feet, and is everywhere scantily inhabited. North of the chalk escarpment is a plain of Upper Greensand, Gault, and Lower Greensand, the last being chiefly represented by its clayey (Sandgate) member. It is part of this plain that is covered by alluvium. Then northward follow the Hythe Beds, sandy and calcareous parts of the Lower Greensand, sloping again gently downward; the Weald Clay then makes a second almost flat plain, about 70 feet above datum.

Pullborough is the largest village, and is on the pervious Folkestone Beds of the Lower Greensand, but at a low level, with clayey beds below, and at the edge of the marsh. Other places are similarly situated,

some even upon more gravelly spots of alluvium. *Storrington*, the second largest place, is on the same beds, but farther from the marsh. *Thakeham* and some other villages are on the Hythe Beds. At the two extremes there is a scattered population on chalk and on Weald Clay.

Estimated population on Chalk, 710; on Upper Greensand, 540; on Gault, 635; on Lower Greensand, clayey beds, 1,100, sandy beds, 3,290; on Weald Clay, without any gravel, 1,294.

Phthisis death-rate for males - - -	348
„ „ females - -	560.

[56.] Petworth, Sussex. Acres, 39,329. Population, 9,397.
Maps 8 and 9.

Petworth.

A district wholly of Weald Clay, except a small part in the south-west corner, on which *Petworth* town, with about a third of the population of the district, stands. This is the calcareous part (Hythe Beds) of the Lower Greensand, fairly high and dry, and draining to a stream. All the rest of the district is low, flat, and wet.

Approximate number of residents on Lower Greensand (only sandy beds), 2,850; on Weald Clay without gravel, 6,547.

Phthisis death-rate for males - - -	415
„ „ females - -	509.

[57.] Westbourne, Sussex. Acres, 32,886. Population, 6,957.
Maps 9 and 11.

Westbourne.

Consists of two tracts of Chalk, and two of Tertiaries, alternating. The northernmost part is high-lying chalk (500 feet), but the Tertiaries, and the band of chalk between them, form a flat plain of 15–25 feet above Ordnance datum, covered by gravel and bordered by a creek. All this part must be thoroughly wet.

Westbourne is on London Clay and Woolwich Beds, rising slightly from a stream. *Borham* and *Chidham* are very low, near to creeks, on gravel-covered Chalk. *Funtington* and other villages, together including nearly half the population, are on dry high Chalk.

Approximate number of residents on London Clay (without gravel), 1,000; on Lower London Tertiaries, 1,697; on Chalk, 4,260.

Phthisis death-rate for males - - -	386
„ „ females - -	610.

The population of this district is such, that one death more or less each year represents a difference of 56 in the above rate for males and 58 in the rate for females.

[58.] Chichester District, Sussex. Acres, 21,054. Population, 14,775.
Map 9.

Chichester.

This district consists of several areas scattered about among other districts. The two chief areas are (1) that of Chichester city and its environs, and (2) the Sutton area. The former is low-lying London Clay and Reading Beds, capped by gravel and loam, with a slope within the city from 49 to 21 feet; the latter is mainly Lower Greensand, also Gault, Upper Greensand, and Chalk; and the valley of the Arun runs through it. Other areas comprise (3) *Bognor*, on low gravel-covered clay, and adjacent parts on low flat chalk; (4) *Bury*, on Upper Greensand, near a marsh; (5) *Greatham*, on gravel over Lower Greensand; (6) *Heyshott*, on almost flat gault.

Approximate number of residents on gravel-covered London Clay, 10,210; on Lower London Tertiaries, 1,550; on chalk, 300; on Upper Greensand, 1,000; on gault, 720; and on Lower Greensand, 995 (700 of whom are on Sandgate Beds).

Phthisis death-rate for males - - - 670
" " females - - 463.

Corrected for deaths in the Chichester Infirmary of patients brought from other districts, these rates become—for males 623, for females 450.

Districts that can hardly be classified.

Sheppey.

[1 ? ?] Sheppey, Kent. Acres, 31,083. Population, 18,494. Maps 2 and 3.

This district, which has by far the lowest registered phthisis death-rate of any in the south-eastern counties, is an island of London Clay, capped by gravel and Bagshot Sand on its highest levels, and bordered on the south and west by alluvium, with islets of London Clay rising out of it. The London Clay, which forms the bulk of the district, rises to about 150 feet, and forms sloping ground, except where it is covered at the highest parts by gravel and at the lowest by alluvium.

Sheerness contains two-thirds of the population of the district. It lies very low, at the extreme north-west point of the island, almost on the level of the Medway, on a plain of alluvium 8–9 feet thick, below which shingle is generally met with. This alluvium is a softish clay; if a trench be dug in it, brackish water generally rises to within a few inches of the surface. In Sheerness is the dockyard, which gives an exceptional sort of employment to the male population; here, too, are barracks, and a number of persons are enumerated on board vessels. *Queensborough* resembles Sheerness in its position, but is placed slightly higher, on a low island of London Clay. The parts of Minster parish beyond *Sheerness* town, and *Eastchurch*, *Leysdown*, and *Warden*, are villages on high ground, most, if not all of them, being on cappings of gravel or sand over the London Clay. Such sites are often retentive of wet, from the surface of the clay being slightly basin-like, but in these instances the edge of every such basin is more or less broken by the sea cliff.

Approximate number of the population of the district living on alluvium, 12,069; on Bagshot Beds, 1,000; on gravel over London Clay, 50; on London Clay without gravel, 3,800; on board vessels, 1,575.

Phthisis death-rate (registered) for males - 202
" " " females - 251.

Sheppey is a district for which the method of computation in the Parliamentary return gives inaccurate results. The population is rapidly increasing, and the arithmetical mean of the two censuses, from which the death-rate is calculated, is larger than the true mean upon which the death-rate ought to be taken. (See note to Kingston.) The death-rate therefore comes out unduly low. The census papers give evidence of considerable importation of males from 15 to 45 years old, and of some exportation of them after the latter age, a large proportion of the incomers being unmarried. The presumption is, that these people are of the healthier sort, and that if they were unable to work they would go away from the district to be nursed. Local information confirms the conclusion that the phthisis rate of males is thus artificially lowered.

The female rate is probably influenced in the same direction, but to a much less degree, by similar considerations. It is pretty clear that many females also spend only the middle period of their lives here, probably coming and going with their husbands, and in case of illness returning to their previous residence.—The military at Sheerness numbered 752, and with their wives and families 1,005, in 1861. They are treated when sick in the hospital attached to their barracks, but if they get phthisis are often discharged invalided and die in other districts. So far as they died in the hospital, their phthisis rate is just that registered for males in the district at large.

Ague was prevalent in the Isle of Sheppey during the period 1851–60. Of late years it has been reduced in Sheerness. At Minster and Eastchurch it remains about as common as formerly. Local medical opinion assigns less phthisis to Sheerness than to the other places where there is more ague.

[2 ? ?] Hastings, Sussex. Acres, 14,027. Population, 26,631. Map 5.

Hastings.

The district is from 300 to 400 feet high in its central parts, and the ground forms three hills with deep valleys running to the sea. It comprises the towns of *Hastings* and *St. Leonards* only. They lie on the lower beds of the Wealden series, which are grouped under the name of "Hastings Beds," and consist of alternations of sand and clay; in this case the area of the district being about two-thirds of sand and one-third of clay. The Castle Hill is Ashdown Sand, on which also the main parts of the town of Hastings are built. St. Leonards is chiefly on the Tunbridge Wells Sand, and partly also on Wadhurst Clay. There is great range of elevation within the inhabited parts of this town, and there must be very varying facilities for the natural drainage of particular parts, considering that some localities stand high, some low; most on sands, but some on clay. But the most parts must be dry.

Of the population about 1,300 only are estimated to live on the clays of the Hastings Beds, the remainder on sand.

Phthisis death-rate (registered) for	males	- 531
„ „	females	- 466.

Enquiry has been made by Dr. Greenhill, of Hastings, as to the mortality among persons frequenting this town on account of the repute its climate has obtained in consumption, and the result is that certainly more than half the registered mortality from this disease is among visitors. Of the male rate, 288 is accounted for by visitors, and of the female rate 259, reckoning the deaths on the male and female population aged 15–55, mean of two censuses. But as the numbers of visitors have not been ascertained at the censuses, the rate among residents cannot be computed by merely deducting these figures. Perhaps half the registered rates will be not far from the truth for consumption among residents. Its indigenous phthisis only would certainly place Hastings in a wholly different place among other districts than is assigned to it for its registered mortality from the disease. But of its true position relatively to other districts, it can only be affirmed that it must stand among the highest, perhaps even in the very highest place.

[8 ? ?] Thanet, Kent. Acres, 29,733. Population, 31,862. Map 3.

Thanet.

Bounded for three-quarters of its extent by sea, and formed into an island by the Stour and Wantsome rivers, which are flanked by broad

marshes. Nearly the whole island is bare Chalk, with a foot or so only of loamy soil above it. Here and there are small patches of clayey Thanet Beds, and the edge of the marsh on the south is fringed by a thicker mass of this formation, consisting of sand and sandy marl.

Ramsgate is cut through by a valley running to the sea, with coarse gravel covering the Chalk at the bottom. On the western heights is a small capping of sandy brick-earth. Its elevations range from 125 to 16 feet above the mid-level of the sea. *Margate* is similarly placed, but a small part is on a flat of alluvium which runs inland from the harbour. With the exception of this part and some portions of the valley at Margate, there is excellent natural drainage of the subsoil in both towns. The range of altitude in Margate is from 150 to 14 feet. *Broadstairs* and the main area of the district are high and dry, on the Chalk. *Minster*, a large village, is on marly Thanet Sand and brick-earth at the edge of the marsh, in a wet situation.

Approximate number of residents on alluvium, 100; on Lower London Tertiaries, 1,300; on Chalk, 30,462.

Phthisis death-rate for males -	-	420
„ „ females	-	364.

These death-rates are both somewhat raised (the male most so) by the presence of two infirmaries at Margate; but they are both further raised, to a great and unascertainable extent, by the practice of sending consumptive invalids to Margate in the late stages of their complaint. A letter from Dr. Price, of Margate, gives data which prove that 100, and probably more, should be deducted from each of the above figures for deaths among persons previously unconnected with the district.

[14 ? ?] Hoo, Kent. Acres, 33,281. Population, 2,861. Maps 1 and 6.

Hoo.

A very thinly populated district between the Thames and Medway, consisting of London Clay with local gravels, with an insignificant area of sandy Lower London Tertiaries cropping out on the north-west. The district has various elevations and slopes, its highest point being 200 feet; thus there will be fair surface drainage. On the north and east the district is bordered by marsh.

Hoo is the chief place, though only a village. It is on a thick bed of brick-earth and gravel, with a fair slope.

Of the whole population 80 may be taken as living on alluvium, 1,851 on London Clay with gravel, 750 on London Clay without gravel, and 180 on Lower London Tertiaries.

Phthisis death-rate for males -	-	226
„ „ females	-	376.

Note that very few actual deaths would make great difference in these rates, so great a difference that no conclusion can be drawn from the figures. There was a good deal of ague during almost the whole of the period 1851–60, but towards the latter date improved tillage had got rid of much of this disease.

[23 ? ?] Tunbridge, Kent. Acres, 46,179. Population, 34,271. Map 6.

Tunbridge.

This is a Wealden district, about two-thirds of which are clay and one-third sand. The north-eastern part is Weald Clay, mostly covered by thin loam and gravel, and intersected or bordered by streams with alluvium. This part has an average (pretty uniform) elevation of 100–150 feet, but the Weald Clay has a greater range of height in

particular places, 250 feet and 50 feet being the extremes. The larger part consists of sands and clays of the Hastings series, in irregular tracts and a good deal faulted, and rising to high ground (500 feet at Tunbridge Wells), the highest parts being often formed by outliers of Weald Clay, the lowest by Wadhurst Clay, and the intermediate slopes by Tunbridge Wells Sand. In this last sand a band of clay (Grinstead Clay) occurs, but not in quantity enough to affect materially the dryness of the sand.

The town of *Tunbridge Wells* is the largest in the district. It stands mainly upon the highest member of the Hastings Beds, to which it gives a name. A northern part of the town is on an outlier of Weald Clay at good elevation. There is a slope in the town of at least 70 feet. *Tunbridge* town is mainly on gravel over Weald Clay, but on the south there are houses on alluvium (often flooded), and a good many on gravel over Tunbridge Wells Sand and Wadhurst Clay. There is a slope of 40 to 50 feet in the town, but parts are flat, especially those to the south of the town. *Hadlow* is a large village on a flat of Weald Clay, covered by gravel and loam. There are other villages in the district, mostly on the Tunbridge Wells Sand at its junction with Wadhurst Clay, but they are of no importance by the side of the large places named. The southern part of the section described under Sevenoaks will give a good notion of this country also.

Of the population of Tunbridge district it is estimated that 200 live on alluvium, 8,312 on the thin gravels that cover the Weald Clay, 2,413 on uncovered Weald Clay, 21,946 on the more sandy parts of the Hastings Beds, and 1,400 on the clays of that formation.

Phthisis death-rate (registered) for males - 362
" " " females - 437.

Tunbridge is one of the districts of which the exact phthisis rate among residents is uncertain, on account of many consumptive invalids resorting to Tunbridge Wells. Not much less than half the consumption deaths of that town (in the brief and recent experience of a registrar who has supplied information) have been among visitor invalids. Allowance being made for the special circumstances of this town in the figures relating to the whole district, the figures 302 for the male death-rate and 364 for the female, are suggested as a fair approximation to the true rates among residents.

[27 ? ?] Medway, Kent. Acres, 14,565. Population, 51,805.
Map 6.

Medway.

A Chalk district, bordered on the north and west by the Medway and its narrow marshes. The general slope of the ground is in the main downwards from south to north and also from east to west. At the north-eastern edge of the district there is a little Tertiary sand.

Chatham and *Rochester* are by far the most important places of the district, which indeed contains little else than these towns and their suburbs. They lie on slopes of Chalk, rising to 200 feet in one direction and to 108 in another. These slopes are overlaid at *Brompton* (part of Chatham) by Thanet Sand. The Luton valley, which is covered by the houses of Chatham, has some gravel and brick-earth over its dry chalk bottom; but at the lowest parts of Rochester and Chatham, near the Medway, there is some alluvium over very low-lying chalk (the elevation of these parts above mid-level of the sea being only 18–20 feet), and here alone could there be any wetness of the superficial soil. *Gillingham* is on gravel over Thanet Beds.

Approximate number of residents on alluvium, 1,000; on Lower London Tertiaries, 5,000; on Chalk, 44,887; and there were at the census 918 persons on board vessels.

Phthisis death-rate (registered) for males - 607
„ „ „ females - 353.

The male death-rate is greatly affected by the presence of a number of military and naval establishments in the district. The army and navy medical departments have kindly procured for this report several data which prove conclusively the great extent to which this disturbance goes; but as all the establishments of the district cannot be examined, it remains impossible to procure such corrections as would allow the true phthisis rate of ordinary male residents to be computed. The female phthisis death-rate has, therefore, been taken as the basis of an estimate of what the mean rate of the two sexes would be if the male population were not subject to disturbing influences; yet much uncertainty must remain as to the exactness of this estimate. At Chatham and Rochester there is little or no intermittent.

[31 ? ?] Romney Marsh, Kent. Acres, 46,785. Population, 5,708. Map 4, with memoir.

Romney Marsh.

Except a few houses at *West Hythe* that are on Weald Clay, all the district is marsh land and shingle, almost the whole is "below the level "of high water at spring tides, but the access of the sea is prevented by "tracts of shingle bordering the marsh, which are partly piled above "the level of high water, and by artificial walls which have been "erected where no barrier of shingle exists. The patches of blown "sand consists of irregular hillocks, generally less than 20 feet high." (Geol. Survey, memoir, p. 15.) The marsh, which is formed by peat and clay with occasional sand hillocks, is underlaid at a depth of 10–20 feet by loose sand of unknown thickness, which furnishes the water supply.

Lydd and *New Romney* are the only places of any size. Both are on shingle, along a former coast line bordered closely by marsh land, but the inhabited parts are all on shingle rising somewhat above the marsh level; many coastguard stations are on the shingle. *Dymchurch* is on the present coast, on the marsh, and lies very low. All the rest of the district is on the marsh land just described.

Of the whole population 2,849 may be taken as living on alluvium and 2,829 on shingle, and 30 on uncovered Weald Clay.

Phthisis death-rate for males - - 315
„ „ females - - 381.

The smallness of population forbids much reliance to be placed upon these figures.

In this district there used to be much intermittent, described as peculiar in a way that suggests its being frequently a complication of typhoid fever. There is less ague of late years, and what is seen is described as being more like than it was to the disease elsewhere met with.

[41 ? ?] Brighton, Sussex. Acres, 2,320. Population, 77,693. Map 9.

Brighton.

This district comprises the town within the municipal limits. Note that Hove is in Steyning district. The town is in its greatest part on slopes and in a valley of almost bare chalk; but some western parts are on an irregular accumulation (the elephant bed) of chalk-rubble and flints, quite as pervious as chalk itself; and along the valley there is a

Sheets of Map.	Districts in the order of their Phthisis Death-rate, as before shown.	Population, 1861.	Per-centage of Residents upon various Formations.													Remarks; chiefly as to what proportion of population on pervious and impervious parts of mixed formations.
			Alluvium.	Shingle.	Bagshot Beds.	Gravel on London Clay.	London Clay; no Gravel.	Lower London Tertiaries.	Chalk.	Upper Greensand.	Gault.	Lower Greensand.	Gravels over Weald Clay.	Weald Clay; no Gravel.	Hastings Beds.	
1, 6	3. Dartford - -	32,316	8	—	—	—	0·	43β	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	β On pervious.
8	4. Epsom - -	22,409	—	—	—	11	13	38β	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	β Some on impervious.
3, 6	5. Milton - -	14,775	3	—	—	2	5	51β	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	β Mod. pervious.
6, 8	6. Godstone - -	9,642	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	1	0·	59γ	5	11	1	γ On pervious.
1, 6	7. North Aylesford -	19,121	1	—	—	—	—	18β	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	β Mainly on pervious.
3	9. Dover - -	31,575	6	25	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1, 6	10. Bromley - -	20,368	2	—	—	—	5	76β	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	β Mainly on pervious.
9	11. Steyning - -	24,053	1	—	—	—	—	—	80	7	0·	8γ	—	4	—	γ Part on impervious.
8	12. Chertsey - -	18,642	2	—	69α	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	α 56 on pervious; 13 on impervious.
6, 8	13. Croydon - -	46,474	0·	—	—	35	26	21β	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	β On pervious and impervious; artificially dried.
5, 6	15. Cranbrook - -	13,412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	93δ	δ 84 on pervious; 9 on impervious.
7	16. Richmond - -	18,802	—	—	—	94	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7, 8	17. Kingston - -	36,479	—	—	4α	79	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	α On pervious.

Sheets of Map.	Districts in the order of their Phthisis Death-rate, as before shown.	Population, 1861.	Percentage of Residents upon various Formations.													Remarks; chiefly as to what proportion of population on pervious and impervious parts of mixed formations.
			Alluvium.	Shingle.	Bagshot Beds.	Gravel on London Clay.	London Clay; no Gravel.	Lower London Tertiaries.	Chalk.	Upper Greensand.	Gault.	Lower Greensand.	Gravels over Weald Clay.	Weald Clay; no Gravel.	Hastings Beds.	
3, 4	18. Elham - -	26,925	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	10	65γ	—	9	—	γ 61 on pervious; 4 on impervious.
3	19. Blean - -	16,161	13	4	—	6	36	41β	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	β Mod. pervious.
3	20. Bridge - -	11,316	4	—	—	0·	—	33β	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	β Mostly on pervious.
1, 6	21. Gravesend - -	18,782	0·	—	—	—	—	21β	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	Others on shipboard; β on pervious and impervious.
5, 6, 8, 9	22. East Grinstead -	14,097	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	88δ	δ 82 on pervious; 6 on impervious.
8	24. Reigate - -	20,109	—	—	—	—	0·	2	7	5	1	52γ	22	10	—	γ 47 on pervious; 5 on impervious.
5	25. Eastbourne -	10,721	1	2	—	—	—	9β	47	30	—	0	—	1	10	β On pervious.
8, 9	26. Farnham - -	30,707	1	—	67α	—	10	—	1	0·	9	12γ	—	—	—	α Mainly on pervious; γ pervious.
8, 9	28. Hambledon - -	13,907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49γ	20	31	—	γ On pervious.
5	29. Battle - -	12,680	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100δ	δ 80 on pervious; 20 on impervious.
3	30. Canterbury - -	16,643	10	—	—	—	—	18β	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	β On pervious.
3, 6	32. Hollingbourn -	13,584	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	9	37γ	4	18	—	γ On pervious.
6	33. Malling - -	21,447	0·	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	8	62γ	10	7	—	γ On pervious.
3, 4	34. East Ashford - -	12,286	2	—	—	—	—	1	30	—	20	25γ	—	20	2	γ 20 on pervious; 5 on impervious.
6	35. Sevenoaks - -	22,039	0·	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	4	47γ	5	17	17δ	γ On pervious. δ 12 on pervious; 5 on im-

Sheets of Map.	Districts in the order of their Phthisis Death-rate, as before shown.	Population, 1861.	Per-centage of Residents upon various Formations.													Remarks; chiefly as to what proportion of population on pervious and impervious parts of mixed formations.
			Alluvium.	Shingle.	Bagshot Beds.	Gravel on London Clay.	London Clay; no Gravel.	Lower London Tertiaries.	Chalk.	Upper Greensand.	Gault.	Lower Greensand.	Gravels over Weald Clay.	Weald Clay; no Gravel.	Hastings Beds.	
8	36. Guildford - -	29,330	1	—	19α	7	9	5β	28	0·	0·	30γ	1	0·	—	α 15 on pervious; 4 on impervious. β On impervious. γ On pervious.
8, 9	37. Farnborough -	14,318	1	—	60α	—	9	0·	—	—	1	29β	—	—	—	α Mainly pervious. β Pervious.
3	38. Eastry - -	25,900	2	21	—	—	—	27β	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	β Mainly pervious.
3	39. Faversham - -	18,867	2	—	—	—	3	31β	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	β Mainly pervious.
4, 5	40. Rye - - -	11,927	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96δ	δ 79 on pervious; 17 on impervious.
6	42. Maidstone - -	38,670	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43γ	45	11	—	γ Pervious.
5, 9	43. Cuckfield - -	17,163	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	0·	17γ	—	25	53δ	γ 16 on pervious; 1 on impervious. δ 48 on pervious; 5 on impervious.
8	44. Dorking - -	12,445	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	0	1	56γ	1	31	—	γ Pervious.
5, 6	45. Uckfield - -	17,260	0·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	99δ	δ 82 on pervious; 17 on impervious.
5	46. Hailsham - -	12,668	0·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	—	34	65δ	δ 61 on pervious; 4 on impervious.
5, 6	47. Ticehurst - -	14,626	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100δ	δ 67 on pervious; 33 on impervious.
9	48. Worthing - -	18,921	3	1	—	—	—	2	92	2	—	—	—	0·	—	—
3, 6	49. West Ashford -	15,137	0·	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	3	50γ	5	34	—	γ 30 on pervious; 20 on impervious.
5, 9	50. Lewes - -	26,995	4	—	—	—	—	—	60	7	1	8γ	0·	10	10δ	γ Impervious. δ Pervious.

Sheets of Map.	Districts in the order of their Phthisis Death-rate, as before shown.	Population, 1861.	Per-centage of Residents upon various Formations.													Remarks: chiefly as to what proportion of population on pervious and impervious parts of mixed formations.
			Alluvium.	Shingle.	Bagshot Beds.	Gravel on London Clay.	London Clay; no Gravel.	Lower London Tertiaries.	Chalk.	Upper Greensand.	Gault.	Lower Greensand.	Gravels over Weald Clay.	Weald Clay; no Gravel.	Hastings Beds.	
3,4,5,6	51. Tenterden - -	10,947	0·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	71δ	δ 42 on pervious; 29 on impervious.
8, 9	52. Horsham - -	15,313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	44δ	δ "Loamy sands."
9, 11	53. Westhamptnett -	14,811	1	—	10α	28	—	26β	32	1	2	0·	—	—	—	α Impervious. β Mainly on impervious.
9, 11	54. Midhurst - -	12,581	0·	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	2	53γ	—	28	—	γ 25 on pervious; 28 on impervious.
9	55. Thakeham - -	7,569	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	8	59γ	—	17	—	γ 45 on pervious; 14 on impervious.
8, 9	56. Petworth - -	9,397	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30γ	—	70	—	γ Pervious.
9, 11	57. Westbourne - -	6,957	—	—	—	—	14	24β	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	β Mainly impervious.
9	58. Chichester - -	14,775	—	—	—	69	—	10β	2	7	5	7γ	—	—	—	β Mainly impervious; gravelled. γ Gravelled.
2, 3	1 ??. Sheppey - -	18,494	65	—	6α	0·	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Others on shipboard. α Pervious.
5	2 ??. Hastings - -	26,631	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100δ	δ 95 on pervious; 5 on impervious.
3	8 ??. Thanet - -	31,862	0·	—	—	—	—	4β	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	β Mod. pervious.
1, 6	14 ??. Hoo - - -	2,861	3	—	—	65	26	6β	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	β Pervious.
6	23 ??. Tunbridge -	34,271	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	7	68δ	δ 64 on pervious; 4 on impervious.
6	27 ??. Medway - -	51,805	2	—	—	—	—	10β	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	Others on shipboard. β Mod. pervious.
4	31 ??. Romney Marsh -	5,708	50	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
9	41 ??. Brighton - -	77,693	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	

sh bed of made earth, underlain by a flinty conglomerate known as e Rock. These are pervious, though less so than the chalk. At west lying parts of the town the water-line is about 20 feet below rface.

Phthisis death-rate for males	-	-	-	499
„ „ females	-	-	-	372.

ese rates, but especially the male rate, are slightly raised by deaths e Sussex County Hospital here; for practical purposes, however, need not be considered. A more important disturbing influence se amount cannot at all be ascertained) is the use of Brighton as a of residence for consumptive invalids; or the converse disuse of own by residents who there become consumptive.

Summary view of connexion between soil and consumption.

the preceding table, so much of the geological account of each dis- is reproduced as relates to the formations on which people live, and eneral perviousness or imperviousness of the soil may be learnt. The impression from the table perhaps is that any of the great formations the exception of Weald Clay) may have on them a large share of population of a district, and yet that district may have any position spect of its phthisis mortality. But on looking into the list of icts (after a separate study of each) with special reference to the t suggested by last year's inquiry, the wetness or dryness of soil, it appears that the districts arranged in the order of the prevalence of umption in them are also to a very great extent arranged in the r of the dryness or wetness of their soils.

would be desirable, in proceeding to examine this point, to place districts in a series according as each had fewer or more people g on wet or on dry soil. But it is impossible to do this on account e want of universal comparability in respect of dryness and wetness een the soils of different formations, and even between soils made ne same formation in different geographical conditions. Thus the r-holding power of a soil is determined first by its degree of iousness; and this, to begin with, is not the same throughout the e extent of each bed, and still less can perviousness or impervious- be taken as absolute terms to indicate that all pervious beds are tly comparable together, or that one impervious bed is just as rvious as another. Secondly, the water-holding power of porous of equal permeability is determined in the main by different iderations than those which settle the water-holding powers of ative soils of equal impermeability. In the former case, elevation, e of subjacent beds, and other conditions indicating facility for water ing away have chief weight in determining its wetness or dryness; e latter case, of retentive soils, every consideration yields to the mount one of surface slope. The difficulty of stating the precise r, as to dryness or wetness, of soils so various appears insuperable. ut though it is impossible to make the desired classification of all the icts, and although the evidence concerning the influence of soil is all best shown by the detailed study of the particular districts, e are two ways in which the results of this inquiry may be marized so as to present the facts in a prominent way. The one (A.) take groups of the districts in the order in which they stand for isis, and examine these groups as to the general perviousness or im- iousness of soil, trusting to other considerations of elevation, slope, &c.,

compensating each other within the group. This is, upon merely arithmetical grounds, an objectionable method, for all the facts concerning a particular district get overlaid by those affecting other districts; absolutely negative cases get concealed; and thus the groups cannot safely and profitably be contrasted. The other method (B.) is to select out of the 58 districts such as are most comparable with each other in regard of their position and geological structure, and to see how their phthisis is affected by the perviousness or imperviousness, elevation or lowness, slope or flatness in the members of such more limited series.

Summary obtained by grouping.

(A.) Upon the method of grouping districts it was attempted to make a rough grouping of soils, according as they were retentive or pervious, for comparison with the prevalence of phthisis in the group. The 50 districts whose true mortality from the disease is pretty well ascertained were divided into five groups, the first group A having the 10 districts with the smallest phthisis rates, group B having the next smallest, and so on to group E, the 10 worst districts for consumption. Then for each group of districts the people living on pervious soils and those living on retentive soils were reckoned up, and a small intermediate group was made of such soils whose conditions appeared to entitle them to a middle place.

The following table was thus obtained :—

In groups, each of 10 registration districts, having population as shown, the numbers of residents on various formations are as below :—	Group A.	Group B.	Group C.	Group D.	Group E.
	219,516	205,610	186,941	188,395	134,482
Shingle and sea sand	8,000	900	—	5,800	—
Gravels over London Clay	8,036	63,526	2,200	—	14,330
Bagshot Beds, excluding tracts of Bracklesham	9,442 2,400	1,300	33,527	—	—
Lower London Tertiaries *	48,560	25,441	4,500	13,364	7,157
Chalk	96,057	36,326	33,033	44,143	27,838
Upper Greensand	1,620	—	580	850	5,180
Lower Greensand, excluding Sandgate Beds	25,010	14,210	54,619	26,745	17,086
Sandy members of the Hastings Beds	70	23,939	12,944	49,215	13,947
Per 1,000 of total population of the group living on these mostly pervious formations	**897**	**806**	**757**	**744**	**636**
London Clay, without gravel	4,903	24,905	7,090	580	1,000
Weald Clays, with gravels	500	4,489	7,040	17,630	730
Per 1,000 of total population of the group living on these formations of intermediately retentive character	**24**	**142**	**76**	**96**	**12**
Alluvium	6,525	3,084	2,880	2,070	1,370
Bracklesham Beds of Bagshot	2,400	—	? 1,000	—	1,570
Gault	2,763	240	9,105	120	2,435
Sandgate Beds of Lower Greensand	1,000	600	600	—	7,600
Weald Clays, without gravels	4,580	4,550	14,323	16,728	31,039
Clayey members of the Hastings Beds	—	2,100	3,600	11,150	3,200
Per 1,000 of total population of the group living on these retentive formations	**79**	**52**	**167**	**160**	**352**

* Lower London Tertiaries contain impervious beds, the population on which cannot be numerically separated; but as these are most of such beds in districts grouped E, the effect of separating them would apparently be to intensify the differences here shown between the groups.

Comparison of the five groups of districts shows a much larger proportion of residents on retentive soil in the 10 worst phthisis districts than in the 10 best, and if (by way of allowing for the intermediate character of the generally sloping London Clay and slight gravels on Weald Clay) we divide the middle class equally among pervious and retentive soils, we have the following series:—

Groups of Districts.	On Pervious Soils.	On retentive Soils.
A, with least phthisis -	- 909	91
B, with next least phthisis	- 877	123
C, middle as to phthisis	- 795	205
D, with still more phthisis	- 792	208
E, with most phthisis	- 642	358

But besides the arithmetical objections to which such a method as this is open, it is plain that, if retention of water in a soil be an influence upon consumption, a district has no advantage from mere perviousness of soil if it is so situated that its soil-water cannot get away. This very obvious consideration finds no expression on the foregoing tabular statements. In group A, for instance, the chalk is almost all high, while in group D low plains of gravel-covered chalk are reckoned under pervious soils, which might, as far as their water-holding faculty goes, as fitly find a place among the retentive formations.

Summary view by comparison of districts more or less resembling each other in geology.

But, leaving the method of grouping, and passing to the examination (B.) of more naturally comparable districts, the prevalence (*α*) *of phthisis upon pervious soils from which water can drain away, as compared with its prevalence upon retentive soils*, may first be investigated. The Wealden area of the south-eastern counties offers an excellent set of districts for the purpose of such a comparison—districts which differ from each other, too, in very few respects save in the matter of soil. The area in question comprises the Weald Clay, and the Hastings Beds of alternate sands and clays (page 61). Very different facilities of getting rid of water are presented by the elevated sands of the Hastings series and the flat plain of the Weald Clay; and, although there are no districts wholly of sand to contrast with others wholly of clay, the different effect of these soils respectively upon phthisis may be judged of by the different prevalence of the disease in districts formed by sands and clays in different proportions. Taking those districts where the majority of the people live in the Wealden area, and arranging them in the order of their consumptive mortality, the table on p. 104 shows the per-centage of people living on sandy soil and clay in each. Gravels over Weald Clay, being of intermediate importance, have been divided (in making the last columns) as if they were half sand and half clay.

Here the districts with less phthisis are seen to have more of their population on sands and less on clays, and those with more phthisis to have more population on clays and less on sands; the descending series of the per-centage numbers on sands and the ascending series of those on clays being wonderfully nearly regular for the districts arranged in the order of their consumption; so much is this the case, indeed, that they could not be expected to be more regular unless one should go the length of contending that phthisis was a disease influenced by no other circumstance than the one condition of soil.*

* It must be observed that the sands and clays of the Wealden area do not furnish the most thorough contrast that is possible in regard of water-retention, inasmuch as the sands are very fine and often clayey, and thus hold in water more than coarser sands or gravels. The displacement of Hambledon and Maidstone possibly may indicate that people living on Hythe Beds of the Lower Greensand are even better off, as regards consumption, than those on Hastings Sands; or else that the good qualities of gravels over Weald Clay have been under-estimated.

Districts the Majority of whose Population live on the Weald Country.

Order of District among the Fifty-eight Districts, in order of Phthisis Mortality.	Per-centage of Population resident on						Total on	
	Higher Beds, mostly Lower Greensand.		Weald Clay.		Hastings Beds.		Sands and Half Gravels over Weald Clay.	Clays and Half Gravel on Weald Clay.
	Sands of.	Clays of.	With Gravel.	Without.	Sands of.	Clays of.		
2.? Hastings	—	—	—	—	95	5	95	5
15. Cranbrook	—	—	1	6	82	9	82	18
22. East Grinstead	—	—	—	12	82	6	82	18
23.? Tunbridge	—	1	24	7	64	4	76	24
25. Uckfield	—	—	—	1	87	17	87	17
28. Hambledon	49	—	20	31	—	—	59	41
29. Battle	—	—	—	—	80	20	80	20
40. Rye	—	4	—	—	79	17	79	21
42. Maidstone	43	1	45	11	—	—	66	24
43. Cuckfield	21	1	—	25	48	5	69	31
46. Hailsham	—	—	—	34	61	4	61	38
47. Ticehurst	—	—	—	—	67	33	67	33
51. Tenterden	—	—	—	29	42	29	42	58
53. Horsham	—	—	—	56	44	—	44	56
56. Petworth	30	—	—	70	—	—	30	70

Comparison of various districts of pervious soils, as to elevation.

In the second place (β), it is evident that *within the limits of "pervious soils"* may be included very great range of wet and dry soils, according to *the elevation of the ground and the dip of subjacent impervious beds;* and this consideration appears to affect notably the prevalence of phthisis. Thus the "gravels over London Clay" form throughout the north of Surrey, tracts of somewhat elevated or inclined ground, beneath which the impervious clay has a notable slope, usually towards a stream. Districts in which a considerable part of the population live on such gravels are Epsom, Chertsey, Croydon, Hoo, Richmond, Kingston (with 11, 29, 35, 65, 94, and 79 per cent. respectively of the population of each upon these gravels), and these districts stand respectively 4th, 12th, 13th, 14th (?), 16th, 17th, among the 58 districts in the order of their mean phthisis rates (Table, pages 59–60). But at the southern part of Sussex the London Clay forms almost flat plains scarcely above high-water mark, and water is necessarily much held up in the gravels over such clay. Westhamptnett and Chichester are the only two districts in which much of the population (viz. 29 and 69 per cent. respectively) live on such low lying gravel over London Clay, and these two districts are 53rd and 58th on the list of the 58 districts, Chichester being in the worst position of all.

A like distribution of phthisis is observed in the several districts where much of the population lives upon the Lower London Tertiary formation. On the north of Kent and Surrey such districts are more or less high lying, and their beds are chiefly of sands and pebbles. Several of these districts have such small phthisis rates that they stand quite at the top of the list, Dartford, Epsom, Milton, and Bromley being respectively 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 10th among the 58 districts. Other Lower London Tertiary districts follow at no great distance down the list. Eastry and Faversham, with good part of their population on this formation, stand no higher than 38th and 39th on the list, although the beds are mostly pervious; but the Lower London Beds here do not, for

reasons of elevation and dip, readily get rid of their water. There are other districts into which the same formation enters that are among the worst of the districts for phthisis, but here (Westhamptnett 53rd, and Westbourne 57) the beds are low, flat, and waterlogged, and themselves are less pervious than in the northern tract of the Lower London Beds.

The Chalk affords another illustration. No soil is drier than chalk when it has a fair elevation ; it is so dry, indeed, that at its higher parts there are no streams, water cannot be reached by ordinary wells, and the people seek less elevated ground to supply themselves with the necessary element of water. In many districts the bulk of the population who live on Chalk occupy valleys with the water-line in the chalk not many feet below their houses ; and in the south of Sussex a still greater degree of wetness is reached, for large part of the area reckoned as Chalk is a flat plain on the sea level, covered by gravel, with the dip of the Chalk here and there inland. If, with this preface, reference be made to the description of various districts which have a majority of their population on Chalk, and to the table on pp. 59–60, it will be seen that the position, as regards consumption, of those districts will on the whole represent the order in which they would stand if they were arranged according to the better or worse elevation of the chalk area on which the population live. Thus, North Aylesford, Thanet, and Dover, which stand together seventh, eighth, and ninth among the 58 districts, have their inhabited chalk areas far more elevated, and their water better carried off than Worthing, Lewes, and Westbourne, which are respectively 48th, 50th, and 57th on the list. And if the intermediate chalk districts be compared, then it is still found that they range themselves in much the same order in regard of consumption and in regard of the high or low situation in which their population lives. It is indeed difficult to say with exactness, in the absence of more minute local details, what the precise degree of dryness of a chalk district is, and still less certainly can this be stated for particular spots where masses of population come together ; but the general connexion between small consumption and elevation of the chalk area is not to be mistaken, the only prominent exception being in the case of Brighton, about the true place of which in the series there is confessedly no accurate information.

Again, another illustration of the effect of elevation of porous soils may be found in a comparison of the several districts where the population live mainly upon Lower Greensand. Constructing for this formation a somewhat similar table to that relating to the Weald, and taking the per-centage of population living on pervious and retentive soils, we get a series agreeing with that of the Wealden table in showing generally a larger proportion of inhabited retentive soil, where the people suffer a greater consumption mortality. But there will be found on this table (besides the formerly observed irregularity of Hambledon, page 103, and note), a notable misplacement of Thakeham, in the series of figures that indicate the per-centage on pervious and impervious soil respectively. Now, the whole southern tract of Lower Greensand on which Midhurst and Thakeham are situated lies low, forming quite a different ground from the hills of the same formation on the north ; but incomparably the worst district for wetness of soil is Thakeham, where most of the Lower Greensand Beds are pervious, but where they form a low flat plain, through which runs a stream bordered by broad flats of alluvium.

The only suggestion of an exception to the rule that flat low-lying sands and gravels have a larger amount of consumption than those whose elevation and slope allow of water being got rid of, is in the case of those districts which have a good many houses built upon shingle. Dover is one of these, a quarter of the district population living in the lower

Districts where half or more of the Population live on Lower Greensand.

	Per-centage of Population resident on				Total on	
	Lower Greensand.		Other Formations.*			
	Pervious Beds.	Impervious Beds.	Pervious.	Impervious.	Pervious.	Impervious.
7. Godstone	59	—	28	13	87	13
18. Elham	61	4	15	20	76	24
24. Reigate	48	5	25	22	73	27
28. Hambledon	49	—	10	41	59	41
32. Malling	62	—	18	20	80	20
35. Sevenoaks	47	—	13	40	60	40
44. Dorking	56	—	12	32	68	32
49. West Ashford	30	20	11	39	41	59
54. Midhurst	25	28	17	30	42	58
55. Thakeham	45	14	16	25	61	39

* Weald Clay, covered by gravel, being equally divided between these two columns, as in former tables.

parts of Dover town, in such houses. Dover district stands no lower than ninth in the list of the 58 districts, and Dover town, even before its sanitary improvements, had a very small death-rate from consumption. Now, though much of the town and all the rest of the district is upon chalk and rubble, well placed as regards dryness, it appears certain that neither the district nor the town would have a good character for consumption if the saturation of the shingle was of material evil influence.—Again, the district of Romney Marsh is as low lying and as wet as any of the 58 districts, but its place on the list is probably not farther down than 31. Half of Romney population live on shingle, the other half on a sort of estuary alluvium.—Eastry is the third district that has any considerable part of its population on shingle, notably the town of Deal. This district stands 38th in the order of its phthisis, below Romney Marsh, but then there are in Eastry other low-lying places not on the sea face, which would be expected to resemble in their phthisis rates some of the low-lying chalk and tertiary districts that have been shown to suffer considerably from the disease. Upon the whole, then, it appears probable that low pervious beds saturated by sea water have not so high a death-rate from consumption as those saturated by other water.*

Comparison between various districts of impervous soils.

Next (γ), *as to the impervious formations* that have been investigated in the three counties. The various clays of the Hastings series and the Sandgate Beds have had their influence sufficiently demonstrated in the two tables that have dealt with the distribution of phthisis in the Wealden and in the Lower Greensand districts respectively. Of the clayey Bracklesham Beds of the Bagshot Sands little has to be said, except that they are most represented in the district of Westhamptnett, which in its phthisis rate stands far below any other of the Bagshot Sand districts.

* At first sight indeed it does appear from the experience of Dover that getting rid of the subsoil water from the shingle has operated to reduce consumption, and it would therefore seem that the sea water had its degree of deleterious influence on the disease. But the drainage operations of Dover had certainly far more effect in removing spring water from the subsoil than in altering the saturation of the shingle by the sea. (9th report of Med. Off. p. 132.)

There remain the two widely distributed impervious formations, London Clay and Weald Clay, and some consideration must also be given to the alluvial deposit of river sides and estuaries.

London Clay and Weald Clay differ very importantly from each other (pp. 62–64), in three chief respects—(1.) London Clay in its main extent through the three counties forms long slopes and notable hills; Weald Clay forms sometimes gently undulating but for the most part flat level ground. (2.) London Clay over large tracts is covered by beds of gravel reaching to many feet in thickness; Weald Clay has only very local gravels disposed in undulations of the clay, and rarely at all thick. (3.) Weald Clay is always bounded immediately to the north and south by higher ground, so that other beds drain more or less into its area; London Clay forms a more open country, and the direction of drainage from other beds is generally away from it. All these considerations show that the London Clay has commonly a much less degree of wetness than the Weald Clay.*

The difference between the two formations in respect of their phthisis mortality is unmistakeable. Firstly when it is covered by gravel, London Clay stands, as has been shown, among the best of the formations, except when its low lying flat position in Sussex brings it into physical conditions closely comparable with the habitual condition of Weald Clay. Of Weald Clay when covered by its local gravels it can only be said that it has not, so far as can be judged, so extremely high a death-rate from phthisis among the residents on it as where it has no gravel.

Comparison of the two formations when uncovered by any gravel brings out their difference in respect of phthisis quite as positively. On reference to the descriptions of the districts and to the table, it does appear that much uncovered London Clay in a district places certain localities (*e.g.* Croydon No. 13, Kingston No. 18, Blean No. 19), in a worse position than others, where this clay is covered by gravels or the soil is otherwise pervious, and this happens even though the ground should not be (as it is at Westbourne) low and flat. But on the whole it appears that there may be in a district a notable proportion of uncovered London Clay, forming high and sloping ground (as in the case of Epsom and the districts just quoted), without that district experiencing a very serious consumption death-rate. But of the Weald Clay, the evil effect upon phthisis was already conspicuous upon the first table that showed the connexion between consumption and soil in the 58 districts (page 102): and the next table, in which the Wealden area was particularly examined (page 104), brought out the relation between this formation and phthisis into even stronger relief. Of districts that have a third of their population on ungravelled Weald Clay, the best in regard of phthisis stands no higher than 42nd on the list. Only London Clay, when exceptionally placed in the same fashion as Weald Clay, or flat plains of gravel lying on the sea level and saturated with wet, make their appearance along with Weald Clay districts in the last-named 10 places on the general list where the consumption death-rate is most excessive.†

* Weald means Wood, and this country used to furnish much timber to Portsmouth dockyard. It is on record that after a wet season the transit of timber from Kent to Hampshire has taken two years to effect, owing to the impassable character of the roads through the Weald.

† The observation may now be added that of such districts as stand high on the phthisis list having 10 per cent. or so of their inhabitants on Weald Clay, many are models of dry soils in their other parts, and from that circumstance might now be expected to rank somewhat higher than they can rank with the inclusion of Weald Clay.

Apparent exception in case of alluvium.

As regards alluvium, it bears in most districts but a small proportion to the whole area, and the residents on it bears a still smaller proportion to the entire population of each. Moreover, the presence of alluvium generally indicates that some other parts of the district lie flat and low. Hence it is difficult to assign a value to this retentive formation in respect of its influence on phthisis. There are two districts, however, Sheppey and Romney Marsh, in the one of which half, and in the other more than half the people live on low flat clayey alluvial plains, the other half of the population of Romney living on shingle. Both these districts exhibit death-rates from phthisis different from what the general conclusions of this report would have led us to expect. They are both indeed districts of which the true death-rates can scarcely be affirmed and the precise place of which in relation to other districts is doubtful, but there is no doubt that Romney Marsh is not far below the middle and that Sheppey is somewhere near the head of the list in the order of the 58 districts, whereas other districts that form low wet plains are together at the bottom of the list, or are met with in a better position only as higher and dryer ground enters into their composition. The exceptional behaviour of these two districts in regard of their phthisis must either have some exceptional reason or it must be confessed that they seriously disturb the chief conclusions that have appeared to be gained. Now, in two respects these districts of Sheppey and Romney Marsh actually are different from other low flat places in the three counties, and in either of these respects an explanation may be sought of their exceptional immunity (absolute or comparative) from phthisis. Firstly, the suggestion may be made these two are the very districts where there is the most ague, and the old belief in the exclusion of phthisis by ague may be a truth. To this, however, it must be answered—(1) that proof of the belief has not been satisfactorily given, by the exclusion on one side and on the other of other conditions influencing the occurrence of each disease, and that much evidence has been brought forward in support of the contrary opinion; (2) that in some of the other districts examined there has been a good deal of ague, not as much as in Sheppey or Romney, but still a good deal, and certainly as late as 1859. But these districts, Faversham, Rye, Maidstone, and Lewes,* stand indifferently or badly among other districts in the amount of their consumption, being respectively 39, 40, 42, and 50 among the 58. (3) That at Sheerness, the principal town of Sheppey, built wholly on alluvium below high-water mark, there is not so much ague as in the higher lying parts of the district, Eastchurch and Minster, and there is also (on the testimony of Dr. Swales, of Sheerness) distinctly less consumption produced in the town than in the villages of Sheppey beyond Sheerness. Probably, then, the suggestion that phthisis is comparatively little prevalent in Sheppey and Romney, on account of the agues there, may be put aside with the remark that these districts furnish excellent examples of the sort of places concerning which the statements has been made. But another suggestion may be hazarded in favour of which is the analogy of the towns upon shingle already discussed. In the same way as towns built on low lying pervious soil stand exceptionally well in their amount of phthisis if their soil be

* Milton and Hoo (so far as any inference can be drawn from the small population of Hoo) are other districts which have intermittents, and yet go along with Sheppey and Romney in not having very much phthisis. Both, however, range themselves pretty intelligibly when classified by their geological characters. But yet they may require some such consideration as is being advanced for Sheppey and Romney to account for their being better than some other districts in regard of their consumption rate.

saturated by sea water, so may not places situated like Sheerness and Romney, on sites which are scarcely more of land than sea, have an exceptional immunity from phthisis among those districts that have flat retentive soils? No other of the south-eastern districts at all resembles these two in the degree to which their soil has been gained and is (more or less artificially) withheld from the sea.* Without venturing to give an answer to this question, it may be allowed that there is enough of special character in the conditions of Sheppey and Romney districts to separate them from the numerous low-lying districts, upon the uniform experience of which it is stated that low-lying retentive soils have high mortality from phthisis.

The following general conclusions then result from the present inquiry:—

Summary of conclusions.

(1.) Within the counties of Surrey, Kent and Sussex there is, broadly speaking, less phthisis among populations living on pervious soils than among populations living on impervious soils.

(2.) Within the same counties, there is less phthisis among populations living on high-lying pervious soils than among populations living on low-lying pervious soils.

(3.) Within the same counties, there is less phthisis among populations living on sloping impervious soils than among populations living on flat impervious soils.

(4.) The connexion between soil and phthisis has been established in this inquiry—

(*a*) by the existence of general agreement in phthisis mortality between districts that have common geological and topographical features, of a nature to affect the water-holding quality of the soil;

(*b*) by the existence of general disagreement between districts that are differently circumstanced in regard of such features; and

(*c*) by the discovery of pretty regular concomitancy in the fluctuation of the two conditions, from much phthisis with much wetness of soil to little phthisis with little wetness of soil.

But the connexion between wet soil and phthisis came out last year in another way, which must here be recalled—

(*d*) by the observation that phthisis had been greatly reduced in towns where the water of the soil had been artificially removed, and that it had not been reduced in other towns where the soil had not been dried.

(5.) The whole of the foregoing conclusions combine into one—which may now be affirmed generally, and not only of particular districts—that WETNESS OF SOIL IS A CAUSE OF PHTHISIS TO THE POPULATION LIVING UPON IT.

(6.) No other circumstance can be detected, after careful consideration of the materials accumulated during this year, that coincides on any large scale with the greater or less prevalence of phthisis, except the one condition of soil.

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* Even the towns of Rye district on the borders of Romney Marsh are on a rise that takes them comparatively away from the sea. Sea-atmosphere alone does not appear to influence the prevalence of phthisis; the districts at the south of Sussex that have been repeatedly cited as the worst in their phthisis rates are mostly on the coast, and, on the other hand, Hastings and Thanet, which stand extremely well, are on the coast likewise. It is possible that in the suggestion of the text there may be a clue to the cause of the discrepant evidence about phthisis and ague? Does a salt water marsh give to those who live on it a disposition to ague but not to phthisis? while a river marsh or flat soil in proximity to a salt marsh conduce to both ague and phthisis?

(7.) In this year's inquiry, and in last year's also, single apparent exceptions to the general law have been detected. They are probably not altogether errors of fact or observation, but are indications of some other law in the background that we are not yet able to announce.

Postscript.—The conclusions of this report had been drawn, and their agreement with observations of last year's report had been seen, when, at the end of 1867, my attention was directed by Dr. Gavin Milroy to the Seventh Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, in which (pp.xlvii–xlviii), he quotes "the conclusions which Dr. Bowditch "of Boston, U. S., has drawn from a very thorough inquiry into one "of the causes of consumption in Massachusetts." The Registrar General writes: "It must be remembered that consumption is much "more fatal in Massachusetts, and in the United States of America "generally, than in this country; and on investigation it was found "that the towns, villages, hamlets, and houses which were situated at "or near undrained localities, or were on heavy impermeable soils, or "on low lying ground, and whose sites were consequently kept damp, "had a very much larger number and proportion of cases of consumption than towns, villages, hamlets, or houses which were situated "on dry or rocky ground, or on light porous soils where the redundant "moisture easily escaped. Let us see how such an explanation would "agree with the very different proportion of deaths from consumption "which occur in the eight principal towns of Scotland. Taking a five "years' average (1857 to 1861 inclusive), it is found that, supposing all "these towns are brought to an uniform population of 100,000 persons, "there died annually from consumption 206 persons in Leith, 298 in "Edinburgh, 310 in Perth, 332 in Aberdeen, 340 in Dundee, 383 in "Paisley, 399 in Glasgow, and 400 in Greenock. The fact is, that if "each town had been arranged in the order of comparative dryness of "its site, they would almost have arranged themselves in the above "position—Leith and Edinburgh the most free from consumption, and "also having the driest sites; Glasgow and Greenock the most ravaged "by that disease, and beyond all comparison situated on the dampest "sites. The above fact, then, with regard to the towns, corroborates, "in the most striking manner, the conclusions of Dr. Bowditch, and "should be a valuable help to the sanitary reformers, as to the very "important measures which it is their more especial province to carry "out. Dr. Bowditch's conclusions also are singularly borne out by the "remarkable freedom from consumption at the Cape of Good Hope and "South Africa generally, Egypt, etc., and the comparatively high mortality from it in the moist climate of Great Britain; and while they "point out the cause, afford valuable indications as to the cure or relief "of those affected."

Until the end of my own inquiry, I was in complete ignorance of Dr. Bowditch's researches. I should not insist on this point, except for the purpose of giving to the conclusions which Dr. Bowditch and myself have obtained the additional weight that they deserve from having been arrived at by a second inquirer, wholly ignorant of and therefore unbiassed by the work of the first. Several efforts that I have made to obtain a copy of Dr. Bowditch's pamphlet have unfortunately failed, and I am therefore unable to give, as I had wished, an abstract of the observations which he brings to the support of his conclusion.

No. 6.—Dr. Sanderson's Report on the Communicability of Tubercle by Inoculation.

The investigations to which the following report relates, were undertaken in co-operation with the Medical Officer of the Privy Council for the purpose of testing the truth of certain statements recently made on high scientific authority, as to the effects of inoculating animals with morbid products derived from persons affected with tubercular disease, and of determining to what extent, and under what conditions, this or other allied diseases of man can be transmitted to the lower animals.

Scope of the inquiry.

The problems which appear to me to be comprised within the scope of such an inquiry may be stated as follows :—

1. Is it true that the inoculation of tuberculous matter produces in the lower animals morbid changes, so constant in their anatomical character and development that they may be regarded as constituting a disease? And if so, in what terms can it be defined?

2. In what respects do the morbid results produced by the inoculation of tubercle resemble or differ from other diseased conditions communicable by the same process, particularly pyæmia, glanders, and syphilis: and to what extent are they comparable with the effects produced by the introduction into the circulation of inert solid matter in a state of fine division?

Part I. Inoculation of Tuberculous Matter.

For the determination of the first question, experiments have been made on 53 guinea-pigs. Of these, 30 were inoculated directly with diseased material from tuberculous patients, and 23 with material taken from the diseased organs, or with the blood, of animals previously inoculated. Of the latter, 13 were inoculated directly from animals of the first series, which in their turn yielded material for the inoculation of the remainder. Of these animals some are still under observation, but a sufficient number have died of the effects of inoculation, or have been killed for anatomical purposes, to enable me to report fully on the structural characters and development of the lesions produced. The quantity of material used in each inoculation was extremely small. The mode of insertion employed will be described below.

Primary inoculations.

First Series. Inoculation of Human Tubercle.

Obs. I., April 16th.—Three guinea-pigs were inoculated with tuberculous material from the pia mater of a patient who had died three days before in the hospital for sick children, under the care of Dr. West. The patient, a boy aged four years and seven months, had been admitted six days before his death with symptoms of tubercular meningitis, the disease having already existed three weeks. His health had been good until two months previously, when he had an attack of scarlatina, from which, however, he recovered, and remained well until the 25th of March, when a succession of convulsive seizures occurred, ushering in his fatal illness. The following were the results of the post-mortem examination :—On removing the calvarium and dura mater the convex surface of the hemispheres was seen to be moist, and the convolutions were flattened. The intervals between them, especially round the branches of the middle meningeal artery, were beset with granular deposit, which, however, was strictly limited to the sulci. The sectional surfaces of the brain were moist and pale, and the ventricles were distended with serum. The surfaces of the corpora striata

Observation I. Inoculation of grey granulations of pia mater.

No. 6. *On the Communicability of Tubercle by Inoculation, by Dr. Sanderson.*

were roughened with minute granulations, and the septum lucidum was ruptured. On examining the base of the brain the pia mater covering the interpeduncular space was seen to be much thickened and hyperæmic. The thickening extended into the sylvian fissures, both of which were blocked up by exudation, and on opening up the right fissure, a mass of tuberculous matter as large as a filbert was exposed. All the other organs were carefully examined, but no trace of tubercle could be discovered.

Microscopical dissection.—On making sections of the mass of the right sylvian fissure it was found to be partly grey and semi-transparent, partly white and opaque. The grey parts consist of a transparent matrix, in which innumerable round or oval nucleated cells and nuclei are embedded. The diameter of each cell scarcely exceeds that of its nucleus. In some parts of the structure the nuclei, instead of being round or oval, present all intermediate forms between the spheroidal and those usually found in the connective tissue of the pia mater. The opaque white parts appear to consist of granular stroma, in which nuclei are still to be observed in greater or less abundance. Similar appearances present themselves in the thickened pia mater at the base of the brain. Not only here, but on the surfaces of the corpora striata, the vessels of the affected parts exhibited the usual changes. The multiplication of nuclei or nuclear cells had taken place in the sheaths of many of the capillary arteries to such an extent as to conceal their natural structure.

The three animals were inoculated from the tuberculous mass above described. The method employed consisted in passing a narrow-bladed scalpel under the skin, and then inserting the material into the wound with a pair of fine-pointed forceps.

No. 1. The animal was killed 56 days after inoculation. Morbid appearances were observed at the seat of insertion, in the lymphatic glands, in the spleen, liver, and lungs. The spleen was employed to inoculate three other animals. (See Obs. XI.)

No. 2. Killed 70 days after inoculation. The same organs were diseased. Three healthy animals were inoculated with morbid matter from the spleen, and three others with the blood. (See Obs. XII. and XIII.)

No. 3. Killed 93 days after inoculation. The lungs were healthy, the liver was scarcely at all diseased, but the spleen and lymphatic glands, as well as the subcutaneous cellular tissue at the seat of inoculation, exhibited the same appearances as in the other two animals.

Observation II. Inoculation with sputum of a patient affected with phthisis in the third stage.

Obs. II., May 2nd.—Four guinea-pigs were inoculated with sputum, collected three hours previously, of a patient affected with phthisis in the third stage, under the care of Dr. Quain, at Brompton Hospital. The patient died on the 16th of June, when the following appearances were noticed :—There were extensive and firm adhesions of both pleuræ. The right lung was for the most part crepitant, but beset with grey granulations, the smallest of which were semi-translucent. There was a small cavity near the apex, the base of the lung being hyperæmic and airless. The left lung was much contracted, of fibro-cartilaginous consistence, and perfectly airless. At its upper part was a large cavity containing much grumous fluid, and smaller cavities were scattered here and there throughout its substance. The pericardium was adherent by both its surfaces, and was much thickened. When stripped off the heart it left a surface roughened with shaggy lymph. With the exception of ulceration of the ileocæcal valve there were no important lesions of other organs.

The material used for inoculation was purulent and creamy sputum, here and there streaked with blood. It was found on microscopic examination to consist of pus cells, ropy mucus containing albuminous granules and oil globules, shreds of lung tissue, and sporules of fungi.

The animals were inoculated with an instrument devised for the purpose. It was similar to that subsequently used (see Obs. III.) but less perfect.

No. 4. Died 54 days after inoculation. The lymphatic glands, lungs, liver, and spleen were diseased. The condition of the subcutaneous cellular tissue was not noted either in this or the following case.

No. 5. Died 51 days after inoculation. All of the internal organs were diseased.

No. 6. Died 75 days after inoculation. The usual appearances were observed at the seat of insertion, in the lymphatic glands, and in the internal organs.

No. 7. Killed 77 days after inoculation. There were no morbid appearances.

Obs. III., May 10th.—Two guinea-pigs were inoculated with recent expectoration of a female patient, admitted into Brompton Hospital on the 9th of March, under the care of Dr. Quain. Death occurred on the 13th of May. The record of the post-mortem examination (at which I was present) was unfortunately not entered in the hospital register. At the time that the expectoration was collected the patient was in a state of extreme prostration, accompanied with the usual symptoms of the final stage of phthisis. The physical signs afforded evidence of extensive disintegration of the upper parts of both lungs, and of the existence of one or more large cavities at the apex of the left lung. This diagnosis was verified after death.

Observation III. Inoculation of sputum of a patient affected with phthisis in the third stage.

The sputum consisted of pus corpuscles similar in character to those above described. It contained fatty and albuminous granules, and various forms of fungus growth, viz., hyphaceous filaments, and spores of two varieties, one of which exhibited a necklace-like arrangement.

The instrument used for these and all subsequent inoculations consists of a steel canula, about three-fifths of a line in diameter, pointed at one end like the tube of a subcutaneous injection syringe, and fitted with a steel rod, which is of the same length and bevelled in the same manner as the canula. In using it, the material to be inoculated, if liquid, is drawn into the pointed end of the tube by pulling back the rod or piston for a line or two. If it is intended to employ solid matter, the instrument is easily charged by introducing the material into the same part of the tube with the aid of a pair of fine forceps. In inoculating, the point is passed under the skin to such a distance as to cover the whole of the bevelled part in the same manner as in hypodermic injection, and the material pushed out with the rod. In this way the insertion is accomplished with the utmost certainty, and with the least possible injury to the subcutaneous cellular tissue.

No. 8. Killed 69 days after inoculation. There was suppuration in the course of the wound, enlargement and softening of the subcutaneous lymphatic glands, and advanced disease of the spleen, liver, and lungs.

No. 9. Died 78 days after inoculation. The morbid appearances were similar to the last.

Obs. IV., May 14th.—Two guinea pigs were inoculated with caseous material from the lung of the patient whose sputum was employed in Obs. III., who died two days previously.

Observation IV. Inoculation of caseous

No. 10. Died 45 days after inoculation. Disease existed at the seat of inoculation, in the spleen, liver, and lungs.

No. 11. Killed 65 days after inoculation. The morbid appearances were of the same nature, but the lesions found in the internal organs were more advanced.

material from the lungs of the same patient.

Observation V. Inoculations of miliary tubercle of lung.

Obs. V., May 28th.—Two guinea-pigs were inoculated, one (No. 12) with miliary tubercle from the lung, the other (No. 13) with miliary granulations from the peritonæum of a patient who died of acute tuberculosis in Middlesex Hospital, under the care of Dr. Goodfellow. The morbid appearances were as follows:—Both pleuræ were studded with minute semi-transparent granulations, the right being partially adherent. Grey miliary granulations were disseminated abundantly throughout both lungs, especially the left, but *no deposits of old tubercle could be discovered.* The under surface of the diaphragm and the serous coverings of the liver and spleen were dotted with granulations, those on the liver having membranous shreds attached to them. The liver substance appeared normal to the naked eye, but on microscopic examination "numerous minute aggregations of nuclei, having all the characters of tubercle," (Dr. Cayley), were found to be disseminated through it. Several opaque yellow nodules existed in the kidneys, the size of which varied from that of a millet seed to that of a hemp seed. There were small tubercular ulcers in the ileum, particularly in Peyer's patches, and the corresponding mesenteric glands were enlarged. The pia mater was injected and ædematous, and grey granulations were observed in the sylvian fissures. No other morbid appearances were detected.

No. 12. Died 31 days after inoculation. There was disease of the spleen, lungs, and liver. The lymphatic glands were also diseased, but the state of the wound was not noted.

No. 13. Died 45 days after inoculation. There was suppuration in the course of the wound, with enlargement and softening of the lymphatic glands; the internal organs exhibited the usual appearances.

Observation VI. Inoculation of caseous material from the lung of a patient affected with phthisis.

Obs. VI., May 28th.—Three small guinea-pigs were inoculated with infiltrated tubercle (caseous pneumonia) from the right lung of a female patient, aged 22, who died in Brompton Hospital the day before, under the care of Dr. Pollock. The condition of the diseased organs was as follows:—There were firm adhesions of the right pleura towards the apex, the rest of the pleural cavity containing coagulated blood, the origin of which was not ascertained. The right lung, with the exception of the posterior part of the lower lobe was densely infiltrated with solid tuberculous material. Near the apex there was a small cavity containing grumous fluid. The left pleura, which was slightly adherent, and the left lung was free from tubercle excepting at its apex, where there were a few small masses of consolidation. The other organs were healthy.

No. 14. Died 44 days after inoculation.

No. 15. Killed 54 days after inoculation.

No. 16. Killed 54 days after inoculation.

In all these animals the lymphatic glands, spleen, lungs, and liver were diseased. In No. 16 there were also nodular deposits in one of the kidneys. The inoculation wounds and the surrounding subcutaneous cellular tissue exhibited the usual appearances.

Observation VII. Inoculation of infiltrated tubercle of

Obs. VII., May 28th.—A guinea-pig was inoculated with material from marginal infiltration surrounding an intestinal ulcer in a female patient, aged 43, who died the day before in Brompton Hospital, under the care of Dr. Alison. The condition of the organs was as follows:—

The upper two-thirds of the left lung were infiltrated with grey deposit, the lower third containing air. The right pleura was firmly adherent, and the right lung was scattered with tuberculous masses. There were numerous ulcers of irregular form with thickened margins in the cæcum and ascending colon; rounded ulcers of similar character were met with at intervals towards the lower end of the ileum, some of which were as large as a florin. The other organs presented no lesions of importance.

No. 17. Killed 54 days after inoculation. The pathological appearances observed at the seat of inoculation, in the lymphatic glands, and in the internal organs were of the same kind as in the other experiments.

mucous membrane of ileum.

Obs. VIII., May 31st.—Three guinea-pigs were inoculated with miliary tubercle from the lung of a female patient, aged 27, who died at the Brompton Hospital three days previously, under the care of Dr. Pollock, of acute tuberculosis complicated with cerebral symptoms. Both lungs were scattered with miliary nodules of grey semi-transparent material; the pleura was in some parts natural, in others more or less opaque as if infiltrated with opalescent deposit, while in others it was studded with numerous granulations, some of which were exceedingly minute, others as large as hemp seeds. These on microscopic examination were found to consist of nuclei of various forms and sizes, which appeared to be grouped in greatest abundance in the neighbourhood of minute arteries. The pia mater exhibited no appearances of disease which could be recognised by the naked eye, but on microscopic examination it was found that there was multiplication of nuclei in the sheaths of the capillary arteries.

Observation VIII. Inoculation with miliary tubercle of lung.

No. 18. Died 98 days after inoculation.
No. 19. Died 28 days after inoculation.
No. 20. Died 56 days after inoculation.

In each case the lymphatic glands, liver, and spleen were diseased; the lungs were diseased in No. 18, but were free from disease in Nos. 19 and 20.

Obs. IX. June 10th.—Two guinea-pigs were inoculated from tuberculous deposit in the great omentum of a patient who died in Brompton Hospital, under the care of Dr. Alison. In this case the most important post-mortem appearances were as follows:—Both pleuræ were firmly adherent; grey, elevated miliary granulations were disseminated throughout the whole of both lungs. The bronchial tubes were dilated and the bronchial mucous membrane thickened and injected. The bronchial glands were enlarged and indurated. The heart was firmly adherent to the pericardium, the aortic valve atheromatous and incompetent. The peritoneal cavity contained about two pints of greenish fluid. The mesentery was scattered with grey granulations. The omentum was thickened and indurated, and formed a hard mass, which during life had been felt through the abdominal wall. The spleen was enormously enlarged and hyperæmic, and contained masses of cheesy deposit. In the cortical substance of the kidney there were also several nodules of cheesy material. The mesenteric glands were much enlarged and indurated.

Observation IX. Inoculation of infiltrated tubercle of great omentum.

No. 21. Died 108 days after inoculation.

No. 22. Died 93 days after inoculation. With the exception that the morbid processes were more advanced in all the organs, the appearances corresponded with those previously observed.

Summary of Pathological Appearances observed in the above 22 Animals.

1. *Appearances observed in the wound produced by inoculation, and in the surrounding subcutaneous areolar tissue.*

Induration and suppuration in and around inoculation wound. Secondary subcutaneous abscesses.

In the animals first dissected my attention was not drawn to the importance of these appearances, so that the following statement is based on the dissection of nine animals only, viz., Nos. 3, 8, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, and 21. The morbid alterations observed consisted in (1) induration and thickening of the subcutaneous connective tissue; (2) formation of pus in the track of the wound; (3) formation of secondary subcutaneous abscesses in its neighbourhood; and (4) formation of bands of induration, analogous to farcy cords, between one abscess and others in its neighbourhood. In each of the nine animals referred to there was evidence that suppuration had taken place in the track of the wound; in all excepting one (No. 3) an abscess actually existed at the time of the dissection; in the exceptional case there was an open wound from which pus had escaped. The induration varied in extent; it was usually considerable, forming a hard ridge by which the course of the inoculating instrument could be traced before the skin was removed. In five of the animals numerous abscesses were found in the neighbourhood of the wound. In the four remaining, although there were no abscesses, there was much thickening and condensation of the subcutaneous tissue, which often proceeded to a considerable distance from the seat of the inoculation.

Minute anatomy of subcutaneous lesions.

Microscopical dissection.—The pus found in the primary traumatic abscess, as well as that which occupied the secondary abscesses in its neighbourhood varied in character according to the time that the abscess had existed; it never possessed either the fluidity or the characteristic yellow colour of normal human pus, its consistence varying from that of cream to that of cream cheese, which it also resembled in colour. Under the microscope it exhibited the following elements:—

In recently formed abscesses the majority of the corpuscles presented characters which do not appear to me to be distinguishable from those of normal human pus. These corpuscles measured from $\frac{1}{2500}$ to $\frac{1}{2000}$ of an inch in diameter, and exhibited when treated with very dilute acetic acid from two to four highly refractive granules, forming a central nucleus. Along with these were always observed other corpuscles of less uniformly spheroidal form, which resembled conglomerates, and usually contained a greater or less number of fat granules. These were much larger than the ordinary pus corpuscles, their diameter being from $\frac{1}{1200}$ to $\frac{1}{800}$ of an inch. In the older abscesses, that is those in which the pus had become cheesy, a marked difference was observed in the character of the corpuscles, and particularly in their conduct when acted upon by weak acetic acid. This reagent was found to have lost its power of resolving the corpuscles into a bifid, trifid, or quadrifid nucleus enclosed in a zone of transparent substance; in short, the corpuscle was comparatively little altered by the acid, and retained a distinctly globular form. The larger glomeruli were found in much greater numbers in the caseous than in the creamy abscesses, and in some instances appeared to be the only corpuscular elements. (Plate I., fig. 7.)

The structural character of the connective tissue indurations was observed (1) in the cords of induration, connecting one abscess with another, and (2) in the walls of the abscesses. The cords were found to consist of a dense fibrillated stroma, in which the direction of fibrillation was parallel to the axis of the cord. This stroma was not in the slightest degree wavy, and when fine sections of it were made

in the direction of fibrillation it was found to be studded with innumerable staff-shaped nuclei, all of which assumed the same direction as that of the fibrillation. On the most careful examination of transverse sections no trace could be discovered of any vessels larger than $\frac{1}{500}$ of an inch, so that it appears to me impossible to regard these cords as thickened lymphatics. It was further noticed that around the capillary arteries there were accumulations of nuclei which differed from the ordinary staff-shaped nuclei of the tissue in being fusiform or spheroidal. In addition to this there were nests of corpuscles which could not be distinguished from the pus corpuscles of the neighbouring abscesses. Is it possible that these were pus corpuscles in the act of migration, and that the growth of connective tissue which constitutes the cord is the result of the irritation produced by them in their passage?

In making sections of walls of abscesses it was found that they always presented the same structure, viz., that they invariably consisted of condensed connective tissue, having the same character as that which forms the cords of induration. This tissue was continuous, externally, with the normal subcutaneous tissue. Internally, the abscess wall was lined by a layer of pulpy substance. This material (so called pyogenic membrane) was found, when examined separately, to consist of spheroidal cells* embedded in the meshes of a reticulated transparent stroma; when examined in sections made perpendicularly to the abscess wall it could be satisfactorily made out that this stroma was continuous with that of the dense fibrillated connective tissue on which the pyogenic membrane rested. (Plate I., fig. 4.) Appearances seemed also to justify the conclusion that the crowded, round, corpuscles of the pyogenic pulp, were homologous with the staff-shaped nuclei of the denser layers which surround it, but I was not able to satisfy myself of the existence of transitional forms. Well characterized capillary blood vessels were seen in the fibrillated layer, and channels containing blood corpuscles could be distinguished at all events up to the edge of the pyogenic pulp. In the areolar tissue, and among the muscular fibres of the panniculus near the abscesses, nests of spheroidal or spindle-shaped corpuscles were everywhere met with.

2. *Appearances observed in the Subcutaneous Lymphatic Glands.*

Enlargement, induration, caseous degeneration, softening, and suppuration of the subcutaneous lymphatic glands.

In all the animals the subcutaneous lymphatic glands were more or less diseased, the changes consisting in enlargement (hyperplasia), induration, and caseous degeneration; this last resulting either in softening or in the formation of cretaceous concretions. In every instance those glands were most affected which were in the neighbourhood of the inoculation wound. As therefore the insertion was usually made in the shoulder, the axillary glands, as might be readily anticipated, were the principal seat of disease. So constantly indeed was this the case, that it could always be discovered whether an animal was diseased or not by pressing the finger in the axilla. In the healthy guinea-pig two glands can be distinguished in the axillary region as being much larger than the rest; one lies close to the axillary artery, where it crosses the shoulder joint; the other is situated near the posterior edge of the scapula in the angle between the triceps muscle and the teres maximus. The latter, which in the guinea-pig is more frequently diseased

* In employing the word "cells" I do not mean to imply a belief that the objects in question are vesicular.

than any other, will be hereafter referred to as the scapular gland. The other subcutaneous glands which are apt to be affected are those which lie on either side of the trachea (tracheal glands), and those near the sub-maxillary salivary glands (sub-maxillary glands). The inguinal glands are also occasionally diseased.

The enlargement of the glands was enormous. In the greater number of animals the scapular gland had attained 40 or 50 times its normal weight, and five or six times its natural length. Enlargement was never observed without other changes. The hypertrophied glands always exhibited in section, patches of white or yellowish opacity of the cortical substance, indicating the commencement of caseous degeneration. The condition of the glands, as of the subcutaneous areolar tissue, was carefully investigated in nine animals only. In three of these, Nos. 16, 17, and 20, there was hypertrophy, with induration and cheesy degeneration. In the six remaining animals the scapular gland on the same side as the inoculation wound was converted into an abscess containing creamy or cheesy pus, and in one of these animals, No. 21, the tracheal glands of the same side were in a similar condition. It was further observed, with reference to these nine guinea-pigs, that the three cases in which there was no suppuration of the glands, were precisely those in which there were no abscesses under the skin in the neigbourhood of the inoculation wound, so that there was reason to regard the softening of the lymphatic glands as dependent upon the same conditions as the dissemination of purulent foci in the subcutaneous tissue.* The structural characters of the lymphatic glands were not investigated microscopically, my attention having been directed principally to the internal lesions.

3. *Appearances observed in the Lungs.*

General nature of the lesions observed in the lungs.

Of the 21 guinea-pigs successfully inoculated the lungs were found free from disease in three only. In the rest the lesions observed consisted in the formation of nodules of grey induration, which were disseminated in 14 of the cases, partly disseminated, partly confluent in the rest. These changes were in two animals associated with adhesive pleurisy, viz., in Nos. 10 and 21.

Increase of weight.

In the healthy guinea-pig the lungs weigh about four grammes, that is about one-hundredth part of the weight of the body. When altered by adenoid deposits they often weigh as much as 15 grammes. In those cases in which the nodules are small and much disseminated the weight scarcely exceeds the normal. The increase of weight due to the new growth was most considerable in those in which the duration of life after inoculation was greatest; thus, in three animals which, when dissected, had been inoculated respectively 93, 98, and 108 days, the weights were severally 2·2 per cent., 3·7 per cent., and 4·9 per cent. of the weights of their bodies.

Disseminated nodules.

As has been stated, the new growth either assumed the form of disseminated nodules or pervaded the tissue of the lung to such an extent that considerable portions of the organ were consolidated. There was, however, evidently no essential difference between the two forms of lesion, for in those cases in which the induration was continuous in some parts, it was constantly observed that there were disseminated nodules in others, and that the material of which the nodules were composed was identical in all its characters with that which formed the larger masses. We

* This inference was confirmed by later experiments.

proceed to describe the nodular, which must be regarded as the primary form of the alteration.

Form of the nodules.

The nodules, when examined with the naked eye or with a lens, present great uniformity of appearance. They are always found in much greater numbers under the pleura than in the parenchyma of the lung. The sub pleural surface of each nodule is slightly convex, so that it projects more or less above the general surface of the pleura, exhibiting itself as an iron-grey patch, which contrasts strongly with the pink white hue of the healthy lung tissue which surrounds it. When the nodules are small the whole sub-pleural surface is convex, but in the larger nodules the centre of the patch is somewhat depressed, so that the margin forms an irregular annular prominence. On cutting through a nodule at right angles to the pleural surface it often appears to form a blunt cone, of which that surface is the base.

Their colour, consistence, and semi-transparency.

The colour of the nodules is sometimes pale grey, but much more frequently it is steel grey or slate coloured, especially towards its margin; and on section it exhibits a similar colour. The smaller nodules have the semi-transparent appearance which is recognized as a characteristic of miliary tubercle. In the larger ones the translucency is confined to the external parts, the centre being opaque, and of softer consistence than the rest.

Their size.

There are, as may readily be understood, great differences as regards size. In two of the animals they were all no larger than pin-heads, while in others the diameters varied from one-fiftieth to one-tenth of an inch.

Their structural relations.

From their form and structural relations it is evident that they are interstitial new growths which do not displace the lung tissue, but are incorporated with it and form part of it. In order to satisfy one's self of this fact, all that is necessary is to examine those nodules which happen to lie near the sharp margins of the organ. It is then readily seen that the form which each nodule assumes is not its own, but that of the organ in which it grows, and that the space it occupies is often not greater than that which would have been occupied by the corresponding portion of lung in the natural state.

Their distribution.

In most cases the nodules are very equally dispersed through the affected organs; exceptions occur in which one lobe is found to be more abundantly infiltrated with new material than the rest, but these appear to be accidental, all parts of the organ being apparently equally liable to become the seat of consolidation. In one of the animals I counted 63 separate sub-pleural nodules, which were disseminated with equal frequency over the whole of the surface of both lungs, while as regards several others it is noted that they were too numerous to be counted. Although, as has been already stated, the greater number are superficial, there are many which occupy central positions, and these, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are invariably found in the neighbourhood of bronchi. It was never observed that the deposits were surrounded by a zone of inflammation. Occasionally the lung tissue around their margins was slightly injected, but this appearance was neither constant nor definite; the adjoining lung tissue was in general perfectly healthy in structure and appearance. It has already been stated that, in those cases in which the whole of a lobe was converted into a mass of new deposit, the appearance and consistence of the material were evidently the same as of that which constituted the nodules, for often, as in No. 21, it could be distinctly seen that what resembled infiltration was produced by the mere grouping together of smaller masses; it must at the same time be admitted that the difference between the confluent and disseminated forms of lesion was not entirely one of degree, for sometimes it was noticed that the whole of one of the lobes was consolidated,

Confluent induration.

as in No. 14, although in other parts of the lung the amount of new material was inconsiderable.

In every case in which the nodules had attained a considerable size their centres were found to be softened. In one animal, No. 8, this softening had proceeded to such a degree that some of the masses were converted into vomicæ containing creamy fluid.

Formation of vomicæ.

Microscopical characters of new growths.—In the microscopical examination of the morbid growths above described it was found that very little progress could be made unless the parts to be examined were first hardened by steeping them for several weeks in a solution containing one-quarter per cent. of chromic acid. The anatomical statements contained in the following paragraphs are founded entirely on the examination of sections of diseased lungs prepared in this way.

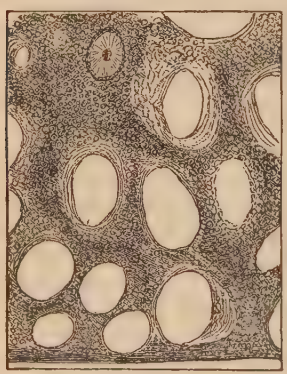
Minute anatomy of nodular indurations.

Peribronchial granulations consisting of adenoid tissue.

The disease always originates in the form of minute granulations, each of which, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is situated around, or in the immediate neighbourhood of a minute bronchiole, usually a bronchiole of three or four thousandths of an inch in diameter. One of these granulations is represented in the margin as seen with a low power. On more minute examination it is found to consist in the main of adenoid tissue, that is tissue resembling the pulp* of the cortical substance of a lymphatic gland; in other words, it is composed of nuclei, most of which appear to be free, although many of them are enclosed in "cells" little larger than themselves. These elements are embedded in a sponge-like stroma of extreme delicacy, in which no fibres or vascular channels can be distinguished. (Plate I. fig. 5.)

Origin of the new growth in the alveolar tissue of the lung.

The mode of origin of this tissue can only be judged of after its relation to the original structures of the lung has been determined. According to the best anatomists the walls of the pulmonary air cells (*i.e.* the pulmonary parenchyma) consists of an homogeneous transparent substance supported by a framework of elastic fibres, which in its turn serves to support the delicate epithelium of the air cells, while it includes the capillary network. (See plate I., fig. 3.) The examination of diseased lungs in the earliest stage of alteration seems to show that this homogeneous transparent substance which constitutes, so to speak, the interstitial stroma by which the other structural elements of the lung tissue (elastic trabeculæ, capillaries, epithelium,) are combined and held together, so as to form the delicate vesicular parenchyma of the healthy lung, is itself the matrix in which the new growth originates. How this transparent material is converted into adenoid tissue is a question not yet determined; all that can be seen is that it becomes loculated and that each vesicle contains one or more round bodies, which we designate as nuclei. At first the new growth is confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the bronchioles, from which it extends to the walls of the adjoining air cells; here it gives rise to a general thickening of the alveolar membrane, and consequent reduction of the capacity of each alveolus, and consolidation of the affected part.



Thickening of the alveolar walls.

* This pulp consists of masses or nests of cells, identical in their character with those described in the text, which are held together by a delicate network of transparent material, wherein capillary blood channels are contained, and fibres of extreme tenuity can be detected.—See Kölliker. Handbuch der Gewebelehre Menschen, 1867. P. 474.

As the process goes on, the bronchioles leading into the affected air cells probably become more or less obstructed, but do not undergo any appreciable change of structure, for in bronchial tubes which are surrounded on all sides by adenoid growth (see Plate I., fig. 5.) it may happen that there is no alteration either in the epithelium or in the tube wall; there is not the slightest sign of any inflammatory process affecting the bronchial mucous membrane. Eventually the diseased part becomes completely consolidated. This is brought about partly by the interstitial growth of cells in the substance of the alveolar walls, partly by the accumulation of epithelium in the alveolar cavity.* Whether by compression of the ultimate bronchus, or for other reasons, the epithelium collects in the vesicles, already reduced in size by the parietal thickening, so as to fill them up. In this way, as represented in the engraving (see Plate I., fig. 6), the diseased tissue is converted into a compact mass of cells, which to the unpractised or careless observer seem to have no special arrangement, and to be all of the same kind; if, however, they are more critically examined it is soon seen that there are two kinds of cellular elements, those of the one kind being at least twice as large as the other, and that the larger cells are grouped together in nests. These nests correspond to the cavities of alveoli, and are in fact clumps of alveolar epithelium. They are distinguishable from the others not merely by their size and well defined outline, but by the fact that most of them contain minute black pigment granules, which occupy their perinuclear spaces in considerable numbers. In comparing them with the alveolar epithelium of healthy lung it is easy to satisfy one's self that their characters are in the main unaltered.

Accumulation of epithelium in the alveolar cavities.

The next stage in the morbid process consists in the fatty degeneration of the whole mass. It is this disintegrative change which gives rise to the appearance of white or yellowish opacity always observed in the centres of the larger nodules. Both the epithelial cells and the parietal new tissue alike participate in it. The nuclei of the latter break up into smaller corpuscles of irregular form, while fat granules appear in great numbers round the nuclei of the epithelial cells, so that the whole is eventually converted into a granular detritus, in which the only well characterised forms are large cells so loaded with fat granules as to resemble conglomerates.

Fatty degeneration of the nodules.

If the changes referred to in the preceding observations have been correctly described they tend to show that, as regards the lungs, the effect of tuberculous inoculation is to give rise to the growth of new adenoid tissue in the interstitial substance which surrounds the smallest bronchioles and constitutes the alveolar walls, and that the change is neither inflammatory in itself nor accompanied by inflammation of the adjoining parts. The elastic fibrous framework of the lung seems to be entirely exempt from alteration, for the trabeculæ may be seen embedded in the new growth in a perfectly natural condition. The adventitia surrounding the arteries is also entirely unaltered, for the arteries are often to be seen in the very midst of consolidation, but separated from it by a distinct layer of unaltered connective tissue; so that it cannot for a moment be admitted that the change originates from the arterial sheaths. The nodular form and disseminated character of the growths seems to me to be partly accounted for by their relation to the terminal bronchioles, for it may be readily understood that a growth taking its start from a

Nature of the morbid process.

* The accumulation of epithelium (or whatever these larger corpuscles may be called) in alveolar cavities is only to be noticed at the marginal parts of each tubercle, the inner parts having no such corpuscles.

bronchiole and extending peripherally would be likely to assume the conical form of that part of the lung to which the bronchiole leads.

4. *Appearances observed in the Liver.*

Increase of weight.

The liver, which in the healthy guinea-pig constitutes from a twenty-fifth to a twentieth of the weight of the animal, often attains a weight two or three times as great under the influence of the tuberculous infection. In one of the animals (No. 22) the organ weighed 46 grammes, that is nine per cent. of its weight. The greatest relative weight was 12 per cent., in guinea-pig No. 16. The mean relative weight of the organ in 10 animals, in all of which the liver was markedly diseased, was 7·8 per cent.

General nature of the lesions observed.

Two kinds of lesion were noticed; the most obvious, and to the naked-eye observer the most common, consists in the conversion of certain abruptly defined portions of the hepatic tissue into a white opaque material. These isolated masses were met with in various parts of the organ, and varied almost indefinitely in size and form. In the advanced stages it sometimes happened that they were so large that a single mass fully occupied one of the three principal lobes into which the organ is divided; but more frequently they did not exceed a quarter of an inch in diameter. In form they are not altogether unlike the nodules of the lung. Some are completely concealed, but by far the greater number lie immediately under the capsule. Like the pulmonary nodules, they do not change the form of the organ in which they exist, for they are thoroughly incorporated with its tissue. In most of the animals they were found in greatest numbers in the neighbourhood of the sharp margin, and were less numerous in the middle or right lobe than in the left, to which it indeed several times happened that they were exclusively confined.

Islands.

These opaque masses, which I shall hereafter call *islands*, have several peculiarities obvious to the naked eye, which render it easy to distinguish them from all other disseminated deposits. When small they are of a dead white colour, and a firmer consistence than that of the organ itself of which they form part. As they enlarge, the colour changes from white to yellow, and the consistence diminishes, both alterations beginning from the centre; so that in all large islands there is a kernel of soft bile-stained pulp, and a cortex of firm material. Along with the softening there is diminution of bulk, for in the superficial islands the surface becomes so concave that the capsular membrane seems as if stretched over a cavity, hollowed out of the mass. It is further to be noticed that the margin of each island is commonly surrounded by a bright edging of hyperæmia, such as one sees in the human subject around splenic infarcts.

Interlobular growth of adenoid tissue

The above alteration is probably consequent on another less obvious change in surrounding parts of the liver. Both are in fact manifestations of the same process, in the development of which, the lesion now to be described stands first. The healthy liver of the guinea-pig is of an even red colour, resembling that of muscular fibre, but somewhat deeper. The elevations of surface which correspond to the acini can be made out on its external surface when the organ is so placed as to reflect a pencil of light to the eye, but there is no perceptible difference of colour between the lobules and the interlobular spaces. As soon, however, as the organ becomes diseased its size increases while its colour becomes paler. On more attentive examination the paleness is seen to be very unequally distributed, occurring here and there in patches of grey mottling, especially

in the neighbourhood of the islands, if any exist. On making sections of such a liver the mottling is even more apparent than on the natural surface. The grey parts obviously differ in appearance from the islands; while the islands are absolutely opaque the mottling is semi-transparent. To the practised eye the one conveys the idea of a living growing tissue, while the other suggests fatty degeneration or necrosis.

As the process advances, two important characters manifest themselves. First, the organ changes its form. This change is of such a kind as to remind one of the hobnail or cirrhotic liver of human pathological anatomy, a resemblance which, however, is only partial. Each lobe is seen to be divided by deep furrows extending in various directions across its under surface, into prominent nodosities, the general form and character of which may be judged of by the accompanying sketch. The second consists in the extension of the mottled appearance to the whole of the diseased and enlarged organ. When this has taken place it becomes possible, even with the naked eye, to satisfy one's self that the pale parts are interlobular, and that the less altered points correspond to acini.

Change of form of the organ which results from it.

Interlobular mottling of the natural and sectional surfaces.

Microscopical Dissection.—The microscopical examination of the liver in disease is beset with difficulties. My study of the changes above described is as yet incomplete. It is, however, sufficient to enable me to draw some important conclusions as to the relations with the other lesions observed.

Minute anatomy

The islands contain scarcely any elements foreign to the structure of the liver. Each consists in its unsoftened state of a certain number of acini in an anæmic condition. The softening is a process of retrogressive change. The tissue loses its vitality apparently from want of blood. The gland cells eventually undergo fatty degeneration, and become disintegrated; but, evidently, this is not the beginning of the change, for in islands of recent growth and inconsiderable extent the cells are in a natural condition.

of the islands;

The grey interlobular deposit consists of adenoid tissue. To investigate it, it is absolutely necessary to harden the organ in solution of chromic acid. A good general view of the distribution and arrangement of the new growth may be obtained by making a large and moderately thin section through the whole of a diseased lobe, so as to cut across the channels in which the duct and vessels are contained, and examining it in glycerine with a low power. It is then seen that the new material forms masses which are so arranged in relation to the bile ducts that each seems to be surrounded by a zone of transparency. In pursuing the investigation with a higher power it is not difficult to satisfy one's self, even in fresh sections, that this arrangement is not confined to the larger ducts, but extends to those smaller ramifications which are designated *ductus interlobulares*—ducts scarcely exceeding $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch in diameter, the cellular lining of which assumes transitional forms intermediate between epithelium and liver cells. In fine sections of hardened liver the following facts can be made out:—

of the interlobular growth.

The grey semi-transparent material consists of adenoid tissue, that is, of a delicate sponge of transparent connective substance, in the cavities of which minute cells or nuclei are lodged.* The diameters of these

* See Minute Anatomy of pulmonary lesions, p. 7.

cavities are seen on section to be about $\frac{1}{1500}$ of an inch. They communicate with each other in all directions, being bounded by membranous septa. The nuclei have a mean diameter of about $\frac{1}{4000}$ of an inch. They are uniformly spheroidal, retaining their rounded contour even after the addition of dilute acetic acid. They are so firmly kept together by the connective substance that it is difficult to examine them apart. So far as can be ascertained most of them seem to be surrounded by a cell wall, others by irregular masses of transparent material, which may be probably regarded rather as bits of interstitial substance than as vesicular membranes, while others again seem to be the centres of stellate or caudate fibre corpuscles. (Plate I. fig. 1.) The relation between the adenoid tissue and the ducts and vessels resembles that which is seen in the lung. In every section of an interlobular grey mass one or more bile ducts can be seen lined with characteristic epithelium, and closely surrounded by masses of adenoid tissue. As was observed with reference to the bronchial tubes, so in the liver, the epithelium of the bile duct is entirely unchanged. The relation of the new tissue to the hepatic arteries is similar. The arteries are embedded in it, but are not themselves altered, nor do I see any ground for the belief that the disease commences in their sheaths.

Relation of the two lesions to each other.

The relation between the interstitial new growth and the islands is not so clear as could be wished. The absolute whiteness of the islands in their early state seems to indicate that they are entirely cut off from the circulation. It cannot be supposed that this is due merely to the obstruction of the hepatic arteries by the development of adenoid tissue around them, for in several instances I have met with livers in which no islands existed, notwithstanding that the new growth evidently constituted the greater part of the bulk of the organ. The only explanation that suggests itself to me is that in those acini which are surrounded by new growth, the intralobular circulation is so compressed as to render them anæmic; for it is not difficult to understand that in a portion of liver which is the seat of adenoid degeneration such lobules as remain in a comparatively unaltered condition will be likely to become anæmic. However this may be, it is evident that an island once formed is as much out of the circulation as an embolic infarct in the spleen or kidney, which it resembles in being bordered by a ring of venous congestion.

5. *Appearances observed in the Spleen.*

General nature of the lesions observed.

The morbid appearances observed in the spleen as examined with the naked eye are of the following nature. The organ may be enlarged without appreciable change of structure, or may at the same time exhibit on section disseminated miliary grains which appear to be malpighian corpuscles. More frequently there is evidence of new growth in the form of rounded projections of its external surface, the pale whitish grey colour of which contrasts strongly with the natural redness of the organ. These nodular prominences vary both in size and arrangement.

Increase of weight.

In its natural state the spleen of a guinea-pig is about half an inch long, and weighs from half a gramme to a gramme, that is, about one-thousandth of the weight of the body. In inoculated animals its size and weight are enormously increased. Thus in ten cases of well-marked disease the average weight was found to be 1·1 per cent., that is more than ten times its weight in health. The heaviest spleen observed weighed $9\frac{1}{2}$ grammes, that is 27 times its natural weight. Another weighed 8 grammes, and measured more than two inches in length. The organ was enlarged with or without structural alteration in 20 out of the 21 animals. In the exceptional case its weight was normal. As,

however, the animal died in my absence, and was not examined by myself, I cannot state positively that it was not diseased.

In nine of the 21 infected animals there was simple enlargement without appreciable change of structure. In two of these no granulations could be distinguished, the sectional surfaces appearing homogeneous. In the rest they were obvious, but their size scarcely equalled that of a millet seed. By microscopical examination I was unable to detect any structural peculiarity. Of five of these enlarged but otherwise healthy spleens the respective weights were 3·1 grammes, 5·6, 6·3, 8·3, and 9·5 grammes. The other two were not weighed, but one of them measured nearly two inches and a half in length.

Aggregate miliary nodules.

In nine animals the external surface of the spleen was beset with miliary nodules, which projected considerably, and on making sections it was found that similar rounded masses were scattered throughout the organ. These nodules possess a very firm consistence, and have the characteristic semi-translucent appearance of grey tubercle, so that a section of the organ has a striking resemblance to a section of hyperæmic and airless human lung beset with miliary granulations. On cutting into them it is found that the smaller nodules are transparent throughout, but that each of the larger ones exhibits a central opacity. They are surrounded by the natural tissue, which exhibits no appearance of hyperæmia, and can be readily enucleated from it without carrying with them any adhering spleen pulp.

Conglomerate nodules in masses.

In two of the animals the nodules were of the same general character, but instead of being disseminated throughout the surface and substance of the organ they were aggregated in groups in different parts. Each of these groups gave rise to a circular projection which assumed a form similar to the so-called tubercles which are met with in cancerous disease of the human liver. In all of them the margin was more prominent than the centre. On making sections of these tuberosities, each was shown to be due to a mass of the same semi-transparent material as that which formed the smaller nodules. Most of them projected on the external or convex side of the organ. As, however, their diameters were equal to its thickness, they could also be felt and seen on its concave aspect although they were not so prominent. The sectional surfaces were irregularly mottled with transparent white, opaque yellowish white, and red; the first being most abundant towards the circumference of the nodosity, the second in the central parts—a fact which seemed to indicate that each tuber is produced, not by the extension of a single nodule, but by the growth of a number of nodules round a previously existing central mass. The sections further showed that in these animals the white material was not separated from the healthy structure by so circumscribed a line as in those cases in which the deposit assumed a nodular form. For this reason the masses could not be readily enucleated.

Sanguineous infiltration.

In one of the animals (No. 14) the condition of the spleen was exceptional. It exhibited two or three nodules of the usual grey colour and firm consistence; but in addition several black red patches, of irregular contour, and very slightly depressed below the general surface of the organ, presented themselves. On making sections it was found that the splenic pulp was in these parts infiltrated with coagulated blood. The organ was placed in chromic acid for examination, but was accidentally spoilt. It weighed three grammes. The morbid appearances in the lungs and liver of the same animal were well marked.

Minute anatomy of the nodular growths.

Microscopical Dissection.—In my examination of the nodules in the recent semi-transparent condition which is most frequently observed, I have been unable to detect any characters by which their

elements can be distinguished from those of the malpighian corpuscles. I have, however, obtained no evidence that they actually originate from previously existing malpighian bodies, or that they have any connexion with arterial branches.* The structure which they exhibit is strictly analogous to that of the adenoid growths already described, and particularly to those which are found in the liver. Fine sections show that each nodule consists of cellular elements embedded in the holes of a vesicular matrix. The paleness of the whole mass is owing to the absence of those venous dilatations to which the spleen owes its peculiar colour, and especially of the blood pigment granules which the sinuses contain in considerable number. In nodules which are opaque in their centres the microscopical appearances resemble those observed in the central softenings of the pulmonary nodules. The change which the opacity indicates is due to the breaking up of the nuclei, and the existence around and among them of innumerable fat granules. In several instances I have found, in making sections of nodules with opaque centres, that the degeneration was not only fatty but calcareous. Under the microscope the calcareous deposit had the form of angular or botryoidal grains. (Plate I., fig. 10.) On the addition of dilute hydrochloric acid to these masses they disappeared with effervescence, leaving a granular fatty detritus behind them.

In the formation of nodules in the spleen, as in the lymphatic glands, we have an example of a process which seems to stand midway between hypertrophy and new growth. The original structure of the nodule cannot be distinguished from that of the tissue in which it originates, *but its development is different.* Normal in its anatomy, it proves itself to be morbid by undergoing fatty degeneration and necrosis.

6. *Appearances observed in the Kidneys.*

Of the 21 animals one only exhibited morbid changes in the kidney. In this case the lesion consisted in the existence of two or three nodules as large as hemp seeds in the cortical substance. These were of firm consistence, and in their microscopical characters resembled those found in the spleen. They were not examined with the microscope.

7. *Appearances observed in the Internal Lymphatic Glands.*

In all cases in which there was disease of the thoracic or abdominal viscera, the internal lymphatic glands were found to be affected. The alteration consisted in enlargement and induration, with caseous degeneration. Neither suppuration nor softening were observed in a single instance. The degree in which the several groups of glands were enlarged appeared to be invariably dependent on the extent and progress of the morbid changes which had taken place in the organs from which they received their tributaries. In those cases in which the lung, for example, remained healthy, although other organs were diseased, the bronchial glands were also found in a natural condition; but in cases like Nos. 21 and 22, in which by far the greater part of the parenchyma of the lung was the seat of interstitial induration, the bronchial glands formed a mass in the upper part of the thorax, consisting partly of the indurated and enlarged organs themselves, partly of

* If it were true, as is now held by many pathologists, that all tuberculous granulations originate in the sheaths of the minute arteries, the resemblance between a splenic malpighian corpuscle and such a granulation would be complete, each of them consisting of a dilatation of the tunica adventitia, filled with lymph corpuscles.

condensed cellular tissue, by which the vessels and other organs contained in the posterior mediastinum were matted together. In a similar manner the size and hardness of glands in the gastro-hepatic omentum afforded a sure indication of the state of the liver, with which in the more advanced cases they were connected by a cord of induration. The agminated glands of the small intestine, and particularly the large patch which is always found close to the ileo-cæcal valve, appeared to me to be usually healthy. Sometimes the follicles were enlarged, in which case enlargement was also found of the corresponding mesenteric glands.

8. *Appearances observed in the Peritonæum.*

These appearances can be best studied in the mesentery and in the gastro-hepatic omentum. They were met with only in a small proportion of the animals examined. On spreading the diseased membrane on a plate of glass it can be made out even with the naked eye that its surface is scattered with minute granulations; and on examining the specimen under a low power it at once becomes manifest that these granulations have a special relation to the vascular branches, and are only to be found in their immediate neighbourhood. The nodules are round or oval, and vary indefinitely in size. I have seen none which exceeded a large pin head in diameter, while others are so small that they can only be discovered by the microscope. Here and there they are so numerous that the vessels resemble, as seen by transmitted light, necklaces of dark beads, some of which look as if they were strung on the artery, others as if they were attached to one side of it.

Their structure and true relation to the arteries is as follows:—They consist of corpuscles which have the same character as those which constitute the new growths in the liver and in other organs. Near the external surface of each granulation, some of the corpuscles are spindle-shaped, so that they are undistinguishable from the nuclei of the peritonæal connective tissue. But those which form the mass of the growth are oval or spheroidal. They are held together by a structureless stroma, which, however, is much less obvious than in the liver and other parenchymatous organs.

Although, as above stated, the granulations are always to be found in the closest relation with vascular branches, it does not appear that they can be regarded as outgrowths of the arterial adventitia. From the examination of those growths, which are to be found on arteries scarcely larger than capillaries, one might easily be led to an opposite conclusion, for these vessels present an appearance which cannot be distinguished from that so frequently seen in the pia mater when that membrane is the seat of tuberculous disease. But in granulations attached to arteries from a twentieth to a thirtieth of a line in diameter, it appears to me evident not only that the newly formed corpuscles are not identified with those of the tunica adventitia, but that they lie altogether outside of it, so that that structure can be traced between the granulation and the muscular coat of the vessel. The relation between the granulations and the vessels can be easily understood if it is borne in mind that all the larger mesenteric and epiploic arteries, along with their accompanying veins and nerves, are inclosed in cylindrical sheaths of areolar tissue loaded with fat cells. It is in these sheaths that the granulations are situated, hence it follows that they lie among the fat cells, and are in contact with them. Around the smaller vessels the areolar sheath cannot be distinguished from the adventitia, and hence the nuclear proliferations with which they are encrusted look as if they formed part of the vascular wall.

Observation relating to the Inoculation of diseased Tissue from the supra-renal Capsule of a Patient affected with Addison's Disease.

Observation X. Inoculation of diseased tissue of supra-renal capsules.

As the morbid process which occurs in the affected organs in this disease is regarded by some pathologists as distinct from the tuberculous, this experiment is separated from the preceding, although the results were identical.

Obs. X., May 29th.—Two guinea-pigs were inoculated with grey, semi-transparent material, from the supra-renal capsule of a female patient, aged 19, who died, under the care of Dr. Murchison, in Middlesex Hospital, affected with Addison's disease. The following were the most important lesions. The hair exhibited the usual variations of colour, the skin was anæmic but not discoloured, but there were dark patches on the inside of the left cheek. There was an old fibrous adhesion between the apex of the right lung and the pleura, and a similar adhesion of its diaphragmatic surface. The apices of both lungs were puckered and cicatrized, and contained small indurations, with calcareous degeneration. On the left side there was a small cavity surrounded by induration. In other respects the lungs and pleuræ were normal. The bronchial glands were enlarged and pigmented. The solitary and agminated glands of the lower part of the ileum were enlarged and opaque. Similar appearances were observed in the stomach and duodenum. The mesenteric glands were also enlarged and indurated. The supra-renal capsules were much enlarged and indurated, and exhibited a nodulated form. On section they were found to consist of semi-transparent grey material, the sectional surfaces of which showed irregular patches of yellow opacity.

No. 23. Died 36 days after inoculation. *Inoculation wound:* A flattened tumour as large as a fourpenny-piece, showing on section indurated cellular tissue, scattered with minute opaque grains of yellowish white material (caseous abscesses). *Lungs:* Weight 3·3 grammes. Numerous disseminated nodules, grey and gelatinous in their centres, pigmented marginally, all of them minute. Most are sub-pleural, but many are scattered throughout the substance of the organ. *Liver:* Weight 15·4 grammes; relation of actual to normal weight 3 : 1.* General interlobular mottling of the whole organ, the acini being separated from each other by a grey reticulum, which in some parts is so abundant that the intervals are reduced to mere dots of redness, while in others they entirely disappear. The sectional surfaces exhibit a similar mottled aspect, the grey appearing more transparent than it does externally. One or two islands only are observed. *Spleen:* Weight 1·5 grammes; relation of actual to normal weight 12 : 1. Tissue apparently natural. State of lymphatic glands not noted.

No. 24. Died 39 days after inoculation. *Lungs* perfectly healthy. *Liver:* Numerous minute islands, both superficial and in the substance of the organ. *Spleen:* Weight 2·2 grammes; relation of actual to normal weight 15 : 1. The tissue was apparently natural. On its external surface, and scattered throughout the tissue, were numerous prominent semi-translucent miliary nodules. These nodules were used for inoculating other animals.

From this experiment it is evident that no distinction can be drawn between the effects of inserting the material which constitutes the induration of the supra-renal capsules in Addison's disease, and of the

* It is assumed, as stated above, that the relative weights of the organs in the guinea-pig, the weight of the whole body being 100, are—lungs, 1; liver, 4; spleen, 0·1.

inoculation of tubercle. This conclusion was confirmed by the results of re-inoculation. The value of the experiment, however, is somewhat diminished by the fact that in the lungs of the patient from whose body the material was obtained there were indications of obsolete tubercle.

Second Series.—Experiments relating to the Inoculation of Material from the diseased Organs, or of Blood of Animals previously inoculated.

Secondary inoculations.

Obs. XI., June 11th.—Three guinea-pigs were inoculated with material of nodules in spleen of No. 1.

Observation XI. Inoculation of diseased tissue from spleen.

No. 25. Killed 119 days after inoculation. *Wound* contains pus, and is surrounded with induration. Numerous masses of caseous material embedded in indurated connective tissue (old abscesses), but no abscesses containing fluid pus, were found in the subcutaneous tissue in the neighbourhood, over a space extending from the dorsal spines towards the axilla. Enlargement, induration, and opacity of the subcutaneous glands, particularly the scapular and tracheal glands of the same side as the wound. *Lungs:* Very numerous equally disseminated nodules, many not larger than pin heads. They are grey centrally, pigmented marginally, many having shreds of lymph attached to their sub-pleural surfaces. Intervening parenchyma pale. *Liver:* Weight 31 grammes; relation of actual to normal weight 1·5 : 1. No islands. Interstitial deposit of grey semi-transparent material abundant, but very unequally distributed. In the left lobe it assumes the form of nodular growths as large as hemp seeds; some of them are softened centrally and contain opaque material of creamy consistence. *Spleen:* Weight 3·7 grammes, relation of actual to normal weight 7 : 1. Concave surface smooth. On the convex aspect of the organ, conglomerate nodular masses of three to four lines in diameter exhibiting previously described characters.

No. 26. Killed 87 days after inoculation. *Wound* contains no pus. Two small abscesses in its neighbourhood, the contents of which are caseous. Scapular gland of the same side enlarged, indurated, with partial caseous degeneration, the rest of the gland being of semi-transparent appearance. Other subcutaneous glands not affected. *Lungs:* Numerous and equally disseminated nodules, the largest little more than half a line in diameter. They differ from those previously observed in the complete absence of pigment. *Liver:* Weight 21 grammes; relation of actual to normal weight 2 : 1. A few small islands along sharp margin of left lobe, otherwise healthy. *Spleen:* Weight 6 grammes; relation of actual to normal weight 22 : 1. One or two minute nodules along outer margin. Tissue apparently healthy, but unusually firm. Malpighian corpuscles not distinguishable. Bronchial and hepatic glands enlarged and indurated.

No. 27. Died 77 days after inoculation. *Wound* contains a quantity of pus. There are no abscesses in its neighbourhood. Scapular gland of the same side enlarged and indurated, not softened. *Lungs:* Disseminated nodules of unusual hardness occur in different parts; one in the lower lobe of the left lung, as large as a hemp seed, contains a central cavity, and another in the same lung is grey and solid. There are five similar nodules in the right lung. *Liver:* Weight 21 grammes; relation of actual to normal weight 1·3 : 1. Several islands in each lobe, the largest two lines in diameter. Many of them exhibit softening and bile staining in their centres. Each island is surrounded by apparently healthy liver tissue. In addition to the nodules the bevelled edge of one of the lobes of the liver is completely converted into the same material as that which forms the islands. *Spleen:* Weight 3·5 grammes; relation of actual to normal weight 11 : 1. Innumerable miliary nodules, the largest a line in diameter, on convex surface, which are so close to

each other that scarcely any of the natural structure of the organ can be seen. They are scattered in corresponding abundance throughout its substance.

In this observation, in which the period intervening between inoculation and dissection was longer than before, the retrogressive changes by which the disease would probably have undergone spontaneous cure under favourable circumstances were seen in each case.

Observation XII. Inoculation of diseased tissue of spleen.

Obs. XII., June 25th.—Three guinea-pigs were inoculated with material of nodules in spleen of No. 2.

No. 28. Died 16 days after inoculation. A sub-peritoneal abscess existed between two lobes of the *liver*, and there were two other abscesses in the gastro-hepatic omentum. The other organs were healthy. The liver and spleen were of the normal weight.

No. 29. Died 22 days after inoculation. *Wound* contains pus. The subcutaneous cellular tissue and panniculus from the vertebral spines to the middle line—that is over the whole left flank—are scattered with minute circumscribed abscesses. The glands in both axillæ are enlarged and softened, some of them being converted into abscesses containing a quantity of creamy pus. The left inguinal glands are also enlarged and softened. *Lungs:* Disseminated nodules, all with one exception, smaller than pin heads. In the left lung 24 were counted, six in the lower and 18 in the upper lobe; in the right lung 40, 18 in the lower lobe, 10 in the middle lobes, and 12 in the upper. The larger nodules project considerably, having grey centres and almost black margins. *Liver* of natural weight. Innumerable islands, all of which are edged with a deep margin of injection, scattered over the surface and throughout the substance of the organ. Tissue otherwise natural. *Spleen:* Weight 0·7 gramme; relation of actual to normal weight 1·4 : 1. The organ is beset with minute miliary nodules.

No. 30. Killed 148 days after inoculation. *Wound* cannot be discovered. There is no induration of the subcutaneous cellular tissue, and there are no abscesses. The scapular gland of the left side is much enlarged and indurated, but not softened. The other axillary glands are also enlarged; other lymphatic glands normal. *Lungs:* A few disseminated nodules, none larger than one-fifth of a line in diameter. *Liver* perfectly healthy. *Spleen* contains numerous semi-transparent nodules. The animal was inadvertently not weighed.

Observation XIII. Inoculation of blood of diseased animal.

Obs. XIII., June 25th.—Three guinea-pigs were inoculated with blood taken from the heart of No. 2 immediately after it was killed. The mode of inoculation was the same as in the other experiments, not more than a drop of blood being employed.

No. 31. Died 80 days after inoculation. *Wound* could not be discovered; there was no subcutaneous induration. The tracheal and submaxillary glands on both sides of the neck are enlarged and indurated externally, softened and pulpy in their centres. The axillary and inguinal glands are healthy. *Lungs:* Four or five disseminated nodules, smaller than pin heads in the right lower lobe; two or three in the right upper. Two nodules of larger size in the left lung. *Liver* not weighed; apparently not enlarged. Five or six characteristic islands, varying in diameter from half a line to a line and a half, softened and bile-stained in their centres, and edged with injection, are observed. *Spleen:* Four or five conglomerate nodular masses project on the convex surface of the organ.

No. 32. Killed 105 days after inoculation. *Wound* contains pus, and is surrounded by induration. Numerous disseminated abscesses in subcutaneous cellular tissue. Right scapular gland much enlarged and softened. Tracheal glands slightly enlarged. Inguinal glands enlarged

and softened. *Lungs:* Numerous disseminated nodules as large as pin heads. *Liver:* Weight 33 grammes; relation of actual to normal weight 1·3 : 1. A grey interstial nodule in the middle lobe, similar to that observed in No. 25. *Spleen:* Weight 3 grammes; relation of actual to normal weight 5 : 1. It contains conglomerate nodular masses.

No. 33. Died 130 days after inoculation. *Wound* is open, but contains no collection of pus. The surrounding subcutaneous thickening is less than usual. There is a subcutaneous abscess over the gluteal muscles on the right side. Its wall is extremely thin, and it contains cheesy pus. Scapular glands large and indurated, but less enlarged than usual. Tracheal glands in the same condition. *Lungs:* Disseminated nodules somewhat larger than usual, exhibiting much central opacity. *Liver:* Weight 45 grammes; relation of actual to normal weight 2·7 : 1. No islands. Interlobular mottling of the whole surface with characteristic alteration of form. On microscopical examination the interlobular adenoid growth was found to be abundant in every part of the organ. *Spleen:* weight 10·2 grammes; relation of actual to normal weight 25 : 1. It is smooth and of natural form. In section some parts appear pale, others intensely hyperæmic, but there are no nodules. The bronchial and hepatic glands and those of the splenic omentum are enlarged and indurated.

Observation XIV. Inoculation of diseased tissue from spleen.

Obs. XIV., July 7th.—Two guinea-pigs were inoculated with material from the spleen of No. 24.

No. 34 (Notes by Mr. David Guillod). Died 35 days after inoculation. *Wound* contains cheesy material, surrounded by induration; no abscesses. Axillary glands much enlarged, with cheesy degeneration, but no suppuration. *Lungs* healthy. *Liver:* Weight 14·5 grammes; relation of actual to normal weight 7 : 1. Ten or twelve characteristic islands two lines in diameter; tissue of organ apparently healthy. *Spleen:* Weight normal. Two nodules as large as pin heads.

No. 35. The body was not discovered till August 31st, that is two or three days after death, and 55 days after inoculation. It was putrid. The *spleen* contained characteristic deposits, but the other organs appeared healthy.

Observation XV. Inoculation of apparently healthy tissue of supra-renal capsule of a diseased animal.

Obs. XV., July 7th.—Two guinea-pigs were inoculated with material from the apparently healthy supra-renal capsules of the same animal, No. 24.

No. 36. Died 114 days after inoculation. *Wound:* Breach of continuity at point of inoculation covered with a scab, about half an inch from which is a mass of thick, tough, cellular tissue adherent to the integument, riddled with interstices containing caseous pus. Scapular, tracheal, sub-maxillary, and inguinal glands of left side enlarged and softened. No enlargement of glands on right side. *Lungs:* Five or six nodules in left lung, one of which near the apex is as large as a hemp seed. It is hard externally, softened centrally, and scarcely projects above the surface. The other nodules are much smaller. Numerous similar nodules in the right lower lobe. The right upper lobe adheres loosely to the pericardium and wall of the chest by a layer of granular lymph, which is in some parts continuous, in others consists of subpleural granulations scarcely distinguishable without a lens. *Liver* of natural size, one or two small islands in the right lobe. *Spleen* much misshapen, and about 20 times its natural size. Seven conglomerate nodular masses can be distinguished; the largest of these, occupying the centre of the organ, is as wide as a threepenny-piece; its depressed and softened centre is white, the convex margin being of a reddish white.

Its sectional surface is white superficially, white, mottled with red, more deeply. Yellow opacities occur, which grate against the knife. In the smaller nodules there is no grittiness. Bronchial glands enlarged and indurated; their sectional surfaces exhibit yellow and opaque patches. The condensed cellular tissue around the æsophagus is beset with white miliary nodules. Hepatic glands also enlarged.

No. 37. Killed 136 days after inoculation. *Wound*: Over the upper dorsal spines was a mass of indurated cellular tissue, containing much fat in its areolæ; on puncturing this mass pus escaped. Both scapular glands enlarged, particularly the right. The other axillary and the tracheal glands were also enlarged and indurated. Their sectional surfaces were for the most part transparent, but showed opaque patches, which grated against the knife. *Lungs:* Numerous disseminated sub-pleural nodules, all of which were semi-transparent. *Liver:* No islands; semi-transparent interstitial deposit exists throughout the organ, most abundantly in the left lobe, where it assumes a nodular form. *Spleen* contains several conglomerate nodular masses, the largest of which is three lines in diameter. Hepatic and bronchial glands enlarged and indurated.

Tertiary inoculations.

Third Series.—Experiments relating to the Inoculation of Material from the diseased Organs of an inoculated Animal of the Second Series.

Observation XVI. Inoculation of diseased tissue of spleen.

Obs. XVI., October 8th.—Four guinea-pigs were inoculated with material from the spleen of No. 25.

No. 38. Killed 56 days after inoculation. *Wound:* No suppuration, and very slight induration. Scapular gland much less enlarged than in animals previously examined; other axillary glands also slightly enlarged. Neither were softened. *Lungs* and *Liver* healthy and of natural weight. *Spleen* not enlarged; contains two miliary nodules, and its malpighian corpuscles are distinct, and apparently enlarged. The animal was a large boar, and in good condition.

No. 39. Killed 56 days after inoculation. Scapular gland of left side somewhat enlarged, and slightly softened. Other subcutaneous glands healthy. *Lungs:* Characteristic disseminated nodules, varying in size from one-fifth of a line to a line in diameter, the larger ones having opaque centres, the former being transparent throughout. All exhibit the usual marginal pigmentation. They were carefully examined, and found to present the structural characters described at p. 7. *Liver:* Weight 19·5 grammes; relation of actual to normal weight 1·5 : 1. No islands. The external surface exhibits patches of grey mottling, which are particularly abundant near the sharp margins of the right lobe. *Spleen:* Weight 2 grammes; relation of actual to normal weight 6 : 1. Convex surface beset with miliary nodules of remarkable transparency. Bronchial and hepatic glands, particularly the former, enlarged and indurated.

No. 40. Killed 81 days after inoculation. *Wound* unhealed and surrounded by slight subcutaneous condensation and thickening. A small abscess, two lines in diameter, between panniculus and skin, not connected by a cord with the wound, from which it is half an inch distant. Another similar abscess at the same distance, leading to which a cord can be distinguished. Of these two abscesses the former contains caseous, the latter fluid pus. Left scapular gland enlarged and suppurated; right scapular and one or two tracheal glands enlarged and caseous. Other subcutaneous glands healthy. *Lungs* healthy. *Liver:* apparently healthy. Traces of interstitial deposit. *Spleen:* Conglomerate nodular deposits, none exceeding three lines in diameter.

The nodules of which they are composed are opaque internally, semi-transparent externally.

No. 41 is still under observation.

In the preceding experiments of the second and third series the morbid appearances differed in no important respect from those observed in animals inoculated directly with tuberculous material. It is, however, worthy of notice that, although in some of the animals the subcutaneous lesions were quite as extensive as in the experiments of the first series, the local effects were on the whole slighter, and in several instances very inconsiderable. It is also worthy of remark, as regards the morbid appearances in the liver, that in two or three animals, particularly in Nos. 25, 32, and 37, the interlobular new growth was so exuberant in some parts of the diseased organs that it formed distinct nodular masses,—a circumstance not before observed. In other animals the grey mottling was entirely absent. I am, however, inclined to anticipate that in the further progress of the inquiry it will be found that, whenever the liver is enlarged, interstitial adenoid growth really exists and could be detected by the microscope, even though to the naked eye there seem to be no indications of structural change.

In concluding this section of my inquiry I draw attention to the following facts, as established with some degree of certainty, and as having an important bearing on the question of the development of the morbid process, that is on the mutual relation of the several lesions to one another :—

1. Suppuration occurs in nearly all cases under the skin at the point at which the tuberculous material is inserted ; and in most, the suppurative process is propagated to the subcutaneous areolar tissue in its neighbourhood. It is, however, not essential to the production of the internal lesions ; for in two cases there was no trace of suppuration anywhere around the wound.

2. In every infected animal the lymphatic glands corresponding to the place of inoculation were enlarged ; usually there was softening ; there was always caseous degeneration.

3. In eight infected animals the lungs were free from disease.

4. The liver was probably in no instance absolutely healthy, but the lesions were very variable, no less in their nature than in their extent.

5. In one animal the spleen appeared to be of natural size and structure. With this exception, the organ was always enlarged. In many animals there was no apparent change of structure. In others there were new growths, which appeared to consist of overproduction of those elements which the spleen has in common with lymphatic glands.

5. The internal lymphatic glands receiving their tributaries from diseased organs were always themselves enlarged, indurated, and caseous.

The results of the three series of experiments now related afford an answer to the first of the questions proposed at the outset, so far as relates to the species of animal used. They show that the inoculation of tuberculous matter produces in guinea-pigs morbid changes so constant both in their anatomical character and development that they may be regarded as constituting a disease ; for in all the organs the appearances observed are much less variable than those we are accustomed to find in idiopathic tuberculous disease of man. The true relation of the human disease to its bestial derivative cannot yet be determined.

The second part of the question cannot be decisively answered at the present stage of the inquiry. Anatomically the disease may be defined as primarily an overgrowth of the lymphatic glands, and of

those structural elements of other organs which they have in common with the lymphatic glands. But anatomical characters afford no sufficient basis for a definition.*

Part II.—Previous Researches.

Ever since Laënnec † produced a growth which he regarded as tuberculous, on the forefinger of his left hand, by accidentally scratching it with a fragment of bone while engaged in the post-mortem examination of a patient who had suffered from vertebral caries, the notion that tubercle might be communicated by inoculation has from time to time suggested itself to the minds of various pathologists. It was not, however, until Villemin drew attention to the many facts which render it probable that tuberculosis is the manifestation of a morbid action pervading the whole organism, and that in its development and propagation it is governed by the same conditions as the so-called zymotic diseases, that the subject assumed its present importance. It was the consideration of these facts, and particularly of the close relation which seemed to him to exist between tubercle and a disease peculiar to the horse, viz., farcy, that induced M. Villemin to undertake those remarkable experiments which form the basis of the present inquiry. From these experiments he concluded that tuberculosis must no longer be regarded as a constitutional malady, but as one dependent on a specific infection,—in short, as a zymotic disease.

Since the publication of these results other pathologists in France, England, and Germany have followed in Villemin's track. The fact that a morbid process, having a certain general resemblance to that by which tubercle is formed, is set up in animals inoculated with tuberculous material, has been abundantly proved, but the interpretation given by different observers differs widely. In order as much as possible to separate facts from inferences, and at the same time to furnish the reader with a complete and intelligible view of the present state of the question, I propose to divide the following summary of previous researches into three sections. In the first, the nature of the experiments will be briefly recorded; in the second, an account will be given of the anatomical characters of the lesions observed in inoculated animals; and in the third, of the theories which have been advanced in explanation of them.

Section I.—Experiments.

M. Villemin's first series of experiments.

On the 5th of December 1865 M. Villemin communicated to the Academy of Medicine of Paris a paper in which the results of the inoculation of ten rabbits were given. In these experiments the material used was always mixed, some of it being grey, the rest caseous. The mode of inoculation consisted in passing the blade of a narrow bistoury under the skin, near the base of the ear, and introducing the material into the wound, after breaking it down with the point of the knife.

The first inoculation of mixed pulmonary (caseous) and intestinal (grey) tubercle was performed on the 6th of March 1865, and repeated in the same animal on the 30th of March and the 4th of April. It was killed on the 20th of June, when "tubercular masses" were found in

* If the chemical nature of that transformation of tissue which gives cheesy yellow tubercle as its result, were more thoroughly understood, it would probably be possible to found a definition upon it.

† Traité d'Auscultation Médiate, 1837, Forbes's Translation, p. 331.

the lungs, and granulations under the peritonæum. On the 15th of July three rabbits were inoculated, the operation being repeated on the 22nd, when a fourth rabbit was inoculated for the first time. About two months afterwards they were killed. "Pulmonary tubercles" were found in each case, and there were also "tubercles" beneath the peritonæum. Three rabbits were inoculated on the 2nd, and again on the 24th of October, on which day a fourth rabbit was inoculated for the first time. In all these animals, which were examined about a month after the second inoculation, granulations, regarded by M. Villemin as tuberculous, were found in the lungs.*

M. Villemin's second series of experiments.

In a second paper, communicated to the Academy on the 30th of October 1866, M. Villemin relates the results of subsequent experiments on 12 other rabbits inoculated with "tuberculous granulations." Four of these experiments failed, three of the animals dying of diffused subcutaneous purulent infiltration only a few days after the operation. In the other, which was killed six months after inoculation, no lesions were found. The animals successfully inoculated were killed from two to six months after inoculation. Tubercle was found in the lungs and other organs, it being observed that in those that lived longest the tuberculous deposits were more or less yellow and softened, whereas in those in which the interval was shorter the deposits were grey.† In the unsuccessful case, M. Villemin attributes the failure to the insufficient evolution of the tubercle employed.

In addition to his experiments on rabbits, M. Villemin has also employed other animals. On the 19th of December 1865 two guinea-pigs were inoculated, one of which was found dead on the 21st of February, the other on the 31st of March. Both exhibited numerous tubercles in the lungs, liver, spleen, and lymphatic glands. About the same period several dogs were inoculated with material of grey granulations. In three that were killed several months afterwards, no traces of tubercle could be discovered. But in the other, which was three times inoculated, and killed five months after the first inoculation, subpleural granulations were found which were regarded as tuberculous. The lungs, however, were perfectly healthy. The result of this experiment was regarded by M. Villemin as doubtful, but on a subsequent occasion (June 24th 1866) he was more successful. The animal was killed three months after inoculation, when characteristic granulations were found in the lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, and mesentery. In three inoculations of cats no satisfactory results were obtained. The experiments on goats, sheep, and fowls were also unsuccessful.

M. Villemin's secondary inoculations.

On the 30th of April two young rabbits were inoculated with material from the lungs of another inoculated rabbit just killed. One was killed six weeks after the operation, and the other was found dead two weeks later. In the former there were numerous tuberculous granulations in the lungs and spleen. In the latter both lungs were so completely filled with tubercle that scarcely any sound tissue remained. The liver and spleen were also tuberculous. The details of five similar experiments made at subsequent periods will be found in M. Villemin's "Études sur la Tuberculose," pp. 542–545.

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* At the same time with these experiments other animals were inoculated with other morbid products, particularly with pus from phlegmonous abscesses, and from a carbuncle. These experiments were without result.

† The details of these experiments are given at length in the Bulletins of the Academy of the dates corresponding, as well as in M. Villemin's Work, "Etudes sur la Tuberculose," Paris, 1868.

Mr. Simon's experiments.

On the 19th of March 1867, Mr. Simon communicated to the Pathological Society of London, the results of some experiments made by him for the purpose of verifying M. Villemin's statements.

In June 1866, he inoculated 10 rabbits with softening yellow tubercle, taken from the lungs of a patient who had died of phthisis 20 hours before. The following November, nine of them were killed. On dissection, it was found that in five the lungs presented appearances resembling those of tuberculous disease, but that in the others they were healthy. From the masses contained in these lungs, three other rabbits were at once inoculated, of which two were killed in March, 1867. In both there were extensive tuberculous consolidation of the lungs and enlargement of the mesenteric glands, while in one lesions of a similar character were found in the spleen and liver. In commenting on these results, Mr. Simon confined himself to pointing out that the aspect and common physical properties of the product were entirely those which in man we call tubercular, and that although it for the most part resembled yellow tubercle, the small rounded masses seen in the lungs were found, when slightly magnified, to have a semi-transparent grey circumference. The diseased organs were submitted to a committee of the Pathological Society for further examination, who subsequently reported that the masses found in the lungs and other organs resembled crude tubercle in their macroscopical characters, in their minute structure, in the tendency observed in them to induration and earthy degeneration, and finally in their being found in those organs which are the ordinary seats of tubercle.*

Prof. Lebert's experiments.

The experiments of Professor Lebert, which relate not merely to the transmissibility of tubercle, but to that of various other inflammatory products and new growths, from man to animals, are divided by him into five groups, comprising 45 experiments. The first group relates to the

Inoculation of typical tubercle. Expts. 1-11.

inoculation of what Lebert regards as typical tubercle. Eleven animals were employed of which five were guinea-pigs and six rabbits. The material used was taken from the bodies of patients affected with phthisis, in whom the lesions were of the following character. In only one case was there acute pulmonary tuberculosis, in three instances there were vomicæ and pneumothorax, associated with pneumonic infiltration and disseminated secondary granulations, some of which were grey and others yellow, both being employed in inoculations. In two cases the pulmonary lesion consisted exclusively in yellow disseminated pneumonic masses with vomicæ; in two others there were chronic pneumonic masses and peribronchitic foci without cavities, while in another there was diffused chronic pneumonia. In the remaining two experiments the material used was taken from the mesenteric glands of a child who had died with pneumonic masses in the lungs and tubercular granulations elsewhere. All of these experiments were successful, nor could any difference in the result be observed, notwithstanding the great variety of the materials employed.

Inoculation of pus. Expts. 12-13.

In the second group, consisting of two experiments, (dogs) pus was injected, not into the cellular tissue but into the jugular vein. In one case the injection was performed four times within three weeks, six grammes being used each time, the last inoculation being followed by diarrhœa and vomiting, and lastly by emaciation, &c. When the animal was killed 34 days after the first injection numerous disseminated abscesses were found in the lungs, and nodules varying in size from that of a pin head to that of a lentil in the liver. The other experiment was

* Trans. of the Pathological Society, vol. xviii., p. 290.

similar, but the results were different. There were "grey semi-" transparent granulations . . . situated partly in the alveoli, partly " between the pulmonary fibres; the apices of both lungs were " adherent . . . The liver contained numerous greyish yellow nodules " of the same constitution and character as those in the lungs."

In the nine experiments of the next group bronchial and cavernous secretion was used, six of the patients being affected with chronic pneumonia, the rest with pulmonary gangrene. No granulations were found in the internal organs, the animals dying rapidly, apparently of septicœmia.

Inoculation of bronchial and cavernous secretion. Expts. 14–22.

Next follows a single observation relating to a dog which died three days after the injection of phosphorous oil per rectum, having a fortnight before undergone the operation for biliary fistula (Bernard's operation). In this case "numerous nodules as large as pin heads were found on the " pulmonary pleura, each of which exhibited a central dark blackish " point . . They did not extend to the parenchyma. Numerous small " nodules scarcely as large as pin heads of a pale grey colour and firm " consistence . . . resembling the granulations produced by inoculation " in the animals of the first group, were found in both lungs." On microscopic examination it was found that the nodules possessed the same structure as those existing in animals inoculated with tubercle, " both the cavities of the alveoli and the interstitial tissue being infil-" trated with cells, the intra-alveolar ones being distinguished from the " others by their greater diameter, and the melanin granules which they " contained."

Development of lesions resembling those observed after inoculation, in consequence of a surgical operation. Expt. 23.

The last group comprises experiments with melanotic, sarcomatous, cancroid and cancerous products. The most important results were the following. Three rabbits were inoculated with melanotic tumours of the horse. In one of them which died two months and a half after inoculation, a well marked stellate cicatrix was found at the seat of insertion under which a number of nodules varying in size from a millet to a hemp seed were seen. These nodules were ascertained to "consist exclusively of small round cells resembling those of lymphatic glands," enclosed in tough connective tissue. They were regarded by Lebert as structurally identical with tubercles.

Inoculation of various non-inflammatory morbid products. Expts. 24–34.

The two next experiments relate to sarcoma and were without result, excepting in so far that in one of the animals a typical bronchial alveolitis was found. Experiments 33–34 relate to cancroid and carcinoma. They were altogether unsuccessful so far as relates to the communication of cancer, but in one of them appearances resembling tubercle were found in the lungs. Isolated nodules most of which were smaller than pin heads and of a whitish grey colour were found in the lung tissue under the surface of the pleura, the surrounding parenchyma being pale and anæmic. The granulations in the lungs were found to consist of intra-alveolar infiltrations.

In experiments 35–39 charcoal was injected into the jugular vein. In three instances death occurred from the immediate effects of the injection. In the two other cases the charcoal was found to have penetrated to the pulmonary capillaries, liver, and in one case to the brain. In one of the animals which was killed, three months and a half after, when apparently in good health, two small nodular masses of alveolar infiltration were found, each of which contained a little fragment of charcoal in its centre. Several similar fragments were found also in the adventitia of pulmonary arteries. In the other rabbit, which died 24 days after injection, there were disseminated foci of irritation, so numerous, that they occupied four-fifths of the lung. The sections of the infiltrated parts exhibited fine granulations, just like those seen in

Injection of finely pulverized charcoal.

human pneumonia. Microscopic examination showed that the granulations were due to the filling up of the alveoli with a finely granular material containing comparatively few epithelial cells.

In the last six experiments mercury was injected into the veins in five cases, and in one into the trachea. The lesions observed, although of great interest, are not sufficiently relevant to our present inquiry to merit detailed description. In one case, in which death occurred by endocarditis, there was nodular and diffused peri-arteritis, but the alveolar and interstitial tissues of the lung were very slightly involved. Most of the nodules contained quicksilver granules in their centres. Pulmonary suppuration occurred frequently.*

Injection of mercury. Expts. 40-45.

M. Colin's experiments.

M. Colin, in his report to the Academy of Medicine in Paris, on M. Villemin's experiments, relates that in four inoculations made by himself, only one was successful, a result probably attributable to his mode of insertion, which, as he describes it, was certainly ill adapted for the purpose. In subsequent experiments, in which he adopted a better method, the results were nearly as constant as in those of M. Villemin.†

Dr. Roustan's experiments.

Dr. Roustan in his recently published inaugural thesis describes several series of experiments on the inoculation of pulmonary tubercle. In the first series three rabbits were inoculated, one with grey tubercle, one with caseous pneumonia, another with the tissue of tuberculous and softened mesenteric gland. In the second series guinea-pigs were employed. Some of the anatomical results, which are in the main confirmatory of M. Villemin's observations, will be again referred to. In a dog which was twice inoculated, the first time with yellow tubercle, the second time with grey, characteristic tubercular lesions were found in the peritoneum, liver, spleen, supra-renal capsules, and lungs. In another dog, inoculated in the same way, the experiment failed, apparently in consequence of the circumstance that the animal tore out the ligatures with which the inoculation wound was secured, immediately after the operation. In two guinea-pigs in which two grammes of the blood of a phthisical patient were injected under the skin, no result was obtained. In addition to his own experiments, the author relates one important observation made by Dr. Goujon in Professor Robin's laboratory which illustrates the liability of guinea-pigs to spontaneous tubercle, and the rapidity with which the tuberculous lesions are produced by inoculation from animals idiopathically affected. A guinea-pig used for some other experimental purpose was found to have characteristic tubercles in all its organs.‡ Sub-peritonæal granulations of this animal were thereupon inoculated to two others of the same species. One of them died 14 days, the other 18 days after inoculation. In both it was found that the lymphatic glands were enlarged, that the peritonæum was beset with miliary granulations, and that tuberculous nodules existed in the liver, lungs, spleen, and kidneys, which were found on microscopical examination to have the characters of tubercle.§

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* Prof. Lebert and Dr. Oscar Wyss: Beiträge zur Experimental-Pathologie der heerdartigen umschriebenen disseminirten Lungenentzündung, so wie der Uebertragung der sogenannten Tuberculose und anderer entzündlicher und verschiedener neoplastischer Produete von Menschen auf Thiere. Virchows Archiv. Vol. XLI., 1867.

† Colin: Rapport sur deux communications de M. Villemin, ayant pour titre "Cause et Nature de la Tuberculose." Bulletin de l'Acad. de Méd., tome 32, p. 897.

‡ This is the only instance I have met with of the spontaneous occurrence of tuberculous lesions in the guinea-pig, independently of inoculation. Nothing is stated as to the nature of the previous experiments to which these animals were subjected.

§ Dr. A. Roustan, Récherches sur l'Inoculabilité de la Phthisie, Paris, 1867.

Very recently Dr. Waldenburg, to whose anatomical results I shall have to make further reference, has given a short account to the Medical Society of Berlin of experiments made by him on no less than 80 animals (rabbits and guinea-pigs) relating to the inoculability of tubercle. His experiments are divided into five series. In the first of these, miliary tubercles were employed, which were obtained partly from the lungs and pleura, partly from a tuberculous gland, of a phthisical patient. In 16 animals so inoculated, 10 died within a few days after inoculation, and exhibited no traces of tubercular lesion. In the remaining six the lesions were as follows: "In 1 there was a single "miliary nodule in the lungs, and a small miliary focus in the liver. "In 2 numerous miliary foci in the liver. In 3, several miliary foci "in the lungs, and numerous lenticular cheesy alveolar infiltrations "besides pleurisy. In 4 there were numerous miliary foci in the "lungs, and a mass of lobular pneumonia, besides miliary foci in the "liver and kidneys. In 5 there were numerous miliary foci in the "liver and kidneys, while the spleen was enormously enlarged. In 6 "the mesentery was beset with grey and yellow nodules, varying in "size from that of a hemp seed to that of a lentil; the cæcum, and "particularly its appendices, exhibiting the same appearance. Some "of the intestinal nodules projected from the serous surface, others "broke through the mucous membrane and formed little ulcers on its "surface. Peyer's patches contained large ulcers on a caseous base, "some of which were bordered by miliary nodules. The spleen con-"tained a miliary yellow nodule. The kidneys were degenerated and "exhibited minute white foci. The lungs were healthy. The animal "had lived three months and a half, and nothing was to be found at "the seat of insertion."

Dr. Waldenburg's experiments.

The second series relates to inoculations with caseous products. The results were negative. In the third series hypertrophied and cheesy lymphatic glands were employed, which had been removed from a person who was otherwise in good health. Of seven animals so inoculated, four exhibited miliary foci in the liver, and in one there were miliary nodules in the large intestine. In the fourth series pus taken from the inoculation wound of another animal was employed. Of the nine animals two had miliary nodules in the large intestine, one had red hepatisation of the left lung with partial cheesy infiltration of the lower lobe and suppurative pleurisy. In four others there were miliary foci in the liver. In other experiments a great variety of inflammatory products were employed; the results were negative, most of the animals dying very shortly after inoculation.

Subcutaneous insertion of inert matter.

In addition to these inoculations of morbid products, other experiments were made in which materials were introduced under the skin, the effect of which could only be attributed to their mechanical properties. These materials were (1) various tuberculous or other pathological preparations which had been kept four months in spirit, and then steeped in hot water; (2) similar material previously steeped in fuming nitric acid or subjected to prolonged boiling; (3) tuberculous cheesy material intimately rubbed down with aniline blue; (4) aniline blue by itself. In all these experiments the lymphatic glands were enlarged and infiltrated, while miliary nodules were found in the internal organs; when aniline was used, aniline granules could be detected embedded in the nodules. The author states that the structure of these nodules was identical with that of grey tubercle, but the description given is so incomplete that it is not possible to form an opinion upon

No. 6. *On the Communicability of Tubercle by Inoculation, by Dr. Sanderson.*

the subject. It is stated that the research will be shortly published in detail.*

It is finally necessary to notice two series of experiments both of which were entirely unsuccessful, those of Dr. Feltz of Strasburg, and Dr. Vogel of Dorpat. In the first experiments of the former, nine rabbits were inoculated in the usual way with tuberculous matter. In one of the animals seven or eight minute caseous abscesses were found in the lungs, but in the others no lesions of importance were observed. In another series tuberculous matter triturated with distilled water was injected into the jugular veins. Lesions were produced in various internal organs, which, says the author, "at first had the characters of infarcts, and were subsequently transformed into abscesses." He concludes that the nodules which have been regarded by others as tubercles are in reality inflammatory and produced by capillary emboli.†

Dr. Vogel inoculated a crow, a cat, and a pullet, with tubercle taken from a phthisical patient. None of them exhibited the slightest signs of tubercle.‡

Section II.—Anatomical Results.

The only detailed or exact anatomical descriptions of the lesions observed in animals inoculated with tuberculous products are those given by Professor Lebert of Breslau, in the two papers already referred to. The accounts given by Villemin refer only to the macroscopical appearances of the alleged tubercles, so that it is not possible to state whether the lesions were always of the same nature, or in what respects they differed from those which we have ourselves observed. But in the minute exactitude and clearness with which Lebert has described his observations, he has given an example which cannot be surpassed.

Subcutaneous lesions; Lebert's results.

Subcutaneous Lesions.§—It will be remembered that in 11 experiments, typical tubercle or pneumonic consolidation around tubercle was employed. In these 11 experiments it was found that in all there were signs of irritation at the seat of inoculation, and that in several instances the local effects were out of proportion with the physical properties of the material introduced and the quantity used. These effects consisted in induration and thickening of the subcutaneous areolar tissue, suppuration of the wound, and the formation of numerous abscesses or foci of suppuration in the neighbourhood. In some instances abscesses were also found at a distance. In one case miliary nodules were found around the wound which are stated to have had all the characters peculiar to tubercle, and to have consisted of rounded partly nucleated cells, which generally varied in diameter from 0·0125 to 0·015 millim., but were sometimes larger. The author regards this as a result altogether exceptional. M. Villemin observed in his inoculations that about a week after the operation a nodosity appears at the seat of the puncture "which communicates to the finger exactly the sensation of indurated chancre." This enlarges progressively, and eventually a little opening forms by which caseous matter

Villemin's results.

* Dr. Waldenburg; Die Impfbarkeit der Tuberkulose, Allg. Medicin. Central-Zeitung, 18. Dec., 1867.

† Dr. V. Feltz, Résultats d'Expériences sur l'Inoculation de Matière Tuberculeuse, Gaz. Méd. de Strasbourg, Oct. 25, 1867.

‡ Deutsches Archiv für klinische Medicin, July, 1866.

§ In stating the anatomical results arrived at by Professor Lebert and M. Villemin, the same order will be followed which I have adopted in the description of my own experiments.

escapes. Occasionally the opening closes immediately, the nodule having slightly shrunk, but subsequently reappears again to empty itself after a longer or shorter period. The tumour sometimes attains a considerable volume especially in animals inoculated from others. In cutting through it the section exhibits the aspect of a large tubercle in the subcutaneous cellular tissue. Around the principal mass a certain number of minute yellowish miliary granulations are found which are infiltrated to a considerable distance in the connective intermuscular tissue; sometimes several are agglomerated so as to form nests. The areolar tissue in which these granulations are formed is usually reddened and injected, and occasionally thickened and lardaceous. In structure and development they resemble the tubercles of the lung.

Subcutaneous lymphatic glands; Lebert and Villemin.

Subcutaneous Lymphatic Glands.—Lebert describes two kinds of lesion. In general he observes that the lymphatic glands become enlarged and suppurate. This enlargement and softening to which he applies the term infiltration, appear to him to arise merely from "hyperplasia of the lymphatic cells," and accordingly the products of infection (in the glands) do not conform to any exclusive cell-type, nor constitute a single tissue recognizable by the naked eye. But besides this alteration Lebert finds, in infiltrated or softened glands, "small "yellowish nodules which do not undergo suppuration, and have alto- "gether the characters of the (tubercular) nodules" of the internal organs. Villemin, who elsewhere clearly describes that form of tubercular disease of the lymphatic glands in man which assumes the form of granulation, makes no allusion to its occurrence in inoculated animals. The only alterations he refers to, are enlargement, caseous degeneration, and softening. He adds that the diseased glands are usually connected with the seat of inoculation by a cord of induration.

Pulmonary lesions; Lebert.

Internal organs. Lungs.—The only lesion to which Lebert attaches importance, as affording evidence of tuberculous infection, is that of the formation of disseminated indurations which, although they belong to the tissue of the lung, for the most part occupy a sub-pleural position. These he describes as "infection nodules. They vary in size "from that of a speck (*Pünktchen*) to that of a lentil. . . . They usually "project above the natural and sectional surfaces. . . . Even the very "small nodules appear on close examination to be conglomerates of still "smaller ones. Their consistence is sometimes soft, tenacious (*zäh*), and "gelatinous; sometimes firm and hard. Their colour varies from clear "semi-transparent grey, to dark much pigmented iron grey. Many are "almost opaque, the white or yellowish opacity springing from the "centre. In more rare cases the superficial nodules are surrounded by "a greyish red furrow (*Wall*). The nodules consist entirely of cells, "which, however, are firmly adherent both to each other and to the "neighbouring tissues. The alveolar wall is persistent only in the "smallest nodules. Most of them extend to groups of alveoli, the "arrangement of which groups rather expresses spreading by continuity "than the expansion of an individual lobule; so that the nodules do "not form pencil-shaped appendages to the terminal bronchioles."* The cells are usually round; some contain only fine granules, but others exhibit "a distinct nucleus, on the addition of water, and still more "of dilute acetic acid." Their size varies as above stated. The nuclei "are from 0·006 to 0·01 and even to 0·015 millim. in diameter. The "epithelial type of these cells, with their pale colour, cannot be mis- "taken. They contain either numerous minute opaque granules, or more

* Die Knötchen keines Weges pinselförmig den Endästchen der Bronchien aufsitzen.

" refractive fat granules, or even distinct fat. Pigment is often contained " in them in large quantity, *i.e.*, melanine granules between membrane " and nucleus, in such numbers that the body resembles a pigment cell. " Numerous pale young cells without nuclei, not much larger than blood " corpuscles, are found among the others. Remains of alveoli and elastic " fibres are met with in the masses of cells which mark the spread of the " nodule." In addition to these nodules, which he distinguishes as alveolar, " others are met with, consisting of minute cells with smaller " nuclei, and connective tissue cells mixed with spindle-shaped cells, " both in the alveolar wall, in the bifurcations of minute arteries, and on " the external surface of small bronchioles, sometimes mixed with more " diffuse cell-multiplication of the like microscopical constitution, so " that the infective cell irritation has for its consequences alveolitis, " peri-alveolitis, peri-bronchitis, and peri-arteritis." In injected pre- " parations the alveolar capillaries of the nodules contain no blood. In fine sections of hardened lung, says Lebert, these facts can be still more distinctly recognized; and, in addition, cell-multiplication was observed " in the adventitia of the smallest branches of the pulmonary arteries. " In these proliferations all transitions were seen between diffused " connective tissue, more circumscribed groups, and nodules distinctly " visible to the naked eye." Of the change which gives rise to the central softening of the nodules Lebert gives no detailed account. It appears, indeed, as if in his experiments this process had occurred only to a limited extent. But in a later paper, communicated to the Berlin Weekly Journal (January 6th, 1868), he describes the dissection of a guinea-pig, killed four months and a half after inoculation with peritoneal tubercle, in which the softening of the pulmonary nodules had proceeded to the formation of vomicæ.* Lebert has occasionally observed that general bronchial hyperœmia and mucopurulent secretion from the bronchial membrane occurred, consequently on the formation of nodules, in animals in which they were very numerous. In other cases there were pleural adhesions. M. Villemin gives no anatomical description of the pulmonary lesions.

Hepatic lesions; Lebert.

Liver.—Next to the lungs Lebert found the liver the most frequent seat of " infection nodules." In addition to these, he describes as lesions to be carefully distinguished from them, " small white superficial islands " consisting of fattily degenerated liver cells, which resemble nodules, " and measure from one to two millimètres in breadth, and are as much " as two millimètres in depth." When true nodules occur, he finds that they consist of a semi-transparent material, which has the same appearance as those which occur in the lungs, and that they are associated with a more diffused alteration in the structure of the organ, which he describes as " an inflammatory condition," stating that it consists of " a cell multiplication of the interstitial connective tissue of " the organ, in consequence of which many of its lobules become " atrophied." Of these remarkable lesions only one example, however, is given. It is that of a guinea-pig, which had been inoculated four months and a half previously with firm infiltrated pulmonary tubercle of a patient who had died of phthisis in the third stage. The condition of the liver is described as follows :—" The liver is much enlarged, and " weighs 57 grammes. . . . Its surface is of uniform appearance, and " pinkish grey colour." In several parts there are patches of " irregularly rounded form, which occupy a space of half a square " centimètre, and look as if they were produced by the fusing together

* Since the above was printed, Prof. Lebert has published this observation in detail. See Virchow's Archvi, B. XLI. p. 540.

" of the small white patches," of which many are scattered over the surface. " These deposits are stained intensely yellow with bile, while " their sectional surfaces are yellow, smooth, and glistening." The sectional surfaces of the rest of the organ are also smooth. The true " infection nodules," above referred to, show themselves in such sections as new deposits of a pale red colour verging towards grey, in close apposition to each other; so that the bands of redder and more vascular material by which they are separated from each other do not exceed a millimètre in extent. The consistence of the organ is dense, but it is not so dense as a human cirrhotic liver, which in its external form it resembles. Microscopical sections show that here and there there are groups of liver cells in an unaltered state, among which, however, a few contain minute granules of fat. The rest of the organ consists, in great measure, of " a newly-formed tissue, which is of a pale colour, and " clears on the addition of acetic acid. This tissue exhibits innumerable " minute nuclei of various contours, which lie very close to each other. " The tissue is rich in fibres, which run in all directions; and in con- " sequence of its existence the hepatic lobules in many parts are reduced " in size and atrophied."

Of the alterations in the spleen, Professor Lebert gives no detailed description. In suppurated lymphatic glands he found small nodules of cell proliferation, which closely resembled those found in other organs. The nodules were entirely free from suppuration. More generally the lesion consisted in simple hyperplastic infiltration. Next to the lungs and liver, the lymph glands were the organs most frequently infected.

The inaugural thesis, already quoted, of Dr. Roustan, contains many important and interesting anatomical observations, particularly those relating to the lesions found in the peritonæum in the rabbit, and to the results of his successful inoculation of the dog (see pp. 40 and 48).

Peritonæa. granulations the rabbits.

In one of the rabbits inoculated by Dr. Roustan, which was killed two months after, the existence in the mesentery of grey nodules as large as pin heads, and surrounded by radiating lines of thickening, afforded the only evidence of infection. Each of the smaller of these nodules was found, when examined after hardening in chromic acid, to consist of ovoid nuclear elements; each contained a few fine molecules. The nodules are not distinctly circumscribed, the approximation of the individual corpuscles to each other increasing with their distance from the centre, while many are found separate from the mass in the subserous tissue which surrounds it. Towards the centres of the larger granulations the nuclei are indistinct, being intermixed and obscured by numerous fatty and other molecules.

Tuberculous lesions in the dog.

In the dog the most important results obtained by Dr. Roustan were the following:—The gastro-hepatic omentum was beset with numerous minute granulations, from one to two millimètres in diameter. All of these were found to be in relation with vascular ramifications, each completely surrounding the vessel on which it was situated, just as a bead surrounds the thread on which it is strung. They consisted of rounded or slightly oval nuclei, embedded in a stroma, which was hyaline in the smallest granulations, granular and opaque in the largest. Further, in those parts of the mesentery which appeared healthy, there were " little masses of granulation not visible without the aid of a lens, " which, although they were always found in the course of vessels, " appeared to be altogether independent in their development of the " structural elements of the vascular tissue." On the surface of the liver were numerous granulations, from two to four millimètres in diameter, the structural characters of which were identical with those above described. About a dozen granulations were found in the cortex

of the right kidney, some of which were miliary, others larger and more or less opaque and yellow. Here, as in the rabbit, it was found that the corpuscular growth, constituting the smallest granulations, had its seat and origin in the connective tissue between the convoluted tubes, the epithelium and other structures of which were unaltered. In the lungs two distinct lesions could be made out, viz. (1) subpleural indurations, which, in section, were seen to be due to "abnormal "thickening of the inter-alveolar septa," which in the affected parts appeared to be covered with epithelial cells, closely adherent to each other, so as to form an uninterrupted lining to the air vesicle; and (2) more distinct nodules, which consist partly of "nuclei developed "in the septa, partly of granular epithelium accumulated in the alveolar "cavities."

Section 3, Theories.

We have seen that the accounts given by different observers of the anatomical results of the inoculation of tubercle are remarkably uniform and consistent with each other. But in the interpretation assigned to them no such uniformity is met with. Nor is this in the least to be wondered at if we take into consideration the complicated nature of the questions involved, the novelty of the facts, and their apparent antagonism to those notions about tubercle, which have been hitherto regarded as the teachings of experience.

M. Villemin; reasons for believing that tuberculosis is a zymotic disease.

In giving an account of these theories the precedence is evidently due to M. Villemin, not merely because his experiments were the earliest, but because he is better known in connexion with the subject, at all events in this country, than any other pathologist. His investigation was not undertaken by chance, but in obedience to a conviction previously existing in his mind that *tubercle is a zymotic disease*. To this conviction he had been led by the following considerations; with reference to which it may be remarked that even if the facts on which they are based were indisputable, their bearing on the question is indirect. (1), Tubercle, like the zymotic diseases, is rarely met with in elevated situations; (2), it is most prevalent in crowded populations and especially in great manufacturing and commercial towns; (3), persons who live in common and are confined in their dwellings, such as prisoners, inmates of monastic institutions, &c., are liable to tubercle, while (4), those who live in the open air or lead a nomadic life are comparatively exempt; (5), the frequency of tubercle is greater among soldiers when in barracks, than in armies in the field; (6), those who live with phthisical individuals "in close and ill ventilated dwellings" are apt to become phthisical; (7), phthisis, unknown to certain savage races before their intercourse with Europeans, is now their most destructive scourge; (8), bovine phthisis prevails most among animals that are confined and overcrowded; (9), the antagonism between phthisis and malaria may be explained on the ground that malarious countries are sparsely inhabited; (10), the contagiousness of phthisis has always been matter of common belief; (11), in its development phthisis resembles several of the zymotic maladies. Thus (a) it resembles typhoid fever so closely that it is often indistinguishable from it, the resemblance extending not only to the phenomena observed during life but to the anatomical lesions, which in both diseases have their principal seat in the lymphatic system. The causes which produce them, and the ages at which individuals are most liable to be attacked, are similar. (b.) The likeness of tubercle to farcy is still more striking. In the latter the essential lesion consists in the development of granulations, anatomically

identical with those of tubercle, which have their seat more frequently in the lungs than in any other internal organ, and in both diseases the lymphatic glands undergo enlargement, induration, and caseous degeneration. The etiological relations of the two are the same, while the symptoms are so much alike that it is scarcely possible to point out any differences excepting such as arise directly from the specific differences of the animals affected.*

From all these considerations Villemin inferred that tubercle is not merely a form of perverted nutrition, but a specific disease, one in its essence, however various in its manifestations, and that its cause must be a specific infective material capable of transmission from the diseased to the healthy body, and endowed with the faculty of multiplying itself therein so as to reproduce all the original phenomena. Of the truth of this inference he regards the inoculation experiments as proof. "Tuberculosis can be compared only to the virulent diseases . . . "How the tuberculous virus engenders tubercle we can no more explain "than we can how the syphilitic virus produces secondary syphilis. "The proof of the existence of this morbid principle consists in the fact "of successful inoculation . . . Every morbid material is a virus "which when introduced into the organism in small quantities, deter- "mines lesions which are constant in their character, and can be "shown to exist after the lapse of a certain time in different and remote "parts of the body in increased quantity," and this definition he holds to be fully applicable to tuberculous matter.†

Mr. Simon's verification.

Mr. Simon, when communicating to the Pathological Society his verification of M. Villemin's experiments, did not offer any theory of the facts, but was careful to state that his "testimony to the genuineness of "the very important pathological discovery which M. Villemin claims "to have made" must be understood to be "subject to such qualifica- "tions as an amended pathological definition of 'tubercle' may hereafter "render necessary.

Professor Lebert's first views.

From Villemin let us turn to the learned and laborious professor of Breslau. In concluding his first paper, Professor Lebert says that his own results and those of Villemin prove that in tuberculosis just as in smallpox, syphilis, and farcy, we have to do not with a simple inflammatory process which spreads *de proche en proche*, but with a special element belonging exclusively to tuberculous disease. This opinion is, however, expressed with great caution, for says Lebert, "the experimental investigation of the subject is as yet scarcely begun." Any modification of the current etiological doctrines of organic diseases should be received "with the utmost reserve and under the control of a criticism as sober as it is severe."‡ In his second paper the author displays still greater unwillingness to dogmatise, so that his opinions have to be gathered from such expressions as are scattered here and there throughout his communications. So far as they relate to the most important aspects of the question, viz., the significance of the lesions and the nature of the process by which they are produced, the following passages show that Lebert's present views are in great measure opposed to those expressed in his earlier paper. As regards the significance of the lesions he admits that the condition of the lung observed in inoculated animals

His more recent conclusions.

* M. Villemin points out, that the fact that the two diseases are antagonistic is no argument against their analogy, any more than the antagonism of vaccination to smallpox would afford ground for denying the close alliance which exists between the latter and cowpox.

† Villemin, loc. cit., p. 589.

‡ Bulletin de l'Acad. de Med., tom. 32, p. 151.

Relation between the tuberculous and the inflammatory processes.

is anatomically identical with that which exists in disseminated chronic pneumonia and in acute tuberculosis, but is entirely unwilling to regard the formation of nodules in the lung or elsewhere as constituting *new growth*, the very nature of which he repudiates in the strongest terms.* In short he finds it altogether impossible either to define what tubercle is or to state what are the limits which separate between it and the products of inflammation, and he regards "the whole doctrine " of tubercle as governed by inflammation, an inflammation of which " the development is the more rapid, the more unfavourable is the con- " dition of nutrition of the whole body, and of the affected tissue in " particular, while its progress is accelerated by the absorption of " pathological products or of materials produced by their decomposition. " The minute granulations which we recognize as tubercle are usually " produced by the transportation and dissemination of the products of " an undoubted primary inflammation, which itself may exhibit all " transitions between small granular nodules and extensive infiltrations, " and they are as much localized in the tissues belonging to the type of " the connective tissue as in the epithelial tissues. True tubercular " granulation is therefore closely allied to the inflammatory processes " from which it has originated, and of which, indeed, it is the product." This appears not only from their development, from the mode of extension of the granulations, and from their relation to surrounding parts, but from the characters of the more diffused cell-proliferations which take place in their neighbourhood.†

Prof. Lebert's explanation of the effects of inoculation.

As regards the mode in which the infection takes place, Lebert considers the influence exerted by inoculation as probably partly chemical, partly mechanical. A purely mechanical stimulus appears to him insufficient to explain the facts; "the existence of a purely chemical one " is not proved, and certainly would be difficult to prove, so that it is " only by exclusion that we can judge how much of the observed effect " ought to be provisionally assigned to chemical stimulation, as being " inexplicable mechanically.‡ He thinks it probable that at the point of inoculation "an infective fluid is formed from the material inoculated " and from the products of inoculation, which, conveyed through the " lymphatic and sanguiferous blood vessels, enters into corpuscular " combinations" (in the blood?) " and so produces stimulation and ob- " struction. The conveyance of material by the lymphatics produces " stimulation and proliferation of cells in the lymphatic glands, mani- " festing itself either in infiltration or granulation. . . . But it is " through the blood vessels that the organism is more thoroughly and " deeply infected. Infective material in a broken down, more or less " emulsive condition, or secondary inflammatory products, are absorbed " by the capillaries. . . . All these elements pass without difficulty " through the venous trunks, and probably undergo corpuscular trans- " formation. . . . Having arrived at the right auricle the carriers " of infection [which Lebert thinks are probably cells newly formed in " the blood] pass into the lungs and for the most part stop up the " capillaries like little emboli. Others, however, go through, and so " find their way to the left side of the heart and the systemic circula " tion. For the most part they miss the openings of the ascending " arteries . . . so that the greater number pass into the descending

* " Ein jeder fühlt sogleich wohin eine so extravagante Begriffs-Erweiterung und Verwirrung führen würde," loc. cit., p. 564

† The above sentences are rather freely translated, the peculiarities of Prof. Lebert's style being such that a literal rendering would be unintelligible.

‡ Lebert, loc. cit., p. 576.

" aorta, and thence into the cœliac axis, whence it happens that the " liver and spleen are much more frequently infected than the kidneys."

" How then does the infection take place? . . . In all probability " the general laws of cell stimulation and proliferation have much more " to do with it than specific peculiarities of the infective juice; for it " is to be observed that the same cells are stimulated to proliferation by " agents of different nature, and on the other hand that the same agent " stimulates different types of cells; in fact the several cells show no " differences of type excepting such as may be accounted for as different " stages of progressive and retrogressive metamorphosis. Similarly " the products of the disintegration of primary granulation or infiltration " become new centres of infection, the influence of which radiates and " extends to more distant parts, so that the infective material may " increase very considerably in the organism." To explain this secondary process as purely mechanical, Lebert regards as "not unphysiological; but the connection of the secondary foci with the primary " focus can only be explained by admitting the existence of a special " tendency, perhaps a special element of transmission. But let us " beware," he continues, "of identifying the inflammatory infection " with which we are now occupied with neoplastic or heteroplastic " infections, such as cancer, cancroid, &c."*

In the preceding paragraphs I have endeavoured to bring together Professor Lebert's opinions in such a manner as to render them intelligible. In reading his paper one cannot help regretting that he has allowed his views of the nature of the tuberculous process to be so powerfully influenced by his conviction of its inflammatory nature.† In spite of his determination to refer everything to non-specific tissue stimulation, he is obliged again and again to admit that other influences are at work, but does not seem to see that in yielding so much he yields all. Once allow that the stimulus is chemical as well as mechanical, "specificity" can no longer be excluded; for clearly if the effect is chemical the agent must be a specific substance, a proximate principle, for chemistry does not recognize "tendencies." To admit that there is a "*besonderes Element der Uebertragung*" in the blood, and at the same time to deny specificity implies that he who does so, uses the word in a very peculiar sense.

Views of M. Colin.

M. G. Colin, to whom the communications of M. Villemin to the Academy of Medicine in Paris were referred for a report, admits that the experiments made by him prove that tubercle is a contagious disease, but refuses to entertain his conclusions as to its dependence on a specific virus. He regards the whole process as purely mechanical, attributing the lesions to the reception of morbid products into the lymphatic vessels, not by absorption through their walls, but by the "open mouths of wounded capillaries and lymphatics." The course which the infective material follows may be easily traced, especially when pus is mixed with the tuberculous matter, by the engorgement of the lymphatic vessels and the enlargement of the glands. Its progress is so slow that it is not until several weeks have elapsed that it arrives at its destination in the internal organs, where it assumes the form of little masses (*amas*), evidently regarded by M. Colin as products of local inflammation.

Views of M. Chauffard.

In the discussion of M. Colin's report which took place on the 15th of last October, M. Chauffard, in a speech of great length, compared

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* Lebert, loc. cit., p. 578.

† "Für uns dominirt die Entzündung die ganze Lehre der Tuberculose," loc. cit.

the effect of inoculation to the fecundation of one tissue by the contact of elements emanating from another, the fecundated tissue being thereby caused to produce histological elements not resembling its own but those of the fecundating tissue. The proliferation which occurs in the affected organs is due according to M. Chauffard to a stimulation of their structural elements, which is strictly local and altogether independent of any general morbid infection or virus. This local stimulation shows itself more especially in the lymphatic glands, the tissue of which may in fact be regarded as the "matrix destined to be fecundated." It is towards them that the tuberculous matter is conveyed by the lymphatics; "the histological elements of which they consist (lymphatic cells or corpuscles) are so nearly allied to those of tubercular granulations, that most of the German pathologists have regarded them as identical, and have considered tuberculous granulation in general as a heterotopical formation of normal lymphatic elements." Like M. Colin, M. Chauffard regards Villemin's experiments as having no bearing whatever on the specificity of tubercle; but he declines to follow M. Colin in his opinion that tuberculosis is contagious. Willingly admitting that the local disease is in reality tuberculous proliferation, and that the disseminated nodules in the lungs and other organs are tubercles, he denies that "the general affection known under the name of tuberculosis" is really communicated to the inoculated animal.

Views of Dr. Waldenburg.

Dr. Waldenburg holds that the process induced by inoculation consists in the intussusception of finely divided particles, smaller, or at all events not larger than blood corpuscles, and in their being deposited in various organs. These particles becoming lodged in the capillaries of internal organs, finally escape out of the circulation by penetrating the vascular wall, in which escape he thinks it possible that they may be accompanied by colourless blood corpuscles, and thus originate miliary granulations in the neighbourhood of the vessels.* He thus holds a position nearly identical with that of M. Colin, although his views are much more clearly and definitely expressed. He regards them as applicable not only to the results of inoculation, but to the development of human tubercle, and thinks that clinical experience justifies the conclusion that in man as in inoculated animals, miliary tubercle is produced in the tissues of affected organs by the deposit of extremely fine particles previously received into the blood-vessels. At the same time he admits that this mechanical process does not constitute the essence of tuberculosis, for without reference to the facts which show phthisis to be a diathetic disease, its hereditary transmission can scarcely be explained unless it be granted that it consists of something more than anatomical lesions. Like Professor Lebert Dr. Waldenburg expresses himself with great caution, and conceals from himself and from his readers his belief in what other people designate the tubercular diathesis, by speaking of an "hereditary susceptibility to stimulation," and so forth.

Summary.

From the preceding summary of the views entertained by the principal pathologists who have directed their attention to the subject, it will be seen how numerous are the aspects in which the results of tubercle inoculation may be regarded, and how complicated are the questions which arise out of them. It is important, however, to notice that in so great a diversity of opinion there are certain particulars in respect of which all are agreed. Thus it is generally admitted that the certain result of the inoculation of tuberculous matter of whatever kind is to produce crops

* Dr. Waldenburg considers that the researches of Cohnheim have demonstrated the possibility of the escape of blood corpuscles from the capillaries, independently of rupture.

of miliary granulations in the lungs and other internal organs ; that these granulations are anatomically identical with grey tubercle, that they become yellow and opaque, and eventually break down into a soft cheesy material. It is further admitted on all hands that the process is, so to speak, a self-diffusive one, that in the act of inoculation a new element is introduced into the inoculated animal at the point of insertion, from which it is disseminated to all parts of the body through the lymphatic and arterial circulation.

At this point agreement ceases. It is neither agreed what the new element is, nor what is the nature of its effect on the blood, or on the living tissues to which the blood-stream carries it. With reference to these questions we find three views indicated. They may be expressed as follows : (1.) The material introduced consists of microscopical particles, possessed of no properties excepting those they owe to their hardness, form, and magnitude, and therefore capable of producing no effects excepting those of mechanical irritation. (2.) The material consists of living matter, capable either of growth by assimilation of new matter similar to itself, or of causing morbid transformations in the tissues with which it comes into contact ; in either case acting in a specific way which cannot be referred to its physical properties. (3.) It is a definite chemical compound which is soluble in the blood plasma, and has a special and exclusive action on certain tissues, particularly that of the lymphatic glands and other analogous structures.

Practically, the first and second of these propositions are the only important ones ; for, although Professor Lebert has suggested the co-operation of a chemical with a mechanical action, he has given no explanation of his meaning. That it is possible to conceive of such an agent as is described in the third proposition can scarcely be disputed, but the extremely small quantity of the material used, taken together with the postponement and protracted duration of the results, are facts of which no intelligible chemical explanation can be given, so that the issue may be narrowed, so far as relates to the origin of the morbid process, within the limits indicated in propositions 1 and 2. If, on the one hand, the lesions can be fully accounted for by the entrance of minute particles of hard, but absolutely insoluble and innocuous material into the arterial circulation, we are bound to accept this explanation as the simplest, and to admit with Prof. Lebert that the granulations are merely circumscribed inflammations. If, on the other hand, none of the effects can be explained on this mechanical principle, little seems to be left to us but to admit that the contagium of tubercle acts in the same way as the contagia of the so-called specific diseases. Lastly, if the distribution of the granulations and their similarity to those produced mechanically, should seem to suggest that their mode of origin may be mechanical, while other influences manifest themselves in their development, we are perfectly at liberty to adopt the mechanical explanation, so far as it goes, and to supplement it with such other explanations as the facts may warrant.

Postscript.—(March 31.)—Observations which I have had the opportunity of completing since this report was in type, afford evidence of so important a character in support of some of the conclusions embodied in it, that I gladly avail myself of the opportunity which has been afforded me of adding the results.

It has been found that if animals are inoculated with pus derived from the secondary abscesses of patients affected with pyæmia, death is apt to occur during the third or fourth week after inoculation, in which case the results of dissection is as follows :—Abscesses are found at the seat of inoculation, and purulent deposits in the neighbouring subcutaneous tissue ; these, although obviously of the same character as those observed after inoculation of tubercle, differ from them in being larger, more numerous, and more generally distributed. The subcutaneuos lymphatic glands are healthy, or at most a little enlarged. The internal organs are usually free from disease. When this is not the case, lesions of an obviously inflammatory nature are found; as for example, pleuropneumonia, pericarditis, or subpleural or subperitoneal abscesses. If, on the other hand, the animals survive the primary, *i.e.* hyæmic, effects of which these lesions are the expression, and are examined several months after inoculation, morbid appearances are found in the lungs, liver and spleen, in which all the anatomical pcaracters of a tuberculous process are to be recognized.

From these facts it is evident that these lesions can no longer be regarded as dependent on any property or action possessed by the inoculated material in virtue of its having been taken from the diseased organs of a phthisical patient. This conclusion is rendered almost certain by the result of the following experiment. On the 29th of October last, setons of unbleached cotton were inserted, by means of a needle which had not been used before, in the shoulders of two guinea-pigs, which from their being entirely white could be easily distinguished from any of the other animals under observation, all of which happened to have spots of colour. One of these animals was killed on the 28th of December, and was dissected by Mr. Simon and myself. One of the setons was surrounded by a hard mass of semi-transparent substance—obviously dried-up pus, which was surrounded by connective-tissue induration. The other abscess was of considerable size ; the material contained in it was of the consistence of cream cheese, and on microscopical examination the corpuscles of which it consisted were found to have the characters represented in Plate I., fig. 9 (see description). The internal organs were perfectly healthy. The other animal died on the 15th of March. There were two open wounds on the left shoulder, each of which led to a sinuous cavity, containing a small quantity of pus, the greater part of the contents of the abscesses having escaped externally. Both cavities were connected with each other and with the neighbouring scapular gland, which was enlarged and softened, by subcutaneous bands of induration, and there were numerous purulent deposits in the neighbouring muscles and areolar tissue. The lungs contained very numerous iron-grey nodules. The liver was much enlarged, and presented the characteristic appearances of interstitial adenoid deposit. In the spleen there were numerous miliary nodules. There was enlargement of the agminate glands both of the large and small intestines, as well as of the lymphatic glands in the gastrohepatic omentum and mesentery. In this case, therefore, a pathological process which had originated in traumatic subcutaneous suppuration resulted in lesions which were characteristically tuberculous.

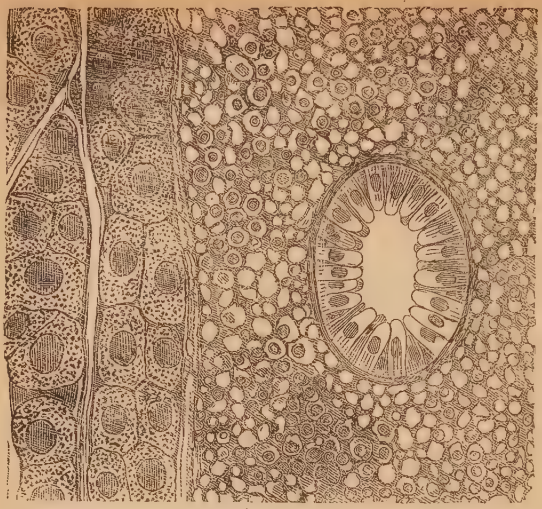


Fig. 1.

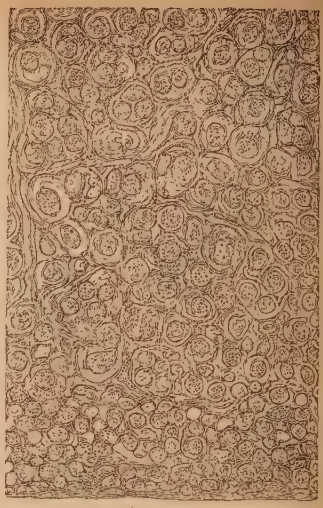
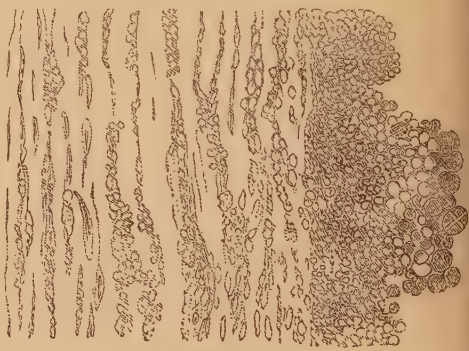


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



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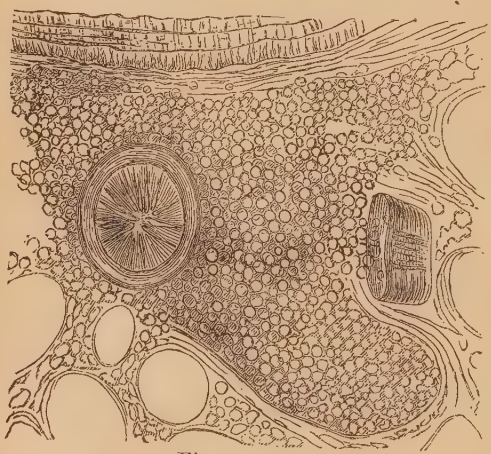

Fig. 5.

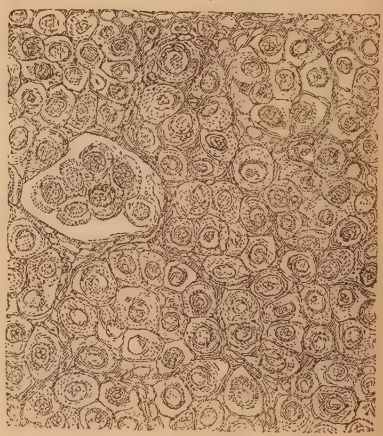

Fig. 6.

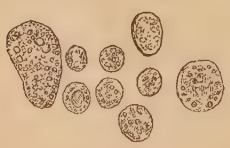

Fig. 7.

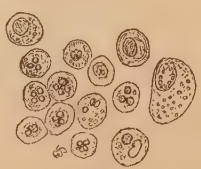

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

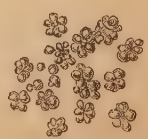

Fig. 10.

Explanation of the Plate.

Fig. 1.—Section of diseased tissue of the liver. In the middle of the drawing is seen a bile-duct lined with epithelium, about $\frac{1}{400}$ inch in diameter, which is cut across obliquely. The duct is surrounded by adenoid tissue, the nuclei of which appear to be contained in the cavities of a transparent loculous stroma. To the left this tissue is separated by a well defined border from the liver cells, which are arranged in oblong masses, between which there are capillary blood vessels.

Fig. 2.—Section of a superficial miliary nodule in the spleen. The natural surface is cut through vertically. Towards the upper part of the drawing, where the tissue is nearly healthy, the nuclei are larger, and many of them look as if enclosed in cells. Near the surface they are smaller and more numerous, so that the loculi appear to be choked with them. This multiplication seems to constitute the only difference between diseased and healthy parts.

Fig. 3.—Section of healthy lung; the pleural surface is cut across vertically.

Fig. 4.—Vertical section of the wall of a minute subcutaneous abscess. Nearest the cavity of the abscess its wall is seen to consist of closely packed corpuscles, some of which, larger than the rest, resemble pus-corpuscles. At a short distance from the surface the corpuscles are arranged in oblong heaps, which lie in a faintly fibrillated stroma. Still further there are numerous staff-shaped nuclei, not distinguishable from those of the surrounding indurated connective tissue.

Fig. 5.—Peribronchial granulation of lung. At the lower part of the drawing is seen a bronchial tube cut across. It is surrounded on all sides by an accumulation of spheroidal corpuscles, which constitute the kernel of the granulation. The walls of the neighbouring alveoli are thickened. Above is seen a portion of an artery (dislocated in the section, so that it lies on its side), and to the left another artery, which is much smaller. Each is surrounded by its adventitia, the structure of which appears to be unaltered.

Fig 6.—Section of iron-grey induration of lung. The pleural surface is cut through vertically. The alveolar cavities are completely filled with nests of large nucleated cells, most of which contain pigment granules. The alveolar tissue is only slightly altered.

Fig. 7.—Creamy pus from a subcutaneous abscess. The smaller spherical corpuscles resemble those of normal human pus. The larger ones have the characters of glomeruli, and are scarcely affected by dilute acetic acid.

Fig. 8.—Action of acetic acid on the smaller corpuscles.

Fig. 9.—Pus corpuscles from a caseous abscess. When acted on by acetic acid, their outline becomes more defined, but their appearance is otherwise unaltered.

Fig. 10.—Cretaceous granules from nodules in the spleen.

Table of Measurements.

	Diameters.
Subcutaneous tissue:	
Spheroidal nuclei of indurated connective tissue	$\frac{1}{4100} - \frac{1}{3500}$ inch.
Spheroidal corpuscles of pyogenic membrane (see Fig. 4)	$\frac{1}{2800}$
Pus corpuscles (see Fig. 7)	$\frac{1}{2000}$
Glomeruli	$\frac{1}{1000}$
Lungs:	
Spherical corpuscles of granulations (see Fig. 5)	$\frac{1}{4400} - \frac{1}{3300}$
Nuclei of inter-alveolar thickening, about	$\frac{1}{2800}$
Nuclei of intra-alveolar cells (Fig. 6)	$\frac{1}{2500} - \frac{1}{2000}$
Intra-alveolar cells	$\frac{1}{1400} - \frac{1}{1000}$
Liver:	
Nuclei of adenoid growth	$\frac{1}{3500} - \frac{1}{4500}$
Nuclei of liver-cells	$\frac{1}{3000} - \frac{1}{2400}$
Spleen:	
Nuclei near surface in section represented in Fig. 2.	$\frac{1}{4100} - \frac{1}{3500}$
Nuclei further from surface in the same section	$\frac{1}{2800} - \frac{1}{2400}$
Peritonæum:	
Nuclei, mostly oval, constituting perivascular granulations in omentum	$\frac{1}{2800} - \frac{1}{2500}$
Occasionally much larger nuclei are seen, not less than	$\frac{1}{1800}$

No. 7.—Dr. Thudichum's Report (chiefly introductory) on Researches intended to promote an improved Chemical Identification of Diseases.

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I.—Relations of the Subject to general Chemistry.

Objects of researches.

The broad object of the researches to be reported on in the following pages is to advance the knowledge of disease by such new chemical information as may be established with certainty. Mere quantity of result is regarded as of secondary importance; and if, nevertheless, the researches should appear to spread over a very large area, it must be remembered that none claim to be considered complete which are not expressly put forth as such. And the method upon which all the researches are conducted is to be judged only from the finished portions; it being implied that a similar completion is to be given in the future to subjects appearing at present only in outline. Of finished portions, the essays "on cholophæine," "on biliverdine," and "on uromelanine," may be quoted, of which abstracts will presently be given, and which were presented *in extenso* to the Royal Society by the Medical Officer. The whole of my method may further be seen, applied hurriedly, owing to the rapidity of the epidemic and external difficulties, in the "Chemical Researches on Cholera," published in the annual report of the Medical Officer for 1867.

Difficulty of separating physiol. and pathol. research.

It has been found impossible to exclude physiological research, although the final aim is pathological information. The chemist in general mainly cares for isolation and characterisation of *well-defined substances*. Having in a research found enough of these to reward his intention, he would generally neglect the residues. Owing to this practice, quite natural on the part of chemists, a great part of the constituents of the body is at present unknown, or imperfectly known. Thus the brain yields cerebric acid, but contains also a large bulk of a peculiar compound, which if able to yield cerebric acid, is a complicated compound of this matter with other unknown substances. This peculiar compound is neglected by all chemists who have ever made inquiries on the brain; the pathological chemist is, however, called upon to deal with it, as he cannot form any conception of pathological processes of the brain matter before knowing the chemical constitution of the

whole. Again, of the watery extract of muscles only one-sixth is defined, five-sixths are undefined. It would be impossible to judge of muscular affections, be they direct and local, or indirect and effected by nerve-lesions, without a knowledge of these at present undefined matters. They have therefore to be studied, as chemists in search merely of defined bodies would not turn their attention to ungrateful, difficult, and expensive researches.

Difficult objects of physiol. research.

Physiological chemistry experiences its main difficulty in the changeable nature of its objects. Latterly another has been added to our knowledge which is almost stupendous in character. It is the extremely high atomic weight of the main ingredients of the body; a weight, which in the red-coloured ingredient of the blood rises to 13,000, and in the brain probably much higher. Ordinary organic chemistry deals with comparatively simple substances, in which the atomic weights do not exceed as many tens as in the physiological molecules before mentioned there are thousands. The fact that synthetic chemists can imitate some simple organic compounds must, when these immensely complex molecules are remembered, cease to be matter for very great boast. And the same knowledge has had a corrective influence upon a much more important part of our philosophy. We believed that the plant only was synthetical, that the animal merely applied what the plant had previously prepared. This however is not the case. True, in seeds there is even cerebric acid (or some body very much like it) as well as in yelks and brains. But in neither there is brain-matter. In yelks there is the capability for the production of blood, but not blood itself; in seeds there is no blood, and no capability for forming it; hematocrystalline is the product of the synthetical activity of the animal economy. Both plants and animals, therefore, are chemically constructive, but the animals build with the materials previously prepared by plants; plants construct from inorganic food, animals from the organic food offered by plants or other animals; and the molecules which animals construct surpass in complication and number of atoms any which plants produce.

Intricacy of problems of pathological chemistry.

Far more intricate is the problem of pathological chemistry. It deals with the deviations of these substances which are infinitely complicated, one penetrating the other. It deals with processes which (so far as we know them) are ever tending to become normal, and which (if they do not kill) terminate in definite times. The objects of the research occur for the most part only accidentally, fitfully, with all sorts of admixture, and not at such times and places so as to favour investigation. If physiology seeks a definition of life, pathology is held to aid in this search and the search after the nature of disease at the same time. And if it were only an inquiry after the destructive nature of disease it might appear simple; but the problem has a physiology of its own, it is synthetical as well as life, for morbid growths must be considered syntheses.

Disease obeys natural laws.

The processes and products of disease obey the same general natural laws as all other processes and matters, and in addition the laws of their special causation. Carbon in the smallpox-pustule remains carbon, and subject to the laws under which that element exhibits its various properties; but it deviates in function for a while by the agency of a special interfering cause. In the case of small-pox this cause is probably physical, but in other diseases, such as paralysis from terror, cannot be so. In a complete system of etiology all manner of causes have to be considered; but in pathological chemistry, only such causes as are chemical. Therewith all chemical effects from any causes whatever, come under consideration.

Definition of pathological chemistry.

I define pathological chemistry as the science of the deviation of atoms

from their normal function. Ultimate pathology cannot, I think, be cellular, as was claimed by Virchow, or molecular, as was at one time taught by Hughes Bennett and Beale, but can only be atomic; and if a further subdivision of matter in power and place going beyond the atom should become possible, then pathology must still be atomic before it can be considered by the light of the more expanded theory.

Although the definitions of the chemical terms used in pathological chemistry do not differ from those used in general chemistry (as far as the subjects are identical), yet it may be useful in this place to shortly summarise these terms and definitions, as they occur repeatedly in the sequel. Moreover, there have lately been changes in and additions to the doctrines concerning atoms and their symbols, and relative weights, and powers; and these it is well to state, in order to avoid the confusion which their use without explanation might cause even to persons well versed in the chemistry of the equivalential period.

Element.

We define "element" as matter which appears to be chemically homogeneous, *i.e.*, which by no chemical means can be separated into two chemically heterogeneous matters. The idea of element therefore precedes that of atom, and the idea of atom in the chemical sense can only exist after the admission of the definition of element. An "atom" is the smallest quantity of an element which can exist in any chemical combination. And further, it can exist only in combination, and not by itself in the free state. The atom has powers which must be satisfied, and if it is prevented from existing in combination with heterogeneous elements, it combines with at least one atom of its own kind or element differing from it only in quality (polarity) of power. Such a combination of two atoms is the type of a molecule, and the smallest possible molecule. A molecule can exist by itself or react upon others. It may consist of two atoms or any number of atoms (up to 1,895, see blood) and the limits up to which the number of atoms in molecules may increase are at present unknown. "Molecule" we define as the smallest quantity of an element or compound which may exist in the free state or enter or leave a combination.

Atom.

Molecule.

Chemism.
Polarity.

All atoms possess chemism, polarity, and dynamicity. "Chemism" is the liability, or the cause of the liability of matter to undergo interchange, movement or combination, and to transform into chemical movement such physical influences as those of sunlight. "Polarity" on the other hand determines the relative place of each atom in the forthcoming combination, and thus fixes the molecule. Let us assume the existence in a molecule of hydrogen of two atoms of hydrogen, having, the one + or positive, the other negative or —, polarity. This plus and minus is to signify that the polarities are heterogeneous, and capable of neutralising each other by combination. Let us express the molecule of hydrogen by the formula $\overset{+}{H}\ \overset{-}{H}$. If now to this molecule we bring a molecule of another element possessing the necessary chemism, *e.g.*, chlorine, and similar polarities of atoms, $\overset{+}{Cl}\ \overset{-}{Cl}$, then a combination by interchange will take place, and two molecules, having equal elements, of hydrochloric acid, namely $\overset{+}{H}\ \overset{-}{Cl}$ and $\overset{-}{H}\ \overset{+}{Cl}$, will be produced; but these molecules will have unequal properties in as far as the polarity of their elements is concerned; for the one will have plus or positive hydrogen $\overset{+}{H}$ and negative chlorine $\overset{-}{Cl}$, while the other will have negative hydrogen $\overset{-}{H}$ and positive chlorine $\overset{+}{Cl}$. However slightly these differences may affect the ultimate products in their grosser properties, they are real and have to be borne in mind in all higher chemical

considerations.* The "dynamicity" of a given atom is the varying quantity of its combining-power under varying conditions :—for instance, the atom of iodine is monodynamic in hydriodic acid, where it combines with a single atom of monodynamic hydrogen ; tridynamic in terchloride of iodine, where it combines with three monodynamic atoms of chlorine. The "dynamis" is exerciseable in multiple directions, but not separable as to seat. The unit or minimum of dynamis manifested by an atom is a "monad." The maximum dynamis which can be manifested by an atom is atomic power, and as this is ascertained by relative weight it is termed "atomic weight." The quantities expressing the atomic weights have been derived from the circumstance that elements combine in certain proportions of unchangeable weights, or of simple multiples of those weights, and that these weights stand in a certain proportion to the volume which bodies (which are capable of existing as gases) maintain in their gaseous condition. An atom of hydrogen occupies one volume, a molecule occupies two. An atom of chlorine occupies one volume, a molecule two. The atom or volume of hydrogen is much lighter than the atom or volume of chlorine, weighing 1, while the latter weighs 35·5. By the combination of these two molecules two fresh molecules of hydrochloric acid are produced. These occupy the same volume as the uncombined gases previously did. The definition of molecule as two volumes of a compound of a gaseous body leads to the knowledge of the condensation which elements have undergone during the process of combination, and by all other considerations of the properties of atoms, and of the specific heats of elements, to the knowledge of the atomic weights. These as lately determined differ from the former equivalents by the fact that many have been doubled. They are distinguished in their symbols by a horizontal bar, thus $\bar{C}$, standing across the middle of the letter. As many of these symbols have to be used in the sequel, I here give a list of them, together with the dynamicities and atomic weights of the elements.

Dynamicity.

Monad.

Atomic weight.

Names.	Symbols.	Dynamicities.	Atom. weights.
Aluminium - - -	$\bar{Al}$	III. VI.	27·5
Antimony - - -	Sb	III. V.	122·
Arsenic - - - -	As	III. V.	75·
Barium - - - -	$\bar{Ba}$	II.	137·
Beryllium - - -	Be	III.	14·
Bismuth - - -	Bi	III.	208·
Boron - - - -	Bo	III.	11·
Bromine - - -	Br	I.	80·
Cadmium - - -	$\bar{Cd}$	II.	112·
Caesium - - -	Cs	I.	133·
Calcium - - -	$\bar{Ca}$	II.	40·
Carbon - - - -	$\bar{C}$	IV.	12·
Cerium - - - -	$\bar{Ce}$	II.	92·

* The lactic acid of milk differs from the lactic acid of flesh, not in composition but unimportant collateral properties. There are several turpentines distinguishable only by different influence on the polarised ray of light. These may possibly differ from each other only by some such peculiar disposition of subordinate power (polarity) as is illustrated in the above example.

Names.	Symbols.	Dynamiciti es	Atom. weights.
Chlorine	Cl	I.	35·5
Chromium	Cr	III. VI.	52·5
Cobalt	Co	II.	58·8
Copper	Cu	II.	63·5
Didymium	Di	II.	96·
Erbium	Er	II.	112·6
Fluorine	Fl	I.	19·
Glucinum	G	II.	9·
Gold	Au	III.	196·7
Hydrogen	H	I.	1·
Iodine	I	I. III.	127·
Iridium	Ir	II. IV.	198·
Iron	Fe	II. VI.	56·
Lanthanium	La	II.	92·
Lead	Pb	II. IV.	207·
Lithium	Li	I.	7·
Magnesium	Mg	II.	24·
Manganese	Mn	II. VI.	55·
Mercury	Hg	II.	200·
Molybdenum	Mo	VI.	92·
Nickel	Ni	II.	58·8
Niobium	Nb	IV.	97·6
Nitrogen	N	I. II. III. V.	14·
Osmium	Os	IV.	199·
Oxygen	O	II.	16·
Palladium	Pd	II.	106·5
Phosphorus	P	III. V.	31·
Platinum	Pt	II. IV.	197·4
Potassium	K	I.	39·
Rhodium	Rh	II.	104·
Rubidium	Rb	I.	85·5
Ruthenium	Ru	IV.	104·
Selenium	Se	II.	79·
Silicium	Si	IV.	28·5
Silver	Ag	I.	108·
Sodium	Na	I.	23·
Strontium	Sr	II.	87·5
Sulphur	S	II.	32·
Tantalum	Ta	IV.	137·5
Tellurium	Te	II.	128·
Thallium	Tl	I.	204·
Thorium	Th	IV.	231·3

Names.	Symbols.	Dynamicities.	Atom. weights.
Tin - - - -	Sn	IV.	118·
Titanium - - -	Ti	IV.	50·
Tungsten - - -	W	VI.	184·
Uranium - - -	U	II. III. VI.	120·
Vanadium - - -	V	II. V.	51·2
Yttrium - - -	Y	II.	68·
Zinc - - - -	Zn	II.	65·
Zirconium - - -	Zr	IV.	90·

The foregoing system is in harmony with all other facts, chemical or physical, concerning elements, because the atomic weights are, with three exceptions,* the same as those derived from the law of Dulong and Petit, which is to the effect that the specific heats of elements multiplied by their atomic weights give the same product. If we term this product "atomic heat," we may say that these elements possess the same atomic heat. Further, the atomic heats of a great number of compounds are equal to the sums of the atomic heats of their elements. A second great reason for the adoption of the new atomic weights is, that they are in harmony with the law of isomorphism (Mitscherlich); and a third, that they are in harmony with the relations existing between the density of the gases and vapours and their molecular weights: that is to say, the densities of the simple gases stand in the same proportion to each other as their atomic weights, or, hydrogen being accepted as the unit or = 1, the figures expressing the densities of the other gases compared to hydrogen as 1, are the same as those expressing their atomic weights (Gay-Lussac). This led to the law of Ampère and Berzelius, according to which equal volumes of simple gas contain equal numbers of atoms†; and to the further development of that law that equal volumes of gas contain equal numbers of molecules, and, consequently, that the molecular weights of compounds are proportioned to their densities in the state of vapour or gas.

Atomic heat.

Of the compounds of simple gases several undergo condensation, others do not. Thus two vols. of hydrogen and one vol. of oxygen, when combined, form two volumes of water vapour; one vol. of nitrogen and three vols. of hydrogen form two vols. of ammonia gas; one vol. of carbon and four volumes of hydrogen form two volumes of marsh gas. From this it evident that the greater the number of atoms contained in a molecule, the greater must be the condensation of the elements. An idea may be formed of the possible amount of this condensation by the consideration that a molecule of water vapour containing three atoms fills two volumes, while the same two volumes would be filled by a molecule of hematocrystalline containing 1,895 atoms, could this substance be brought into the gaseous state.

Condensation.

The development of all vegetable and animal matters is effected by progressive condensation. This may be proved to be correct by the synthetical method. Elements are brought in immediate contact, and

Synthetical method.

* Silicium, carbon, and boron.

† To this phosphorus, so common in the animal economy, and arsenic, form exceptions, being both too dense for satisfying that law, and cadmium and mercury form the exception on the opposite side, being both too expanded.

influenced by the application of forces which have the power to produce chemical movement; such forces are electricity, heat, light, or their conversions, such as pressure and concussion. Electricity may break up molecules and form them, and the formation of one set of molecules implies the breaking up of others; but not one or other, but all available synthetical powers are required to build up even simple substances in the laboratory. First elements are combined, then the combinations are condensed, then they are brought in contact with others and combined and simultaneously condensed, then additions are made, and when the dynamicities of all atoms are saturated, substitutions are effected.

Functional types.

These processes lead to the knowledge of functional types, which might metaphorically be termed "organs of the chemical idea," or of chemism. These types are the following :—

1. Hydrocarbon (example, marsh gas), $\overline{C}\,H_4$.
2. Alcohol (methylic alcohol), $\overline{C}\,H_4\,\overline{O}$.
3. Acid (formic acid), $\overline{C}\,H_2\,\overline{O}_2$.
4. Aldehyde (ordinary aldehyde), $\overline{C}_2\,H_4\,\overline{O}$.
5. Ether (methyl-formic ether), $\overline{C}\,H_2\,\overline{O}_2 + \overline{C}\,H_4\,\overline{O} - H_2\,\overline{O}$.
6. Alcali (methylamine), $\overline{C}\,H_5\,N$.
7. Compound metallic radical (arseno-methyle), $\overline{C}\,H_5\,As$.
8. Amide (formic amide), $\overline{C}\,H_3\,N\,\overline{O}$.

Structural types.

But with those functional types must not be confounded the structural types, which result from successive condensation of the type molecule hydrogen, HH, H_2H_2, H_3H_3, H_4H_4, H_5H_5, H_6H_6, &c., and substitution of one or several atoms by an equal number of dynamic monads. Thus by substitution of H_2 in the second type by a didynamic atom (equal to two monads) of oxygen, $\overline{O}^{II}$ (the roman numeral indicates the dynamicity as in the third column of the list of elements above given), water $\overline{O}^{II}\,H_2$ is produced. When in the third type H_3H_3, one factor is replaced by a tridynamic atom of nitrogen N^{III}, ammonia $N^{III}\,H_3$ results. From the fourth type results marsh gas $^{IV}H_4$ in a similar manner. From the fifth by substitution of one factor by a pentadynamic atom of phosphorus P^{V}, and of the second factor by five atoms of chlorine, Cl_5, the type perchloride, results, and so forth to an extent as yet unexplored. These types hydride (oxyde or acid or) water, ammonia, hydrocarbon, and perchloride may also inversely be derived from the dynamicity of the elements above supposed to be substituted, each monad being satisfied by the attachment of an atom of hydrogen. The theory of types served as a basis of classification and an instrument of discovery in the hand of its excogitator, Gerhardt. For similar purposes it has constantly been used in the following researches.

From the ideas of element, atom, molecule, condensation, and substitution, all types, all series, all chemical compounds derive; all chemistry has the chemistry of hydrogen for its type and unit.

II.—Sketch of Chemical Physiology, and of its Points of Contact with Pathology.

Digestion.

The food of man, variously prepared by mechanical processes and chemical operations (cooking), is comminuted in the mouth by chewing. At the same time it is mixed with a variety of fluids, some of which have chemical powers and predispose the food to a change, while others

serve mechanical objects only. The mixture of these fluids is termed saliva; but however homogeneous may appear that mixture, the properties of its components are very various. For the secretion of every particular kind of glands, of which there are four, differs, and the secretion of one and the same gland or set of glands may vary according to the agencies which call them into action. Underneath the forepart of the tongue is secreted from one and the same duct the saliva of a gland which lies under the tongue (sublingual), and that of two other glands which lie farther back on both sides of the tongue underneath the lower jaw (submaxillary glands). To collect either of these secretions little tubes have to be carefully introduced into the respective ducts, which is a matter of some difficulty. For this reason the chemical composition of the secretions of the separate glands is very imperfectly known. Experiments upon animals have shown that these glands can give four different kinds of secretion, according to the nerves which are irritated for the purpose. One nerve, a branch of the facial, and a continuation of the chord of the tympanum, on irritation causes a clear, slightly ropy secretion from the submaxillary glands. This "chordal" saliva contains about 4 per cent. of solid matters, of which 1·5 are globuline, mucine, and coagulable albumen; 2·5 per cent. are mineral, mainly alkaline chlorides and lime-salts; of these latter the carbonate, dissolved in excess of carbonic acid, frequently decomposes in the mouth, and deposits crusts of lime carbonate upon the teeth, which are popularly called tartar. On irritation of the sympathetic nerve the submaxillary glands secrete an opaque very tough saliva. This contains from 15 to 28 per mille of solids, amongst which is mucine, and granules or roundish lumps of an albuminous matter, and much free alkali. The third kind of saliva is that which flows when the submaxillary ganglion is made the centre of a reflex action which works by way of the lingual nerve. This is the only secretory act without the intervention of cerebrospinal influence that is known at present. The fourth kind of saliva is the "paralytic," or thin watery fluid which is secreted under the influence of nervous paralysis, caused either by degeneration, or poisoning, or wounds which separate the secretory nerves. Its composition is not yet ascertained.

Saliva.

Chordal saliva.

Sympathetic saliva.

Ganglionic saliva.

Paralytic saliva.

The mixture of sublingual and submaxillary saliva in man (not in animals) contains rhodanate or sulphocyanate (also termed rhodanide or sulphocyanide) of potassium and sodium $\mathrm{C\,N\,K\,S}$, and $\mathrm{C\,N\,Na\,S}$, recognized by the red colour which iron-chloride imparts to saliva, or to the distillate obtained from it with acids. In another part I draw attention to a similar reaction of urine, which differs however from that of saliva in this, that the body producing it is not volatile. These phenomena admit at present of no particular theory.

Rhodanates in saliva.

The saliva which is secreted by the parotid glands can easily be collected by the introduction of canulæ into the ducts. It is an alkaline, hardly viscous fluid, which contains a little albumen, some globuline, a particular ferment termed ptyaline, but no mucine. It contains much rhodanate, and is the most suitable material for preparing the distillate of rhodanic acid. It contains, water 995·3; solids 4·7; of these are organic 1·4; mineral 3·3; of the latter there is lime carbonate 1·2. The parotid saliva transforms starch into sugar by means of the ferment termed ptyaline. This is the only agent in saliva which has that power. It can be isolated by adding phosphoric acid and subsequently lime to saliva. Ptyaline adheres to the phosphate, is washed out by water, and precipitated by alcohol. It contains nitrogen but is not albuminous, refusing to yield the xanthoproteic acid reaction with nitric acid. The diastase of malt has a similar action used in

Parotid saliva.

Ptyaline.
Glycogeny.

Diastase Liebig's food.

trade fermentations. An interesting and important application has lately been made of diastase by Baron Liebig, for the production of a food for infants, and it is probable that the alkaline mixture supplies efficiently the want of alkali and ptyaline in the digestive juices of children who are being brought up without mother's milk, or with such as is not in a healthy state. Diastase acts best at 66°, while ptyaline is destroyed at 60°. An agent similar to ptyaline is emulsine, or synaptase of almonds, which has been recommended as a dietetic remedy in diabetes. But it does not seem to affect starch in any way, although decomposing amygdaline and salicine.

Emulsine or synaptase.

Amygdaline. Water. Oil of bitter almonds. Prussic acid. Sugar.

$$\overbrace{C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11}} + \overbrace{2H_2O} = \overbrace{C_7H_6O} + \overbrace{CHN} + \overbrace{C_6H_{12}O_6}$$

Salicine. Water. Saligenine. Sugar.

$$\overbrace{C_{13}H_{18}O_7} + \overbrace{H_2O} = \overbrace{C_7H_8O_2} + \overbrace{C_6H_{12}O_6}$$

In these transformations sugar is a collateral product, while in that of starch by ptyaline or diastase it is the only product.

Starch.

Starch consists of two bodies, which in the little granules are disposed in alternating layers. The first is granulose, and has the property of being coloured blue at once by free iodine. The second is cellulose, not coloured blue by iodine at once, but only after sulphuric acid or zinc-chloride has been allowed to act upon it. When unboiled starch is mixed and digested with saliva for days, the granulose is dissolved out of the corpuscles and transformed into dextrine and sugar, and the cellulose only is left. At higher temperatures this also is changed. Boiled starch is more easily transformed, as the granules are burst and admit the altering juices between their layers with facility. The first symptom of the addition of saliva to boiled and cooled (to 40° C) starch or pap is increased fluidity, indicating the formation of soluble starch and dextrine. At a later period only sugar is formed, according to the following formulæ :—

Starch (synonym=amylon.) . . . . $C_6H_{10}O_5$

Soluble starch . . . } The same formula as starch.
Dextrine . . . . }

Dextrine. Water. Sugar.

$$\overbrace{C_6H_{10}O_5} + \overbrace{H_2O} = \overbrace{C_6H_{12}O_6}$$

Amyloid degeneration.

Amongst the products of degeneration of the spinal marrow in locomotor ataxia, there are bodies resembling starch corpuscles, but consisting entirely of cellulose.

I had an opportunity afforded me of examining such a case, in which the sense which in physiology we now term the sense of pressure was almost entirely lost, while the sense of pain and the sense of heat and cold persisted. On examining microscopically, and by means of sulphuric acid and iodine, thin sections of the spinal marrow, I found in various parts of it agglomerations of blue bodies imitating in a remarkable manner wheat-starch coloured blue by iodine. The term *amyloid* is perfectly correct as applied to this particular degeneration. The reaction of these bodies, however like to that of amylum, is not that of amylum itself, for amylum is coloured blue by iodine alone, while these bodies require the concurrence of sulphuric acid and iodine.

Mixed saliva.

The secretion of the salivary glands mixed with the mucus of the membranes of the cavity of the mouth, secreted by little follicles,

constitutes mixed saliva. This can be collected in quantity by irritating the fauces with a feather, and producing vomituritions. It does not reduce alkaline copper solution, but retains a little copper oxyde in solution when copper salt and alkali only are added. It transforms starch into sugar, so that chewed pap after some standing, with copper sulphate and caustic potash, at 70° C, yields red copper suboxyde. It does not change cane-sugar into invert sugar, and thus differs from yeast. The quantity of mixed saliva secreted by a man in 24 hours varies between 300 and 1,500 grammes; it may be greatly increased by excitants, and irritating medicines and poisons.

Saliva in diseases.

Little is known of saliva in diseases, but the investigations of the future promise results. In diseases, such as salivation under the influence of mercury, rhodanates disappear. The saliva then contains mercury. Many medicinal salts pass easily into the saliva from the blood, such as iodide, chlorate of potassium, and when used long in quantity produce salivation. In diabetes the saliva contains lactates, but no sugar. In the paralytic saliva of hysteric persons leucine has been found. Acid saliva seems to contain lactic acid, and is of course anomalous. The presence of urea has been alleged, but not proved with certainty. In hydrophobia the saliva is the bearer of the contact-poison by which the disease is propagated to other individuals.

Anomalous ingredients.

Digestion of starch.

While the saliva influences starch as indicated, and does not lose its action by the admixture of acid of the concentration of the gastric juice, it certainly does, under ordinary circumstances, not transform the whole of the starch into sugar. The gastric juice does not influence starch, the pancreatic juice to a trifling degree in the same sense as saliva. Deducting all sugar and lactic acid to be met with, it is necessary to assume that other products are formed, which yet elude analysis. Do any of these products find their way into the liver, and are these transformed into glycogen?

Glycogen of the liver.

Glycogen is a kind of dextrine, which was discovered in the liver by Bernard and Hensen. It occurs in three forms, of which one, of the formula $C_6 H_{10} O_5$, is powdery, two others $C_6 H_{12} O_6$ and $C_6 H_{14} O_7$ are gummy. It polarises to the right four times more intensely than dextrose sugar. With a solution of iodine in iodide it gives a dark red colour. It dissolves copper oxyde without reducing it. By sulphuric and hydrochloric acids, saliva, pancreas juice, serum of blood, and cold prepared extract of liver, it is transformed into dextrine and ultimately into sugar. Many physiologists have endeavoured to explain the source and destination of this matter, but as yet without any very complete success. Regarding its origin, it has been found that it could not be formed from sugar, as the portal blood did not contain any. It was not formed from fats. Animal food enabled animals to form it, whence the conclusion was drawn that glycogen originated in albumen. Seeing that the liver decomposes albumen, as proved by the constitution of the bile, this idea has much in its favour, but the experiments upon which it is based admit of different interpretation. Muscle frequently contains dextrine, always inosite (a particular kind of sugar), and lactic acid. All these might enable the liver of the animal which eats the flesh to form glycogen. At present it is at least uncertain from which material the liver forms glycogen; possibly it is formed out of starchy and albuminous matters at the same time, at least most of it is formed (up to 12 per cent. of the weight of the liver in fowls) when these two kinds of food are digested together in large quantity.

Destiny of glycogen.

As the dead liver was found to transform glycogen quickly into sugar, and as some sugar could be found in hepatic blood, it was concluded that glycogen is transformed into sugar, and passes into the blood, to be

there oxydised or changed as required. This view, upon which was based an entire theory, called that of the glycogenetic function of the liver, was received for some years by physiologists in general, until one of its greatest admirers, Pavy, believed that he had discovered it to be erroneous. According to him no sugar is made in the liver in the living healthy body. I showed that his experiments admitted of such variation as to prove either his or Bernard's doctrine. At present the bulk of evidence goes to show, that as a portion only of the starch in the intestines is transformed into sugar and passes into the chyle, so a portion only of the glycogen of the liver is transformed into sugar and passes into the blood. Quantitative experiments on a large scale, combined with the chemolytic method of research, will alone be able finally to decide the matters under discussion.

Mal-assimilation of starch. Diabetes.

When sugar in considerable quantity exists in the blood, the body cannot deal with it, and excretes the sugar unchanged. Such a condition constitutes the disease termed diabetes, which appears to be a much more complicated disease than its main symptom taken alone would seem to indicate. The oxydation of sugar only is diminished or not accomplished, that of the albuminous substance and fats is rather increased, sometimes enormously so; therefore the carrying power of the blood corpuscles for oxygen cannot be diminished, as has been supposed lately, at least not in all cases of diabetes. There must be a perversion of chemical agency, as proved by the appearance of lactic acid in the saliva and of acetone in the stomach and the urine. On the whole there is at present neither a plausible theory nor a rational treatment of diabetes, as evidenced by the fact that noted physicians now maintain that diabetic patients eating promiscuously everything are better off than patients who abstain from starch and confine themselves to the anamylic diet so elaborately prescribed by Bouchardat. The sugar may be made in the liver or in the muscles, it may be the effect of a change of nervous influence (as suggested by the artificial diabetes of animals after wounds of the fourth ventricle of the brain), or of a failure in the supply of a ferment capable of transferring oxygen to it. The sugar when once in the diabetic blood appears not to be increased or decreased by standing of the drawn blood out of the body, the blood consequently contains perhaps no glycogen. This was ascertained by a special experiment, suggested by the medical officer, made upon the blood of a diabetic patient at St. Thomas' Hospital.

Digestion of the food in the stomach.

Gastric juice. Pepsine.

The comminuted food mixed with saliva arrives in the stomach and excites this organ to a mechanical and chemical action, termed digestion. The many little rennet glands situated in the walls of the stomach secrete a liquid termed the gastric juice, which in man contains 994·6 pro mille of water and 5·39 of solid and permanently fluid ingredients other than water. Of these 3·0 are pepsine, 0·2 hydrochloric acid, with which perhaps a small quantity of lactic acid is mixed, and chlorides of the alkalies, with some phosphates of earths. Singular is the presence of some calcium-chloride in the juice. The juice has mainly been examined as obtained from persons who by accident had fistulous openings in their stomachs, and upon dogs upon whom such fistulas had been formed by operative interference. It led to the formation of artificial juice, which requires, however, the addition of natural pepsine, and is therefore only in part artificial. It serves, however, for the purpose of studying stomach digestion upon many kinds of food, and of supplying a kind of remedy in diseased conditions in which the natural juice is supposed to be deficient.

Gastric fistula.

Power of gastric juice.

This gastric juice possesses the power of dissolving or reducing to a liquid state albuminous substances, which are either by preparation,

ich as boiling, or by nature, insoluble in water. Albumen, caseine, orine, syntonine, the albuminous substances of vegetables, gluten, and ne collagene tissues or gristle, are under the influence of gastric juice, r of a mixture of pepsine and hydrochloric acid, dissolved to thickish mewhat turbid matters, to which the name of peptones is given. 'epsine may be isolated by mechanical precipitation in the same manner s ptyaline by adhesion to phosphate of lime. It is not itself destroyed uring digestion, but is capable of transforming great quantities of olids into fluid by that mysterious influence termed contact action. When the juice is saturated with peptones it ceases to act, but an ddition of dilute acid fluid enables digestion of newly introduced lbuminous matters to be effected. The secretion of the hydrochloric and lactic?) acid from the stomach glands is a chemolytic process by vhich chlorides of alkalies are split up into acid and base. Of this ction I shall show the completion of the circle in the biliary function mmediately to be described. The origin of the pepsine is the blood, ut which ingredient of this fluid yields this curious substance, which is so different from albumen, cannot be told. In the stomach digestion saliva by its ptyaline forms some sugar, the gastric juice fluidifies the lbuminous matters, the fats are made fluid and liberated from their issue connections, vegetable structures are variously disintegrated, and he whole is mixed with water and a small amount of air carried down n the process of swallowing. Other decompositions, as yet imperfectly nderstood, also take place, as evidenced by the strong odour of the digested matters, and at last the homogeneous mixture of matters, termed chyme, passes through the pylorus into the duodenum.

Peptones.

The ingredients of chyme are starch, sugar, fat, and peptones, or if only animal food had been eaten, fat and peptones alone. There are also undigested pieces of flesh, albumen, caseine, constantly present. It is at present impossible to say what these albuminous matters are. Some physiologists say there is only one substance, others that there are five and more, the statements as well as the experiments upon which they are based being quite irreconcileable with each other. None of these researches have as yet been carried out by means of the quantitative analytical chemical method, excepting the comparison of the composition of the peptones with the original matters. It was found that it was almost unchanged. The peptone solutions are not coagulated by boiling, but precipitated by absolute alcohol. They give Millon's reaction with nitrate and nitrite of mercury. They diffuse easily through parchment paper (dialyse) into water, exhibiting a property towards membranes of the utmost importance for absorption, which albumen possesses only in the very slightest degree. Optically they are characterised by turning the plane of polarisation towards the left.

Chyme. Peptones.

The coagulation of the milk in the stomach, or by rennett out of it, is supposed by some to be due not to pepsine, but to another ferment which transforms sugar of milk or lactose into lactic acid, and precipitates the soda-albumen or cascine. This matter is problematical.

The quantity of gastric juice secreted daily in the human stomach has been estimated at 10 per cent. of the body-weight, or 16 lbs., other direct observations however lead to 30 lbs.

During digestion some gases, consisting of carbonic acid, hydrogen, and nitrogen, are not rarely formed from the digesting food. This may become a distressing symptom in disease.

Gases.

Duodenal digestion is a continuation of stomach digestion under greatly complicated circumstances. For the chyme receives additions of bile and pancreatic juice. The physiology of these liquids has been studied upon fistulous openings occurring accidentally in man, or pro-

Duodenal digestion.

duced by art in animals. The secretory acts and influences are no doubt well known, particularly their variations under several conditions. But the employment of the secreted matters is by no means so elucidated as to be capable of satisfactory theoretical representation. The pancreatic juice has probably three functions, of which one is the completion of the solution of the pieces of meat and albumen, which issue from the stomach with the chyme; another is the decomposition of fat into glycerine and fatty acid; and a third the emulging of neutral fat and transforming it into a subdivided condition, in which it may pass through the pores of the mucous membrane into the chyle-ducts. It also transforms a small quantity of starch into sugar. All the properties are only possessed by juice which is abstracted from the pancreatic duct of an animal during full digestion, or from a reddened pancreas. This juice is tough or viscid, and contains 10 to 11 per cent. of solids, while the juice which is obtained from a permanent fistula has only five per cent. of solids, and lacks the power of digesting albuminous fragments. It is probable that this deficiency is caused by a degeneration of the gland consequent upon the operative interference. The juice contains an albuminous matter at present undefined, possibly some mucine, mostly leucine, which is present in the parenchyma of the gland in larger quantities, and is more or less alkaline.

Pancreatic juice. Three functions.

Biliary functions.

The liver has an obvious function, and that is to secrete bile. It seems almost superfluous to make such a statement, but the views of physiologists regarding this organ have so often been perverted that it is necessary to recur to elementary principles. The error regarding the function of the liver which has crept into physiology has mainly been caused by the discovery in it of a substance which has the capability of being transformed into sugar, namely the above-described glycogen, also called hepatine, or liver-dextrine; and in consequence of that in itself remarkable and interesting discovery it has generally been believed that the main function of the liver was that of forming sugar. We know now that such is not the case.* The main function of the liver is one of considerable intricacy, and essentially connected with the great features of the process of digestion.

Connexion of stomach digestion with bile function.

Digestion in the stomach is produced by a process in which of chemical ingredients hydrochloric acid takes a main part. In the dog this hydrochloric acid is so strong that the hardest bones are absolutely dissolved. In man such a solution of bones cannot easily take place, but they are certainly corroded when they are introduced into the stomach. The acid which dissolves them in the dog is hydrochloric acid only; in man the acid is probably a mixture of hydrochloric and lactic acid. But although we find in the economy chlorides everywhere, and lactates constantly in the chyle, yet we do not meet with these acids in the free state. We are therefore obliged to assume that in the walls of the stomach a chemical process is constantly taking place by which hydrochloric and lactic acids are being formed. This process is very simple, consisting in the separation of the chlorine from the sodium chloride (or common salt), and the combination with it of a certain quantity of hydrogen. This hydrogen is derived from the water. What then takes place in the glands of the stomach may be stated to be a

* See the articles of Pavy on this subject, Guy's Hosp. Rep. 1858, iv. p. 291; Phil. Transact. 1860, p. 595, and my critical experiments in Brit. Med. Journal, Vol. I., 1860. In these latter the analytical method now generally followed was first used and published; it was afterwards adopted by Pavy, Bernard, Kühne, and others. For confirmation of the variable results see Meissner, Jahresbericht für, 1862, p. 310, et seq. Ritter, Amylum und Zucker in der Leber. Zeitschr. f. rat. Med. 24, 65. Eulenburg, Journ. für Pract. Chem. 103, 108, 1868.

splitting-up of water and sodium chloride, and cross combination of the elements to hydrochloric acid on the one side and sodium hydroxyde on the other.

$$\underbrace{H\Theta_2}_{\text{Water.}} + \underbrace{NaCl}_{\text{Common Salt.}} = \underbrace{HCl}_{\text{Hydrochloric acid.}} + \underbrace{NaH\Theta}_{\text{Sod. hydroxyde.}}$$

The lactic acid is produced from lactates in a similar manner, and in the formula of its formation the place of chlorine in the foregoing formula would be occupied by the formula $\mathrm{C_3H_5O_3}$ of lactic acid. This is simple and certain. But we find in the body no caustic soda, or sodium hydroxyde, and we are therefore driven to inquire what becomes of this caustic soda so produced.

Why the stomach does not digest itself.

Before it is carried away from the gastric glands by the blood, a part of this sodium hydroxyde has an important function to perform, namely, to protect the stomach against the corrosive action of its own secretion.* It keeps the blood and tissues more alkaline, and prevents the acids and pepsine, which have become more energetic after secretion and mixture with the peptones, from corroding the texture of the stomach. (Such corrosion immediately takes place in cases where the supply of blood to a part of the stomach is interrupted, or where food remains in the stomach undigested after the secretory energy has passed away; gastric ulcer, hematemesis, chronic dyspepsia, or painful digestion with follicular erosion, and other pathological conditions, are produced in this way.) The sodium hydroxyde is soon transformed into carbonate in the blood, and passes through the gastric veins into the portal, and thus into the liver. When we analyse bile and add to it a quantity of acid, we precipitate certain matters, namely, the biliary acids formed by the liver, and the cholophæine; and if we evaporate the liquid we get a large quantity of sodium combined with the acid which we have added. Supposing now that the acid added was hydrochloric, we find at the conclusion of our experiment that sodium has been combining with chlorine and that we have sodium chloride, and that the hydrogen of the acid has again combined with oxygen (hydroxyl) and formed water.

Bile.

$$NaH\Theta + HCl = NaCl + H_2\Theta$$

That is to say, by boiling bile with hydrochloric acid we reproduce the chloride of sodium which before has been decomposed in the walls of the stomach. In our food we take no salt of sodium combined with biliary acid, or any acid that can be transformed into it. We take many substances containing sulphur and nitrogen which can furnish the biliary or special organic part of the bile, but not the soda salts contained in it. Their production is just the function of the liver. The liver splits up or chemolyses albuminous substances or albumen into products of which a part is at present unknown, another part, however, well known under the name of biliary acids and coloured ingredients. They are taurocholic acid, glycocholic acid, cholophæine, bilifuscine, biliprasine, choline, and cholesterine.

Taurocholic acid ($\mathrm{C_{26}H_{45}NO_7S}$) contains all the sulphur of the bile. By this ingredient it manifests itself as a derivate of albumen, which also contains sulphur. Glycocholic acid ($\mathrm{C_{26}H_{43}NO_6}$) is nitro-

* This function was clearly developed and stated by me in Brit. and Foreign Med. Chir. Review, Oct. 1861, p. 429. At a later period it was made the theme of some interesting experimental inquiries by Pavy (Philos. Transact. 1863) who was, however, not aware of my publication on the subject.

genous only, and free from sulphur. Both acids yield by chemolysis an acid free from nitrogen and sulphur, cholic acid ($C_{24}H_{40}O_5$). But the sulphuretted acid yields as the second product a body containing all the sulphur and nitrogen of the original acid, taurine = $C_2H_7NO_3S$ = dehydrated isæthionate of ammonia, and producible from such; while the other compound acid yields as the second product of its cleavage glykocoll or amido-acetic acid, $C_2H_5NO_2$, which is producible artificially by various processes. The rational constitution of the smaller nuclei is thus shown to be well known; but the same could not be said of cholic acid. Glykocoll appears in an excretion as hippuric acid (in which it is coupled with benzoic) but it is at present uncertain whether this excreted glykocoll has previously taken any share in the composition of bile or not. Taurine, however, is consumed in the body, and its sulphur appears in the excretion as sulphuric acid.

As the chemical nature of cholophæine, bilifuscine, and biliprasine has only lately been evolved by my researches, I refer to the extracts of the technical papers, given in the subsequent pages, for particulars. Their chemical composition is now better known than their physiological meaning, which remain for future inquiry. Cholesterine ($C_{26}H_{44}O$) occurring in the brain and blood is no doubt excreted by means of the bile. It is a polydynamic alcohol, capable of forming ethers analogous to fats. Coloured matters and cholesterine are the main residues of certain diseased processes which terminate in the production of calculi. In a degeneration of the liver, called bacony, considerable quantities of cholesterine remain stagnant in the parenchyma of that organ. The choline of the bile is an organic base of the composition $C_5H_{13}NO$. It is perhaps identical with neurine, a base obtainable from cerebric acid.

Pettenkofer's test.

The biliary acids yield a particular test, called, after its discoverer, Pettenkofer's reaction. When mixed with sugar and sulphuric acid they produce a splendid purple colour. It has been found that other acids, such as lithofellic, also yield this test; and I found, further, that cerebric acid yielded it with rare intensity. I therefore applied the spectroscope, and was glad to discover some means for the distinction of the various acids in the coloured test solution. The biliary acids show two bands, cerebric acid and vitelline only one (see Plate III.). These spectra are, however, difficult to observe, and require sunlight or oxyhydrogen light for their complete development.

Quantity of bile in man.

The quantity of bile secreted in the human body in a day has been estimated at 1,200 grammes, or the bulk which would fill a wine bottle and a half. Conclusions from quantities observed in animals can only be used with caution, as some animals, e.g., the guinea-pig, produce enormous quantities of bile relatively to their body weight, while dogs and sheep produce relatively small quantities. The production is more likely to stand in proportion to the size and weight of the liver (hitherto neglected as a physiological factor) than to the weight of the body, to which hitherto quantities were almost exclusively referred.

The bile in the intestine.

The function of the bile in evidently like its chemical constitution, very complicated. Stored during intervals between digestion, it is mainly secreted as well as expelled from the bladder during digestion, and a particular quantity of it during a peculiar episode at the end of the emptying of the stomach. On being mixed with the acid of the chyme, the biliary acids are set free, but not precipitated, as the soluble taurocholic acid holds the glycocholic in solution. But a precipitate of peptones is nevertheless produced in the mixture of chyme and bile.

This, mixed with the bile-acids and the biliary colouring matter, passes along the intestine as a resinous adhesive substance, to be altered and made absorbable by the many influences of intestinal reaction. It is soluble in alkali, and as much of the intestinal secretion besides gastric juice is alkaline, the transformation meets with no difficulty. The peptone then may pass into blood and chyle as albumen and fibrinogen and fibrinoplastic matter, but the bile is not so easily accounted for. The acids certainly split up, taurine and glycocoll returning into the circulation, but the cholic acid mainly disappears, without leaving any trace in the blood or chyle; neither contain a trace of biliary matter. In the fæces only occurs a small proportion of the cholic acid, amounting in man to from two to three grammes, being perhaps one-eighth or one-twelfth of the entire amount secreted. The cholophæine has been also changed and become insoluble in chloroform. We must therefore assume that the cholic acid is already split up or chemolysed in the intestine, and reaches the circulation in the more simple form of products of its decomposition. The bile influences fats and fatty acids in the manner of a soap. It communicates to the small absorbing tubes an attraction for fat, so that capillarity raises the fat to a higher point than the same vessel would do without bile. Bile then represents the accomplishment of a purpose which we term chemolysis of albumen. But the further uses of bile are numerous and important; the excretion of cholesterine, intimately related to the chemistry of the nerves, and possibly a product of their action; the excretion of choline, of which the objects are continuous; the excretion of cholophæine, of which the objects are at least obscure. Bile precipitates pepsine, and when it regurgitates into the stomach arrests digestion completely. It therefore puts an end to pepsine digestion in the duodenum, and favours the alkaline pancreas-digestion. In disease the bile may be retained and cause jaundice, and slowness of the pulse; or it may be decomposed in a peculiar manner and produce concretions; in man these consist of cholesterine and modified bile-acid, and bilifuscine, with cholophæine and earths; in oxen the cholophæinate of lime predominates, and modified bile-acid with lime-soaps are in lesser quantity. In pigs these calculi contain a peculiar lime salt, which assumes a voluminous crystalline form, when the powder is digested cold with alcohol. The pancreas has in diseases been observed to be degenerated and cancerous; and as in these cases lumps of fat are stated to have been observed in the fæces, this appearance of fat has been ascribed to the failure in the supply of pancreas-juice. In lientery the pancreas as well as the stomach and pylorus is probably at fault.

Fate of peptones.

Changes of bile.

Bile in diseases.

Pancreatic juice in diseases.

The digestion in the small intestine is very imperfectly known, and requires particular and great researches in the future. In this part of the body is the constant and principal seat of diseased processes of the greatest importance, *e.g.*, typhus and typhoid fever, cholera and others, not the least important amongst them the æstival and autumnal diarrhœa so fatal to many persons in every year without special epidemic influences.

Digestion in the small intestine.

Glycerine is a tridynamic alcohol, constructed according to the type of water thrice condensed. In this type there are six atoms of hydrogen replaceable; when three of these are replaced by the radical glyceryl (which is a tridynamic radical) glycerine is formed. Glycerine, therefore, has three atoms of typical hydrogen, which can be replaced by three atoms of a monodynamic body or one atom of tridynamic body. It is not necessary to substitute all the hydrogen at once, when we work synthetically, but in animal bodies all the hydrogen is always replaced

Fats of the human and animal body.

by fatty acids. A fat is thus shown to be a body of the type of three atoms of water condensed to one, thus—

$$\left.\begin{matrix} H_3 \\ H_3 \end{matrix}\right\} O_3$$

in which three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by one atom of glyceryl^{III}, and three others by three atoms of fatty acid radical^{I}. Tributyrine, a fat occurring in butter, has this formula :—

$$\left.\begin{matrix} \text{3 Monodynamic atoms of Butyryl} = \{(C_4 H_7 O)^I\ (C_4 H_7 O)^I\ (C_4 H_7 O)^I \\ \text{1 Tridynamic atom of Glyceryl} = (C_3 H_5)^{III} \end{matrix}\right\} O_3$$

held together by three didynamic atoms of typical oxygen.

The roman numeral to the right of the radical butyryl signifies that it is a monodynamic radical, and can replace only one atom of hydrogen ; but the roman numeral to the right of glyceryl shows it to be a tridynamic radical, which by its one atom replaces three atoms of hydrogen.

The other fats occurring in the human body and in animal food are tripalmitine—

$$\left.\begin{matrix} 3(C_{16} H_{31} O_3) \\ (C_3 H_5)^{III} \end{matrix}\right\} O_3$$

which is equal to the large formula of

$$C_{51} H_{98} O_6,$$

tristearine, a fat abounding in mutton and beef, of the formula

$$C_{57} H_{110} O_6$$

and trioleine, a more fluid flat, which abounds in the oils extracted from lower animals and vegetable seeds.

Digestion of fats.

When these fats have passed through the stomach, and after solution of all tissue by which they are held together in the parts of animals, arrive as fluid oils in the intestine, they are acted upon by the pancreatic juice and the bile. The former affects them in two ways. A small portion it decomposes, so that glycerine and fatty acid are formed, another portion it emulges, or makes fit to become subdivided into the very minutest mechanical molecules, and in that state to pass through the small pores of the cylindric cells which cover the villi of the intestine. The fatty acids mostly combine with soda and pass as soaps into the venous blood, and with this to the liver; while the emulged neutral fats pass into the lymphducts, and by them into the venous blood, without passing through the liver. After incorporation with the blood the fat is burned up in the system, particularly the muscles.

Phosphatic emulsion of stearic and palmitic acids.

But there is yet a particular form in which fatty acid is found in the body, namely, emulged in phosphate of sodium solution. When palmitic or stearic acid is boiled with common sodium phosphate. it forms a milky fluid; the acid is so finely subdivided that the microscope can distinguish only the very finest molecules. When this process is applied to neutral fats, or to oleic acid, no effect is produced. The emulsion is a very loose combination, inasmuch as ether extracts the fatty acids. This particular form of fatty acid emulsion occurs in liphæmia, or fatty blood disease, in chylous urine, and in several effusions into internal cavities.* Its formation is a normal occurrence, the phosphate of sodium of the food (bread) yielding the mineral ingredients for the carrying on of the process with the digested fat in the intestinal

* Compare on this subject my researches published in "The Lancet," 1864, Vol. I., p. 434, Liporocele.

canal ; if the phosphate be wanting in the food, the bile, which always contains notable quantities, will supply it [and it is to this action of the phosphate in bile that any influence upon fatty acids which it possesses is due, the action upon neutral fats formerly ascribed to it being an erroneous conception]. The anomaly in the above-mentioned diseases is the persistence of the fatty emulsion in the arterial blood, whereby an obstruction of the circulation and consequent effusion (of blood, serum, fatty and fibrinous serum, as in apoplexy, dropsy, chylous urine, and other diseases) is produced.

Fatty degeneration.

Fat having been frequently found in degenerating tissues, deposited in visible manner, in parts where healthy structure shows no visible fat, microscopic anatomists admitted a particular fatty degeneration, in which fat in excess assumed the place of albuminous matters. The heart was supposed to be particularly subject to this disease, to which, however, all other tissues paid tribute. This doctrine, however, is at present in a very unsatisfactory state, and requires much elucidation by researches conducted upon mathematical principles. That fatty degeneration so called may be a very complicated chemical disorder, I showed many years ago by the demonstration of changes in the myochrome of the muscles of the heart, which produced a green granular pigment.†

Chyle.

Chyle is the fluid which the lymphatic vessels of the villi of the intestine absorb from the digested food and carry to the blood. It contains much fat, to which it owes a white milky appearance. It further contains the ingredients for the formation of fibrine, and curdles soon after it is withdrawn from circulation. Then there is potassium-albumen, and the ordinary albumen of serum. There are also lactates, sugar, and urea contained in chyle, besides a certain amount of alkaline salts. Chyle is the material by means of which the blood is constantly renewed. It contains mostly some white and red blood-corpuscles, which leads to the idea that they might perhaps be formed in certain lymphatic glands through which the chyle has to pass. Before entering the blood chyle is always mixed with a considerable quantity of lymph, which differs from chyle mainly by the absence of fat in emulsion. The lymph is transuded serum of the blood, which penetrates into the tissues and there performs its functions ; it is then reabsorbed and carried back to the circulation by the lymphatic vessels. There are many derangements of the lymph and chyle which occur simultaneously with diseased glands in scrophula, and in tuberculosis, and it is probable that improper nutrition has the main share in the production of these derangements in a great number of young children.

Chemical constitution of the red blood-corpuscles.

The peculiar shape of the blood corpuscles appears to be partly dependent upon their chemical constitution. This latter is the product of their own powers and their interchange with those of the surrounding serum. They have a certain specific gravity, which is maintained or varied (in diseases, in different classes of animals) by the quantity of certain chemical ingredients which are within them. Amongst these latter most notable by its red colour, and in the first place by its chemical constitution, is hematocrystalline or cruorine.‡ This substance contains carbon, hydro-

Hematocrystalline or cruorine.

† *See* Transact. of the Pathol. Society, 6, 134 ; and Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Soc. No. 14.

‡ When the blood crystals were first discovered and their various shapes and properties found out (Funke, Kunde), it was believed and stated (Lehmann) that they consisted of a colourless substance (hematoglobuline) to which a coloured matter (hematine) adhered like a dye. As long as the researches on this subject moved on the microscopic field only this idea was plausible ; for many crystals are actually so thin as to appear colourless under the microscope. But the chemical and spectroscopical researches of the last few years have established the error of this conception and substituted the doctrine of the text. Cruorine is a synonym which was first proposed by Denis, and has lately been again revived by Stokes.

gen, nitrogen, iron, sulphur, and oxygen, in the proportions indicated by the following formula : $C_{600}H_{960}N_{154}FeS_3O_{177}$. This leads to an atomic weight of 13,280, but if the atomic weight be determined by the quantity of iron, an atomic weight of about 13,000 is arrived at. Persons who have not studied this branch of chemistry, and who perhaps in their handbook, do not read of atomic weights rising above 500, may wonder at the high atomic weight here assigned to hematocrystalline. But this body can now be obtained pure in drachms and ounces, and the analyses of crystals by Lehmann, Schmidt, H. Seyler, and others, have always shown them to contain four-tenths per cent. of iron. The crystals are mostly of the rhombohedric system, and appear in tetrahedra, octahedra, with and without prisms, or in prisms only. Their watery properly diluted solution, when examined in the spectroscope, shows two remarkable bands of absorption, and obscuration of the blue and violet end of the spectrum, as represented in fig. 1 of Plate I. As the blood of all vertebrate animals, when viewed within the living blood vessels, shows the same bands, we can assume that hematocrystalline is present in it as such, and not formed by the process of preparing the crystals. Hematocrystalline can be deprived of its oxygen, and then its spectrum changes to that of reduced hematocrystalline (fig. 2, Plate I.) Shaking with oxygen restores the double-banded spectrum. The two bands therefore belong to arterial blood, the one band to venous blood (Stokes). Hematocrystalline contains as proximate constituents an albuminous body, which after separation remains amorphous and colourless, and hematine, which retains the colouring power, the spectral influence upon light, and the iron of the original substance, though all varied in kind, proportion, and quantity. Hematine has an atomic weight of about 620, and from 7·5 to 8 per cent. of iron. It yields many remarkable products of decomposition which will be treated of lower down. Its spectra in various solvents and in the reduced state, and the spectra of a number of new derivates, are represented in figures 3 to 10 of Plate I., and figs. 1 to 5 in Plate II. The optical and chemical phenomena of hematocrystalline and hematine are applicable to medico-legal research, as affording the most certain diagnosis of blood upon the smallest quantities of material. A diminution of hematocrystalline in the body constitutes the disease termed "chlorosis" or "anæmia." It is either a specific ailment, or a symptom and consequence of chronic disorders, or acute, particularly tropical fevers.

Shape of crystals.

Spectrum of oxydised and reduced hematocrystalline.

Hematocrystalline splits up into albuminous body and hematine.

Besides hematocrystalline the blood corpuscles contain a quantity of cerebric acid, with an atomic weight of certainly not less than 2,115. This has been variously called myeline (Virchow), protagon (Liebreich), and other names, but it is the same body as that which can be extracted from the brain. We further have in blood corpuscles a certain quantity of what is called stroma. This is merely a name for a substance which is supposed to give them a shape. The stroma remains when the other bodies are extracted. It is a kind of chemical skeleton, and can be isolated (by freezing, for example) and investigated (Rollet). It seems to be very different from the albuminous matters combined in hematocrystalline, for it is soluble in ether, alcohol, and chloroform, when these agents are dissolved in serum. But it contains a small quantity of fibrino-plastic substance (Alex. Schmidt), namely paraglobuline, sometimes also termed globuline. This remains insoluble when the blood corpuscles, previously separated from serum by solutions of salt, are deprived of hematocrystalline by water. The gelatinous paraglobuline, after shaking with water and ether, is soluble in solutions of salt, dilute alkalies, and water containing

Cerebric acid in blood corpuscles.

Stroma.

Stroma contains paraglobuline.

one per mille of hydrochloric acid. Brought in contact with fibrinogenous solutions it frequently produces fibrine.

Function of the blood-corpuscles.

The blood-corpuscles carry oxygen, which has great affinity for hematocrystalline, from the lungs to the most distant or hidden and internal parts of the body. They there yield it up to the tissues, principally the muscles or the oxydisable matters contained in their juices, and the tissues, thus oxydised, return the carbonic acid, water, urea, and other products into the blood. The muscles may either oxydise immediately or store the oxygen in large quantities by means of their red colouring matter, which is identical with hematocrystalline, particularly during sleep. Although the carbonic acid affects the colour and condition of the blood corpuscles, nevertheless the latter are not carriers of the carbonic acid. This gas is in the serum. It is there partly dissolved in the same manner as in soda or Seltzer water, but to a great extent it is combined with alkaline bases, particularly sodium. When the blood-corpuscles of the venous blood arrive in the lungs, they have undergone a change which consists in the partial oxydation of a small quantity of their hematocrystalline, and this is transformed into an acid which I will call hematic acid. This blood-acid contains nitrogen. It is not similar to any of the acids we know. It is not volatile but fixed; it is evolved from the blood corpuscles and passes into the serum at the very moment when the former arrive in the small breathing cells of the lungs. There the blood acid combines with the sodium and the carbonic acid is set free, and is left to take its course, with water-vapour, through the lung tissue into the respiratory passages.*

Carbonic acid is in the serum.

Hematic acid.

Blood change in cholera.

In my research on cholera I have shown that the serum of the blood, in consequence of the alvine flux changed in its constitution in that disease, refuses to perform the functions which it performed before. It exhausts water and other matters from the blood-corpuscles, and the latter thereupon cease to carry oxygen; oxydation does not take place any longer, hence the temperature falls, and the algid condition of cholera is produced. In yellow fever, and in a disease which occurs in England, intermittent hematuria, the hematocrystalline of a portion of the blood corpuscles leaves them, and in the one disease decomposes and colours the skin yellow, in the other appears in the urine with a red or reddish-brown colour. A similar decomposition takes place in some cases of pyæmia, and in poisoning by arseniuretted hydrogen, and by the bite of venomous serpents. Several poisons, such as sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic oxyde, hydrocyanic or prussic acid, kill or injure by decomposing the hematocrystalline, or combining with it and keeping the oxygen out. Of these I will treat below, when considering the application of the spectroscope to pathology and toxicology. Thus the study of many diseases requires an intimate knowledge of the constitution of the blood corpuscles. The value of this we have only just begun to appreciate, and the chemical and optical methods of investigation applied with rigorous accuracy will bring us not only the explanation of normal phenomena at present remaining obscure, but also useful practical information on the nature of diseases, processes of poisoning, and their treatment by prevention or cure.

* The excretion of carbonic acid from the lungs is an act of specific secretion, to which the presence of oxygen (and nitrogen) may be a supplementary advantage (as favouring diffusion), but is not essential. Hüter's observation of twin fœti, which were born living within the uninjured membranes and surrounded by the liquor amnii, and in that condition exhaled gas, are to me conclusive evidence of this, as also of my proposition that the act of first breathing is an act of secretion. This theory is fertile of explanations of many dark phenomena, such as the peculiar power of newborn children to sustain prolonged states of asphyxia.

Coagulation of the blood. Fibrinoplastic and fibrinogenous matter.

One of the most remarkable properties of the blood is its power of coagulating or setting shortly after it has left the body. Of this phenomenon many ingenious theories have been given, but none has yet satisfied the demands of exact chemical science. The latest and most plausible one is that of A. Schmidt, according to which the serum contains two substances, which have the power of combining with each other or forming fibrine, or the substance which produces the phenomenon of the curdling of the blood, as caseine produces that of the milk. One of these matters has been termed fibrinoplastic substance (paraglobuline) contained in serum and corpuscles, the other fibrinogen, contained also in serum and other fluids of the body. There is no doubt that substances answering to these descriptions can be isolated, and when brought together mostly form fibrine. But what is not yet proved is that they combine in atomic proportions. It is just possible that the paraglobuline only acts as a ferment like rennet, and transforms fluid fibrinogen into gelatinous, solid, or fibrous fibrine, by the power which in chemistry is termed contact action. But even should this theory be confirmed as at present shaped, it would fail to afford any answer to the obvious question after the inhibitory power which prevents these bodies from reacting upon each other in the circulating blood. The question of the cause of the coagulation being answered would make room to the question of the cause of the fluidity and non-combination of these bodies during life and circulation. This would no doubt be a progress, but not a solution. It is a fact that blood while in contact with the inner surface of healthy blood-vessels in living bodies, even when prevented from flowing by double ligatures, does not coagulate. Even coagulated blood, when placed into the cavity of the excised heart of a turtle becomes fluid again. From these and similar facts the living walls of blood-vessels were said to be the agencies which kept the blood fluid (Brücke). But such a statement is only a circumscription not an explanation of the fact, which therefore requires further study and investigation.

Circumstances under which blood keeps fluid.

Fibrine contains albumen, physiolysis.

It must always be borne in mind that by the method of physiolysis, or putrefaction conducted upon certain principles and with certain precautions, fibrine yields albumen, and that consequently the atomic constitution of fibrine must be more complicated, and its atomic weight higher than that of albumen.

Chemical constitution of the serum.

Paraglobuline.

Sodium and potassium albumen.

The yellowish liquid which remains when the fibrine has been allowed to set in the blood, and to enclose and retain in its contracting meshes the blood corpuscles, is termed the serum. It contains yet a quantity of paraglobuline, of which only a small portion has been used up towards the formation of fibrine. It further contains sodium albumen (or caseine of serum, Panum), and a very small quantity of potassium albumen. The paraglobuline is precipitated by carbonic acid from serum diluted with 10 water, the albuminates dissolved in combination with the alkaline metals are set free by little acetic acid. But the ingredient of serum which is present in the largest quantity (7·9 to 9·8 per cent.) is the albumen particular to the serum, or blood albumen, as distinguished from the albumen or white of egg. This is completely precipitated by boiling in the presence of a little acetic acid. If no acetic acid is present, sodium albumen, formed during the process of coagulation, remains in solution.

Blood or serum albumen

Neutral fats and soaps.

Free fatty acids in emulsion.

The serum contains neutral fats and soaps in solution or suspension, in the latter case being rendered milky or turbid thereby. In cases of disease which I have made known the serum also contains free fatty acids. These acids are emulged with the phosphate of sodium of the serum, and after extraction by ether are again easily emulged by boiling with a solution of common sodium phosphate in water. A similar emulsion I have shown to occur in so-called chylous urine, and in

certain effusions in the scrotum, termed variously milky hydrocele or lactocele. The serum further contains cholesterine, creatinine, urea, and hippuric and lactic acid in small quantities. In gout, uric acid as urate of sodium and calcium is found in it; in diabetes, sugar. In jaundice, biliary colouring matter, or cholophæine; and in leukocythæmia, formic acid, xanthine, and other matters.

Of inorganic salts the serum contains sodium chloride, sodium dicarbonate, and calcium phosphate, small quantities of magnesium phosphate, still smaller ones of potassium salts. The chemical operations of the serum (and blood on the whole) employ sodium salts mainly, while those of the muscles chose salts of potassium mainly. We have seen how the function of the liver employs the sodium as the principal mineral base for its peculiar acids. But an explanation of this strict separation has yet to be found. We are more confused than enlightened by the discovery of the apparent paradox that fish, living in a medium abounding with sodium salts, should form a bile the mineral base of which is potassium.

Mineral salts in serum.

The serum contains nearly the whole of the carbonic acid contained in the blood, particularly when it becomes venous. This is present in two forms, the one dissolved and removable by the vacuum, the other combined with sodium as carbonate and dicarbonate, and dislodged only by acids and boiling. It is also possible that the sodium phosphate attracts a portion of carbonic acid and holds it in peculiar loose combination.

Gases in serum.

The particulars of the changes which the ingredients of serum may undergo in the febrile and zymotic diseases will be discussed under the respective headings.

The physiology of the gases of the blood, of the oxygen, nitrogen, and carbonic acid contained in its modifications of arterial and venous character, has only lately been perfected by instruments and methods satisfying all demands. These methods will in future have to be applied to pathological research on a more extended scale.

The total quantity of blood contained and circulating in a living man has for many years been greatly over-estimated, owing to fallacious conclusions derived from the practice of blood-letting. The best methods available about 10 years ago reduced the quantity to 7·7 per cent. of the weight of the body (Bischoff). But this has to be again reduced, as in these processes the myochrome was not deducted from the hematocrystalline, by the quantity of which the blood was estimated. Seven per cent. of the weight of the body will probably be a more correct estimate of the quantity of the blood than any other hitherto made.

Quantity of blood in a man.

The striated muscles consist of particular contractile matter, arranged in layers within a fine membranous bag (sarcolemma) and connective tissue. The contractile matter is arranged in disks consisting of syntonine, which are laid close together, separated and surrounded, however, by a particular plasma. This can be isolated from muscles treated at the freezing point, taken out of the animal just killed, or from cold-blooded animals, such as frogs. The plasma is alkaline, and coagulates on standing like blood; by beating the coagulation is favoured. The coagulum is termed myosine; it is flaky, never fibrous, and more transparent than fibrine. Plasma dropped into warm water coagulates instantaneously, and deposits pure myosine. Like fibrine, myosine decomposes peroxyde of hydrogen. By solution in dilute acids it is transformed into syntonine. This is the name of the solid part of the flesh tissues, the particular fibrine of flesh of Liebig, which, insoluble in water, can be extracted from the insoluble part of meat by dilute

Striated muscles.

Muscle-plasma.

Myosine.

Syntonine.

Muscle-serum.

First albuminous matter.

Potassium-albumen.

Serum-albumen.

Myochrome.

Beef-tea.

Ingredients of beef-tea.

Extract of meat.

Residue of extracted meat.

acids in large quantities. The muscle-plasma, after coagulation of the myosine, leaves the muscle-serum. This becomes quickly acid, like all meat on keeping, and on neutralization deposits an albuminous substance. The fluid on acidification precipitates albumen which was in combination with potassium. This precipitation occurs in the meat naturally by formation of paralactic acid, which at first shares the potassium of the phosphate, and transforms it into acid phosphate. To this belongs the acid reaction of kept meat. Only when excess of paralactic acid in its free state is present does the albumen separate from the potassium-albuminate. Besides these two modifications the muscle-serum contains the ordinary serum albumen of blood. There is also contained in the serum of the red-coloured muscles a coloured albuminous matter, myochrome, identical with hematocrystalline. In white muscles this matter seems to be absent. When flesh is extracted with water the albuminous matters contained in this solution are precipitated by boiling (albumen curdles at 65° C. hematocrystalline only at about 90° C), a faintly yellow broth is obtained, which when made of mutton retains that name, but when made of beef is popularly termed beef-tea. This mysterious fluid, which is of great dietetic value to the healthy and the sick, contains a great number of remarkable ingredients—creatine, $C_4H_9N_3O_2$; creatinine, $C_4H_7N_3O$, the former a neutral body, the latter a powerful organic base, which also appears in the urinary excreton; uric acid, $C_5H_4N_4O_3$; xanthine, $C_5H_4N_4O_2$; hypoxanthine or sarkine, $C_5H_4N_4O$; guanine, $C_5H_5N_5O$; all of which appear in the urine of man or of the lower animals; taurine, the body obtainable from taurocholic bile-acid, and which may therefore be perhaps formed in the muscles, and carried to the liver, or be formed in the liver and carried to the muscles, or be formed in both in different ways; inosic acid $C_5H_6N_2O_5$, and acids of analogous composition; further bodies free from nitrogen, as paralactic acid $C_3H_6O_3$; formic, acetic, and butyric acids; glycogen, the same as that in the liver; dextrine; sugar or grape-sugar; and a particular kind of sugar also found in the green shells of French beans, namely, inosite $C_6H_{12}O_6 + H_2O$. The total of these bodies which are known amounts to two grammes from the extract of 1,000 grammes of flesh; but the total amount of extract obtained is 12 grammes of organic substances. Consequently five-sixths of the extracts of meat are at present quite unknown to us. The extract of the meat of animals, oxen and sheep, has now become an article of wholesale manufacture and of trade. It contains 18 per cent. of salts, of which nearly half the weight is potash. The economic advantages of this extract are the direct result of the purely scientific studies of Baron Liebig, and have made his name literally a household word. The residue of meat from which the extract has been pressed contains all matters insoluble in water, syntonine, myosine, sarcolemmata, with nuclei, and fat. Some of this fat is visible under the microscope in the fibre, but some is invisible and dissolved, though not as soap. The residue contains phosphate of potash in insoluble combination with an organic matter, but no chlorides.

The muscle is a machine for the transformation of chemical into mechanical force, and for the storing and exercise of that force. The exercise is partly constant and involuntary, partly intermittent and subject to the will. The loaded muscle is alkaline, full of disposable oxydisable matter, and of oxydant, namely oxygen. The nerves of motor influence effect chemical contact and immediate contraction of the various elements. The muscle becomes acid during work, and gives off large quantities of

carbonic acid. The disintegration of its albuminous matter seems hardly to be increased immediately, but that of the carbonaceous substances is evident. Muscular exercise does not increase the excreted urea quantity, but that of the carbonic acid exhaled perhaps to tenfold the amount excreted in rest during equal times. The muscle participates in all febrile diseases of the body, and is frequently the seat of idiopathic processes. In typhoid and typhus fever it becomes disorganized in a high degree, losing structure, and assuming a yellow appearance. In fatty degeneration it loses its contractility and shows fat in a free state amongst changed structure elements. In death from carbonic oxyde it has a red florid colour due to the combination of the poison with its hematocrystalline; in tetanus it is spasmodically contracted, changed, and frequently torn; in hydrophobia it is similarly injured and torn; in trichiniasis it is the specific seat of a parasite, the trichina spiralis, which does not live in any other tissue. The changes of the muscles in diseases have only just begun to be studied, and cannot fail to be found of the utmost importance.

Diseases in muscles.

As the muscle during life takes up oxygen from the blood, besides nutriment of the most varied kind, and renders back to the venous blood carbonic acid, water, and a host of refuse matters, so does the dead muscle, its coagulated myosine notwithstanding, continue some time to breathe, take up oxygen and give out carbonic acid. At last its atoms take a new direction, and physiolysis or putrefaction commences. The muscle yields the products common to the albuminous substance, tyroine, leucine, volatile acids and alkalies, &c. The same substance is obtained by chemolysis; leucine was first discovered (by Braconnot) in the decomposed muscular tissue. By continuing the study of chemolysis we shall probably be able to learn more about the changes of the muscles in disease, as well as about the ingredients of flesh extracts which are at present unknown.

Dead muscle.

Physio- and chemolysis of muscle.

The smooth or organic involuntary muscular fibres contain some ingredients similar to those of the striated, but require to be better studied—a matter of great difficulty, as they cannot easily be isolated.

Involuntary muscles.

The nerves and brain consist mainly of minutely thin long fibres, and of cells standing in connexion with these fibres. These fibres are membranous tubes, filled with a peculiar nerve or brain marrow. When the nerves are taken out of the living body they change quickly, and the marrow of the tubes separates into two substances—a central one, the cylinder axis, and an outer or periaxial portion. This change is not yet quite explained. Possibly it may consist in a coagulation of the axial cylinder, which causes its contraction. The axial cylinder is, however, already in life of a different chemical composition than the periaxial tube, for it shows no effects in the polariscope, while the periaxial part exhibits dark or light crosses. The chemical constitution of these matters is perhaps the greatest problem of organic and physiological chemistry. A consideration of all researches since the time of Vauquelin tends to show that brain matter is constituted similar to the hematocrystalline of the blood; that it contains an albuminous matter to which is combined a substance containing nitrogen and phosphorus; that its molecule must therefore be very complicated and large, and that the matters hitherto extracted from the brain are at the most detached proximate nuclei, or single stones broken out of the mosaic picture which its molecule may be imagined to represent. The principal one of these detached nuclei is a body of which a small quantity can be extracted from brain matter by boiling alcohol, and which has been variously termed brain-wax, brain-fat, cerebrine; but by Frémy, who first obtained it pure and determined its composition, was found to be an acid, and termed cerebric acid. Lately Liebreich, having examined the

Ingredients of the brain and nerves.

Brain-fat, cerebrine, cerebric acid, protagon.

Fatty acid, glycero-phosphoric acid, neurine.

Cholesterine.

Caseine, albuminous matter.

Various ingredients.

Ash.

Myeline.

Connective tissue.

Cement mucine.

Gelatine or glutine.

same substance, gave it the name of protagon, but without any valid reason. This cerebric acid has the empirical formula of $C_{116}\ H_{240}\ N_4\ P\ O_{22}$. It appears in crystalline needles, and gives remarkable reactions, of which several new ones will be described in a subsequent paragraph. By decomposition it yields fatty acids, glycero-phosphoric acid ($C_3\ H_9\ P\ O_6$), containing the whole of its phosphorus, and neurine ($C_5\ H_{13}\ N$), containing all its nitrogen. Much of it is contained in the brain in a state of such firm combination that even concentrated sulphuric acid does not easily set it free. There is further in the brain cholesterine, the peculiar alcohol of which a quantity is constantly excreted with the bile. The albuminous substance of the brain has not yet been isolated completely; a small quantity can be extracted as potash-albumen (or caseine); another quantity is insoluble in water, and its presence can only be deduced from the curdling of brain matter by boiling, and from the products of the chemolytic process, which, as I have found by researches to be alluded to, yields all the products of chemolysis of albuminous matter, volatile acids and alkalis, leucine, tyroine, and other substances. Of other matters there are found in the brain substance lactic and a volatile acid, and inosite; uric acid, xanthine and hypoxanthine; creatine. Sugar is sometimes found, and more rarely a substance which gives reactions similar to starch, and the study of which may perhaps throw some light on the peculiar disease termed amyloid degeneration. In diseases, leucine and a homologue of it appear sometimes. In others much urea collects in the brain and in the cerebrospinal fluid, which fills the cavities of the brain and spinal marrow. The largest quantities of urea are met with in cholera, in which the cerebrospinal fluid may contain as much as ordinary urine. In a case of softening of the brain Lehmann found glycero-phosphoric acid in the softened matter. The brain substance contains 25 per cent. of solids only, and 75 per cent. of water. Its ash contains acid phosphates and a quantity of free phosphoric acid, a residue of the destroyed cerebric acid. Besides much potassium, some sodium, little magnesium and calcium, the ash always contains a notable quantity of iron. The ash of the grey matter of the brain is always alkaline, owing in part to the circumstance that it contains less cerebric acid than the white matter. When an ethereal extract of brain matter is mixed with water, and seen under the microscope, it swells and projects various peculiar forms of matter in various directions. The phenomenon is due to cerebric acid, which is dissolved in soap; it has given much and varied amusement to microscopists.

The connective tissue forms tendons, fasciæ or envelopes of muscles and limbs, ligaments of joints and capsules, and binds all organs of the body together. It consists of fibres, of a cement uniting these to a tissue, of cells or so-called corpuscles, and is interspersed with elastic fibres. It is soaked with potassium-albumen. The cement is soluble in caustic lime and in baryta-water; it is reprecipitated by acetic acid, and then manifests itself as mucine, identical with that of the salivary glands and embryonal tissues, *e.g.*, the umbilical cord; the fibrillæ remain isolated, but mixed with the corpuscles or cells and their nuclei, and with elastic fibres. In acetic acid the fibrillæ are transformed into glutine or glue. The same transformation is effected by prolonged boiling in water. The elastic fibres resist this treatment. Both sorts of fibre by chemolysis yield tyroine, leucine, volatile acids, and alkalies, but the gelatine is distinguished by yielding glycocoll, the lower homologue of leucine, while elastic fibres yield more leucine. Mucine yields sugar by chemolysis, and in this respect resembles chondrine, but it also yields much

tyroine, up to 7 per cent. These various data have given rise to the idea that mucine and glutine were products of a peculiar cleavage of albumen, but albumen has not yet been found to yield any sugar. The cells or corpuscles of the connective tissue consist of a semi-fluid matter which is termed the protoplasma, and of nuclei. In the protoplasma of the cells of the connective tissue pigment is frequently deposited (choroid, rete Malpighii of negro, bronzed skin disease, freckles, melanotic cancers,) which is black or brown. Of this pigment very little is known, but my researches promise to throw some light upon its nature and origin.

Protoplasma.

Pigment.

The fat tissue is made up of cells, in the interior of which fat is deposited, and of connective tissue. The fat cells are probably peculiar organs, but the cells of the connective tissue above described are probably able to deposit fat within their substance under certain circumstances. Some fat tissue remains permanently in the body, some may lose its fat during starvation or disease, and regain it. The fats in the human fat tissue are mostly those described in the paragraph on digestion, tri-stearine, tri-palmitine, and tri-oleine. The fatty tissue is subject to hypertrophy, or excessive infiltration; there also peculiar colorations are observed in several diseases, *e.g.*, consumption or phthisis. Newly formed fat tissue is observed in the fatty tumours or lipomata. Fat in tissue may originate in several ways; it may have been eaten with the food, and after absorption only been carried to the cells; or it may be formed from sugar, dextrine, and glycogen; or, lastly, it may owe its existence to the decomposition of albumen. Thus the cholic acid of bile might easily yield any of the fatty acids, and sugar the glycerine. But the proofs for any of these processes have not yet been furnished.

Fatty tissue.

Fatty tumour.

Cartilage contains peculiar cells and chondrinogen, or a substance which by boiling becomes chondrine. This matter gelatinises like gelatine, but is not soluble in acetic acid, on the contrary precipitated by it. Boiled with hydrochloric acid, chondrine yields sugar.

Cartilage.

The chemical composition of the cornea is similar to that of cartilage, particularly the hyaline variety.

Cornea.

The cartilages are subject to a degeneration which terminates in ossification.

Ossification.

The cartilage surfaces of joints are lubricated by a fluid which is termed synovia. It contains about 94 per cent. of water, 3·5 of albumen, 0·5 of mucine, and more than 1 per cent. of ash. Its origin is not yet satisfactorily explained. During diseased conditions of joints much synovia can be detected; the collection of excess of synovia in a joint constitutes hydrarthron.

Synovia.

A matter similar to chondrinogen is hyaline, of which the cysts of old echinococci are composed. Boiled with dilute sulphuric acid it yields, like the chitine of insects and articulate animals ($C_9 H_{15} N O_6$) dextrose fermentescible sugar.

Hydrarthron.

Hyaline.

The bones consist of a peculiar combination of organic matter with mineral earthy phosphates, and contain as accessory matters marrow, bloodvessels, and cellular nuclei in the cavities called bone corpuscles.

Bones.

The organic substratum is called osseine (a name which it would be better to apply to the entire bone tissue), the mineral matters are termed bone-earth. The osseine is obtained by extracting the bone-earth with dilute hydrochloric acid. It retains the structure of the bone substance, which is disposed in concentric layers round a tubular centre. Osseine dissolves on boiling in water like glutin, but differs from the latter in several particulars, although the product of the solution in hot water is true gelatine. Of osseine purified bones contain from

Osseine.

29·5 to 30·9 per cent., with which 68·1--69·4 per cent. of earthy salts are in combination. The regularity of these proportions has led to the assumption that bone is a chemical compound in definite atomic proportions of osseine and earths, and not merely a tissue in which earths are deposited. Some remarkable experiments show that gelatine and earthy phosphates have a peculiar attraction for each other. Thus a mixture of gelatine and bone-earth in hydrochloric acid, when neutralised by ammonia, deposits bone-earth with 20 per cent. of gelatine; vice versâ when tannic acid is added to such a solution tannate of gelatine with much bone-earth is precipitated. Bone-earth contains 9·1 per cent. of calcium carbonate, 87·7 of calcium phosphate ($3\,Ca\,P_2\,O_8$), 1·7 of magnesium phosphate ($3\,Mg\,P_2\,O_8$), and 3 per cent. of calcium fluoride ($Ca\,Fl_2$). The nutrition of the bones proceeds from their surface towards their cavities. Certain dyes, given with the food, penetrate into the bones and stain them. The idea formerly combined with this experiment, namely, that the bone was rapidly renewed from without and absorbed in the marrow cavity, is probably quite untenable. In several important diseases the bones are greatly affected, and become either brittle, or soft and bend. Such diseases are rhachitis, or rickets, common in children, and the osteomalacia of pregnant women, and that particular form which attacks aged persons. In these diseases the bone-earth falls to about 30 per cent. of the dry bones, while the osseine rises to 60 and 80 per cent. The osseine at the same time changes its chemical character, by a curious tissue transformation, starting from the marrow cavities, and does no longer yield glutine. It seems that the agent by means of which in this no doubt complicated process the earths are removed is lactic acid, which under these circumstances, and not in health, is found in and about the bones. These diseases urgently call for chemical investigation.

Bones dyed with madder.

Rhachitis. Osteomalacia.

Lactic acid in bones.

Teeth.

The teeth are bones, of which a part, the root, is constructed like ordinary bone, the top or crown upon a particular plan, round many minute tubes; this latter tissue is termed dentine. The outer hard covering, the cement, is an epithelial formation, containing only 4 per cent. of organic matter, 92 per cent. of earthy phosphates, and 4 per cent. calcium fluoride.

Dentine.

Cement.

Pus.

Pus is a product of disease or injury. It consists of a serum, in which many corpuscles, resembling the white corpuscles of the blood, are suspended. From the corpuscles, separated by filtration, myosine (see muscles) is obtained. This substance is probably the instrument of the contractility of these bodies. The serum has fibrino-plastic properties, *i.e.*, contains paraglobuline, which can be precipitated by carbonic acid; on addition to the filtrate potassium albuminate or caseine is precipitated, and after the removal of this latter serum albumen is precipitated by heating. Mucine has never been found in pus. Chondrine and glutine have been found in the filtrate from the pus coagulated by boiling. They are probably connected with the corpuscles, like the glutine which is found in the blood in leukocythæmia. Pus, probably in its corpuscles, contains cerebric acid and cholesterine; the latter is deposited on standing. During standing and decomposition pus also deposits palmitic and stearic acid in crystals, oleic acid after addition of acetic acid. Good or healthy pus from wounds contains no volatile acids, but decomposing pus yields volatile acids of the fatty series, formic, butyric, valerianic, in short products of putrefaction. Pus from abscesses, from phosphorus disease, and ulcerating cancers, contains an acid, which as it gives a rose-pink reaction with chlorine

Myosine in corpuscles.

Paraglobuline, caseine, and serum albumen in serum.

Chondrine and glutine.

Leukocythæmia.

Cerebric acid.

Cholesterine.

Fatty acids.

Volatile fatty acids.

water, has been termed chlorrhodinic acid. A similar substance can be obtained from decomposing pancreas extract and lymphatic glands. Pus may contain leucine, tyroine, xanthine, and uric acid; in the pus from jaundiced persons biliary acids and cholophæine are found; in that from diabetic patients sugar. The so-called blue pus derives that colour from a kind of vibrio, which yields its pigment to chloroform, from which it is obtained in crystals, and termed pyocyanine. The solid matters contained in pus amount to from 10 to 15 per cent.; its ash is similar to that of blood, contains 72 per cent. of sodium-chloride, and more potassium-salt than blood-serum. A knowledge of the composition and products of decomposition of various kinds of pus from abscesses, ulcers, wounds, &c., is of the utmost importance for the study and treatment of reactive fever after wounds and operations, of various forms of blood disease termed septichæmia, and pyæmia. In all these affections pus, or products of its decomposition, are absorbed or enter in a more grossly mechanical manner into the lymph and blood, set up an acute patholytical process which leads to violent attacks of shivering, fevers, sweating, diarrhœa; then, in the case of septichæmia and pyæmia to secondary deposits of pus or other fluids in various organs and cavities, particularly the lungs and liver, and ultimately, and in nearly all cases, to death. Against this fatal disease a particular kind of treatment of wounds, the so-called antiseptic treatment, has lately been devised, and is now under the consideration of surgeons.

Chlorrhodinic acid. Blue pus. Pyocyanine. Pyæmia.

The function of the spleen is not well known, but seems connected with the elaboration of certain constituents of the blood and certain processes of digestion. The organ contains much blood, and a separation of its tissue and juice from its blood has not yet been effected. The fresh spleen is alkaline, but soon becomes acid. The watery extract contains hematocrystalline and the other ingredients of blood, and besides a peculiar albuminous matter which on combustion leaves phosphoric acid and iron oxyde. It encloses some cholesterine. After removal of all albuminous matters there are in the extract of fixed acids the lactic and succinic, of urinary products hypoxanthine, xanthine, and uric acid, of volatile fatty acids formic, acetic, butyric, of amido-acids leucine; of alcohols there is inosite in considerable quantity. These ingredients show that chemical processes of various kinds must be carried on actively in the spleen. They are, however, not indispensable to life, as animals from which the spleen has been removed by operation continue to live without any perceptible disturbance. In leukocythæmia the spleen is frequently very large, and weighs up to nine and ten pounds. If it be found small in that disease the lymphatic glands are certainly enlarged. The spleen is sometimes subject to (here) mis-called amyloid degeneration. Although in this state it gives many reactions of albumen it is indigestible in artificial gastric juice; it gives no sugar by treatment with sulphuric acid, and is little prone to change by artificial or natural influences.

Spleen. Peculiar matter. Ingredients of water-extract. Waxy degeneration of spleen.

The thymus gland is a mysterious organ situated in the chest in front of the lungs. It becomes of less importance to the adult than it probably is to the fœtus "in utero." It contains albumen, collagene, elastic tissue, a little fat, leucine, xanthine, hypoxanthine, succinic and lactic acid, and perhaps also volatile fatty acids and sugar. In the progress of the involution of the thymus the amount of sodium contained in it is nearly doubled.

Thymus gland.

The thyroid contains nearly the same chemical constituents as the thymus. It would be very confusing that the constituents of glands of the most varied connection and situation are identical, were we not reminded that the defined ingredients are perhaps only one-fourth or

Thyroid.

one-sixth of the whole of the ingredients, and that specific differences may therefore be discovered upon the ingredients which at present are undefined. The thyroid is said to contain mucine, particularly when in the state termed colloid degeneration ; it then also contains cholesterine. When containing brown fluids, in the disease termed struma, a sediment of blood corpuscles is mostly present, which, however, contain only decomposed hematocrystalline in the form of hematine.

Suprarenal capsules.

These organs yield many curious coloured reactions. Their alcoholic or ethereal extracts become yellow and red when exposed to the air ; their watery extracts are coloured red by iodine, and blackish blue by iron-chloride. They contain leucine, but the presence of other particular biliary matters which has been alleged is at present not proved. In certain chronic diseases (Addison's disease, or bronzed skin), in which the skin is more or less copper or brown-coloured, the suprarenal capsules are specifically diseased. A case of this disorder is now under special investigation.

Salivary glands.

The salivary glands contain mucine and leucine, xanthine and hypoxanthine.

Pancreas.

The pancreas contains much leucine, a homologue of it, xanthine hypoxanthine, and guanine. Also some of the ferments mentioned in the paragraph on digestion can be extracted from its pulp as well as from its juice.

Liver.

The liver consists of cells, which are the main seats of its specific function, and of bloodvessels and bile ducts, interspersed with lymph vessels and nerves. The blood can be washed out by water. The cells are made up of a protoplasma, which may contain as visible ingredients fat in large and small granules, cholophæine in small red granules, nuclei, with one or two corpuscles, and as invisible ingredients demonstrable by experiment only, a coagulable matter which sets soon after death, albumen, mucine, and glycogen. Sugar and biliary acids are also always obtained from the extract of the liver, although the ducts may have been carefully washed out; and as cholophæine is contained in the cells, we may assume that the bile acids are also contained and made in the cells. The fresh liver is always alkaline, but on standing it becomes acid. The glycogen is mostly or entirely transformed into sugar. The liver-extract by boiling water mostly contains lactic acid and volatile fatty acids, inosite, hypoxanthine, xanthine, and uric acid, and leucine. The latter body occurs in livers which are quite fresh, in very small quantity, but increases by decomposition, for which the tissue of the liver or its cells possess particular aptitude. Fat is extracted from most livers, in large quantities from diseased livers. Tyroine occurs in diseased livers only, and is not easily obtained even from thoroughly putrid livers. In the ash of the liver phosphoric acid and potassium predominate, which is the more to be noted as the bile acids in man are mainly combined with sodium. From fresh livers of young persons and animals hydrogen is sometimes evolved on immersion in warm water. The degeneration of the liver, which is sometimes wrongly called amyloid, or otherwise the "Speck-leber" of the Germans, and "waxy degeneration" of the English, has not any resemblance to the amyloid degeneration of the spinal marrow : for iodine and sulphuric acid, or iodine alone, produce in it only a red or reddish-brown mahogany-like coloration, its material being evidently of an albuminous kind : and on extraction by alcohol and ether. I have found in it considerable quantities of cholesterine, fat, and paralbumen, but neither bile nor sugar. Having during many years, and in many cases, observed considerable quantities of leucine in the liver, and having frequently experienced great difficulty in

Waxy liver.

Leucine, special method for isolation.

isolating this substance, separating it from others, I subjected to a special study the compounds of leucine with metals, and was happy enough to discover a new copper compound which renders leucine entirely insoluble in water and neutral fluids. For the extraction of hypoxanthine and xanthine I have also devised special processes.

The kidneys contain much blood, collagene fibres, and some fat; to water extraction they yield chlorrhodinic acid, uric acid, and bodies resembling hypoxanthine and xanthine, but urea is scarcely obtainable from them. Cystine and inosite have on some rare occasions been met with. The chemical changes of the kidneys in diseases have not yet been sufficiently examined. Kidneys.

The urine is the secretion of the kidneys. It is the lixiviated refuse from the chemical processes of the body. It contains a yellow colouring matter, urochrome, which by chemolysis yields various remarkable products of decomposition. The first is uromelanine, $C_{36}\ H_{43}\ N_7\ O_{10}$, a most interesting substance, with an atomic weight of 733, being one of the highest at present established in organic chemistry. Accompanying uromelanine there is a small quantity of a matter which by treatment with sulphuric acid yields the reaction and spectrum of cruentine, termed paramelanine. The next product is uropittine, not as yet sufficiently studied. Then there is omicholine, an organic base with fluorescent properties and a peculiar spectrum, and omicholic acid, also fluorescent, but slightly differing in its spectrum and composition from omicholine. Of these matters I shall have to speak in subsequent paragraphs. From these products it is evident that urochrome must possess a very high atomic weight; it may perhaps be a derivate of hematocrystalline. The ingredient which occurs in urine in the largest quantity is urea, $C\ H_4\ N_2\ O$, of which a man secretes about 30 grammes in 24 hours. Then there is creatinine $C_4\ H_7\ N_3\ O$ the same as that which occurs in the muscles. It is partly changed into creatine, $C_4\ H_9\ N_3\ O_2$, by taking up an atom of water during the process of preparation. From creatinine is derived sarkosine, which is isomeric, or perhaps identical with alanine $C_3\ H_7\ N\ O_2$. There is further contained in urine uric acid, $C_5\ H_4\ N_4\ O_3$, which may form calculi and cause much trouble, and a series of bodies being less oxydised than uric acid, namely, guanine, $C_5\ H_5\ N_5\ O$, hypoxanthine $C_5\ H_4\ N_4\ O$, and xanthine $C_5\ H_4\ N_4\ O_2$. Further, there is an acid which from having been first discovered in horses' urine is termed hippuric, $C_9\ H_9\ N\ O_3$, remarkable by its consisting of a combination of glycocoll, $C_2\ H_5\ N\ O_2$, and benzoic acid, and by its being found in considerable quantity in the human body when benzoic acid is being taken, or greengages are consumed. Under some circumstances allantoine appears, $C_4\ H_6\ N\ O_3$, which can also be produced from uric acid artificially, along with other remarkable products. Of inorganic salts the phosphates of lime and magnesia, and of potash, are present in considerable quantity, but most prevalent is the sodium-chloride or common salt. Of some matters minute traces appear in the urine, thus of sugar and of alcohol, after these bodies have been taken by deglutition. In diseases there may appear blood, albumen, fibrine (paraglobuline and fibrino-plastic matter) fatty acids and fats, large quantities of sugar, as in diabetes, leucine, tyroine, abnormal coloured matters yielding by acids urocyanine and urorubine, as in cholera; oxalic acid and oxalate of lime, as in a particular disease which frequently ends in the formation of calculi. Much as the urine has been studied its chemistry is by no means accomplished,

The urine. Uromelanine. Uropittine. Omicholine. Omicholic acid. Urea. Creatinine and creatine. Sarkosine. Uric acid group. Hippuric acid. Allantoine. Salts. Sugar, alcohol. Pathological ingredients.

and on the causes of the most troublesome diseases showing themselves by symptoms in the urine, gout, uric acid calculus, oxalic diathesis, diabetes, chylous urine, our knowledge is as yet very incomplete.

Under all circumstances, however, the analysis of the urine is an indispensable aid to clinical diagnosis, and furnishes most valuable positive and negative information on acute as well as chronic diseases.

Sweat.

The secretion of the skin, discharged in large quantities after exertion or under the influence of a heated atmosphere, contains much surface epithelium. Of chemical ingredients there are observed lactic and sudoric acid, the latter peculiar to sweat and not found anywhere else, and urea. There is much sodium-chloride, little or no phosphate. Sometimes volatile fatty acids–*e.g.* valerianic, are found in small quantity, but it is possible that they are formed after the sweat has been secreted.

Lactic and sudoric acid.

Breath.

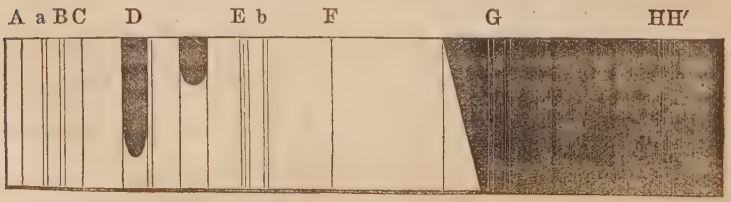
In respiration oxygen of the air inhaled together with its nitrogen is absorbed by the blood, and in exchange carbonic acid and water are given out. The expired air therefore contains less oxygen than the inspired, and a quantity of carbonic acid instead. But the whole of the oxygen inhaled does not return as carbonic acid and water ; a portion is otherwise combined and leaves the body in the urinary products of oxydation, particularly urea. A healthy strong man exhales in 24 hours upwards of 400 litres of carbonic acid, and inhales upwards of 500 litres of oxygen. The expired air during rest contains about four volumes per cent. of carbonic acid. During activity the expiration of carbonic acid becomes much more rapid, and in extreme cases may for a short time rise to tenfold its normal quantity in the same time. Activity or muscular work does on the other hand hardly increase the quantity of urea excreted by a man.

The breath in diseases may contain carburetted hydrogen (of which a trace is also excreted in health) and volatile matters at present unknown, ammonia being perhaps amongst them. These investigations have only just become possible by the invention of an apparatus which permits entire persons to be observed for days in glass chambers, and their excretions to be accurately analysed and determined. By means of this method it has now been found that man during sleep stores up a quantity of oxygen in his body, particularly his muscles, which is therefore ready for the production of force the moment it may be wanted. This explains the phenomena of activity and rest much better than they could hitherto be defined.

Fæces.

The fæces contain all insoluble residues of the food, some decomposed and altered bile acid, changed cholophæine, myochrome, cholesterine changed into excretine, some peculiar fatty and odoriferous matters, besides a little phosphate of magnesium and calcium. They vary with the diet, being dark, semifluid, and of small bulk after meat diet, but of large bulk, paler and more solid, after bread diet. Boiled with sulphuric acid they yield a matter which has the spectrum represented in fig. 1, plate III., and of which the accompanying engraving is a diagram.

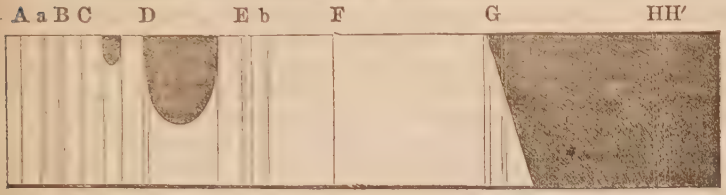
Stercorine in Sulphuric Acid.



Their anomalies are still less known than their normal composition. The cholera evacuations were fully described in my report on cholera.

But I here insert an amended diagram of their spectrum, which may be compared with stercorine on the one, and acid cruentine on the other hand.

Diagram of Spectrum of Fermented Cholera Stool.



Iron preparations taken into the stomach colour the fæces black, mercurial ones green. This latter fact gave rise to a fallacy now exploded, namely, that mercury was a cholagogue and increased the excretion of bile. Bile (not decomposed) has never yet been found in any fæces. Most remarkable and suggestive is the discovery by Liebig of alloxan in the mucous evacuations from a case of intestinal catarrh. Alloxan is a product of decomposition by oxydants of uric acid, and precedes the formation of urea. Possibly, therefore, functions of chemolysis are allotted to the intestine which at present we place into other organs, or know not where to localise. Gout might find an explanation in the failure of this chemolytic action, for uric acid once in the blood seems as far out of the reach of oxygen as sugar in the blood is in diabetes. Imperfect digestion further causes the production of gases, of which carbonic acid constitutes the main bulk, but is mixed with combustible marsh-gas, $\subseteq H_4$, and some hydrothion $\subseteq H_2$. This development in diseases rises to painful height, and in typhus, *e.g.*, produces sometimes an almost suffocating tympanites or meteorismus.

Alloxan in mucous evacuations.

Gases in intestines.

III.—Illustrations of the Tentative Nature of the Researches.

For reasons which need not here be detailed I began the present series of investigations by some inquires concerning Tetanus. The descriptions of this disease which had been given by surgical writers represented it as so much resembling poisoning by strychnia, that one was almost compelled to suppose that in its progress a chemical decomposition took place by which a body being either strychnia itself, or having almost identical properties in relation to the human frame, was developed, and I therefore put the question whether this body could be extracted from the organs of persons who had died from tetanus. I made extracts from a great variety of organs from the bodies of six patients who had successively died of that disease. In none of the cases was any strychnia met with; but what was as singular was, that although these persons had up to the time of death been taking large doses of morphia, partly by injection underneath their skin, partly by deglutition, none of their organs showed any sign of the morphia taken.* But from all the organs, and from the blood, matters were always extracted of which some appeared to possess the qualities of known substances, while others manifested themselves by new properties as bodies hitherto unknown. It now became necessary to identify those bodies which appeared to be known.

Tetanus.

* The slight solubility of morphia in ether, amounting almost to insolubility, was of course considered, and the processes and reactions were accordingly modified.

Cerebric acid.

Most important among them appeared a substance having many of the properties of a well-defined substance obtained from the brain, namely, cerebric acid. In view of the circumstance that tetanus had always been referred to a lesion of the nerve system, suspicion arose that the presence of this brain-acid might be a sign of the decomposition of nervous substance in consequence of which a product of that decomposition was distributed through the body. But as the question had never been asked whether this matter was not also distributed through a healthy body, this question had to be answered before any conclusion could be drawn from the presence of this substance in the other case.

Cerebric acid present in organs and blood corpuscles.

A research was therefore made on the occurrence of cerebric acid in various parts of the healthy body, and it was found to be almost universally present. By means of a research on a large scale concerning the chemistry of the blood corpuscles, it was ascertained that cerebric acid was also an unfailing essential constituent of the blood corpuscles. When, in continuation of the research on tetanus, the brains of the victims of the disease were subjected to chemical examination, and the results compared with the ordinary teaching of science, it was found that that teaching was either erroneous or incomplete. Even the existence of cerebric acid, which had been discovered by Frémy, had been disputed by Liebreich; and the researches of Liebreich had been controverted just a few months before by Köhler, who had spent no less a time than three years over his subject. It was therefore necessary for me to institute for my own guidance some preliminary experiments on the question of the constitution of the brain matter. Those preliminary researches are far from complete, but every step of them has yielded a reliable and new result, confirming in the main the teaching of Frémy, and establishing that between Liebreich's protagon and Frémy's cerebric acid the difference is more in name than in substance. I found, however, also, that none of these observers had even touched the question of the constitution of the brain matter; and that there was in this latter a nucleus of power holding together a chemical molecule of immense size which could not be separated by any of the re-agents employed by former observers. I therefore proceeded to split up this molecule by the process of chemolysis. By this research it was found that the brain matter yields all the substances described by Gobley, the cerebric acid of Frémy, the protagon of Liebreich, leucine, tyroine, a number of volatile alkalies—among them trimethylamine, three fluorescent bodies and an amorphous acid to be alluded to in the chapter on the albuminous substances, and to be more fully investigated hereafter; and, beyond that, left a residue which resisted even the chemolytical process, hitherto supposed to split up all animal matter. Thus it was clear that brain matter possesses a constitution which is of the utmost complication, and that means must be found to determine the size of its chemical molecule, and that these means cannot be exclusively the process of chemolysis, and subsequent calculation by synthesis of the results, but that it must be of a more direct kind.

Researches of Frémy, Liebreich, and Köhler.

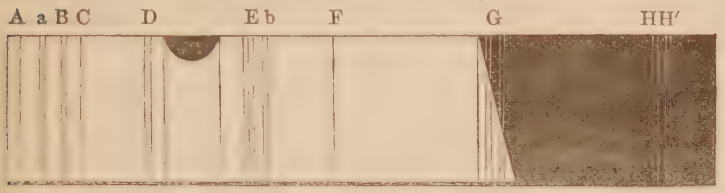
Chemolysis applied to brain matter.

These researches left me the impression that the constitution of brain matter possesses some analogy to the constitution of the blood corpuscles, in this respect, that its basis is a body which contains phosphorus, nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and may be transformed into or appear in the shape of cerebric acid; that this body possesses originally the properties of a polydynamic alcohol, which is combined with a number of molecules of albumen corresponding to the number of its dynamicities.

Returning to the comparison of the matter found in tetanous organs with that produced from healthy brains, I ascertained some new and

characteristic tests for that matter. Cerebric acid with sugar and sulphuric acid yields a magnificent purple colour, which is in every respect more striking than the colour which, with similar re-agents, is given by the biliary acids. I determined the spectrum (see Plate III. fig. 5) of the coloured product, and compared it with the spectrum of the coloured product obtained by this reaction from bile acids, and found them not to be identical.*

Cerebric Acid and Pettenkofer's Test.



Fluorescent bodies.

On continued scrutiny of the extracts obtained from the tetanous organs, substances were found which possessed the remarkable property of *fluorescence*. This was the more interesting as it had lately been announced by Drs. Dupré and Bence Jones that there occurred in all healthy structures a fluorescent matter to which, from its similarity to quinine, they gave the name of "animal quinoidine." The matter extracted from tetanous organs did not respond to the tests of animal quinoidine; although, behaving as an organic base, its optical properties were different from animal quinoidine, with genuine specimens of which it was assiduously compared. Owing to the small quantity of this substance, and to a deplorable accident which occurred to even that small quantity by an incipient conflagration in the laboratory, the nature of this substance had to be left undecided.

Fluorescent substance not found in a case of paraplegia.

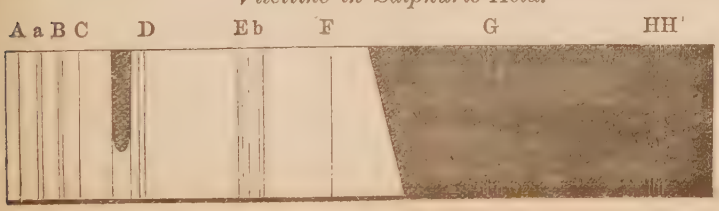
On examining, for the purposes of comparison, the organs from a case of paraplegia, the fluorescent body could not be met with. The cerebric acid was found in the blood and other organs, and, for the rest, it was clear that in this case the lesion was a mechanical one—that chemical consequences were secondary, and the study was therefore not prosecuted any farther.

Fluorescent matter in cholera extracts.

After the completion of the research on cholera (published in the last report of the medical officer), the whole of the extracts from upwards of a hundred organs, from more than twenty different cases, from which the matters described in that report had been extracted, were united. They were found to contain considerable quantities of the peculiar fluorescent matter which had been first met with in tetanus. As the investigation of the whole process of cholera had led to the discovery that there was, at one period of it at all events, a decomposition of

* Vitelline from yelks of eggs with sulphuric acid alone yields a spectrum which differs somewhat from that of cerebric acid. It is here subjoined. See also Plate III. fig. 4.

Vitelline in Sulphuric Acid.



albuminous substances in the intestine, very similar to putrefaction, as evidenced by the presence of leucine, valerianic acid, butyric acid, acetic acid, volatile alkalies, and so forth, I was led to surmise that the presence of this fluorescent body in the tissues might possibly be caused by the putrefactive decomposition, and that, inversely, the presence of that body might be the sign of the presence of a change akin to putrefaction. It therefore was necessary to subject to an examination in this respect the normal substances which constitute the tissues and fluids of the human body; and I selected, in the first instance, the process of chemolysis as the quickest and most suitable. I instituted an extensive research on the chemolysis of fibrin, albumen, caseine, blood, and almost every tissue and organ of the human body, the main features and results of which will be described in chapter V.; and I obtained not only products which had been obtained by former observers since Braconnot and by my own former researches, but I also was fortunate enough to isolate six compounds, a portion of which were quite unknown hitherto, and another portion, though known, not having been hitherto discovered in the course of this process. Among them was the fluorescent body which I had met with in the extracts from tetanus.

New compounds obtained by chemolysis of albuminous bodies.

Products of chemolysis.

I state here the conclusion at which I at once arrived, and which I do not think can be questioned by the calmest consideration. Whether the fluorescent body extracted from tetanus-organs, and which is probably the same as that obtained by chemolysis from albuminous matters, including the brain, has any causative influence in the production of the tetanic symptoms, or is itself a mere symptom or accident of the process, a practical advance can be made upon the theory of tetanus by the study of the fluorescentine obtained by chemolysis. The continuation of these researches, being contingent upon the occurrence of cases in an available form, is for the time interrupted. No doubt in other cases other questions may arise, and many of them are as present to my mind as those which I have already endeavoured to answer. That there is in tetanus the most rapid change which occurs in any disease whatever is shown by the enormously high temperature which we observe in that disease. In no other disease does the body reach the temperature of 44 degrees centigrade; and in those diseases in which we observe the next high temperatures, namely, typhus fever, typhoid fever, yellow fever, and others, the limit of 42 degrees is never exceeded without fatal results.

Hydrophobia.

The next disease almost as fatal as tetanus, which engaged my attention, was hydrophobia. I instituted a microscopical examination of the spinal cord of some cases, according to the latest and most approved methods, without finding any lesion perceptible by the microscope. On turning my attention to the blood, I was struck by a slight change in the spectrum; but it was impossible in the then state of affairs, and with that low degree of perfection in the measuring apparatus of the spectroscope, to give to that observation a scientific precision. It led me, however, to a comparison of the red coloured part of the blood with the red coloured part of the muscles; and as both in tetanus and hydrophobia the muscles are the field upon which the symptoms are most prominently exhibited, it appeared a fair question whether in either of those diseases there is an influence exercised by the blood upon the muscular system, or, inversely, by the muscular system upon the blood. The same question occurred during the cholera inquiry, when in cases of collapse and so-called asphyxia the muscular system was found of a dark, almost bluish-colour, and yielded a spectrum of reduced cruorine. It was in the interval between the cholera research and the former researches on the diseases mentioned that I discovered the

identity of cruorine and myochrome, the red coloured matter of the muscles. The physiological and pathological conclusions to which this newly-discovered relation led were very many and of immense bearing, for it was now established that neither of those two systems, the blood and the muscles, could escape the effect of the injury of either.

Typhoid and other febrile processes; their effect upon the muscles.

The loss of muscular power in the febrile process must clearly in part be the result of want of oxygen. For the peculiar products of the typhoid process for example, have a great affinity for oxygen, and circulating in the blood, abstract the oxygen for their own destruction before it has had time to reach the tissues. A muscle in typhoid fever is therefore in the same condition as a joint of meat hung up in an enclosed space without any ventilation. It was seen that gases which killed or injured by a specific effect upon hematocrystalline, such as carbonic oxyde, carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, and hydrocyanic acid, exercised their effect not only upon the blood but also upon all the muscles which are pervaded by blood, particularly the heart; and it became possible to suppose, in the case of cholera in particular, that the contraction of muscles, the painful cramps, were the result of diminished or altogether suspended oxidation. The most important change of the muscular system which takes place in typhus and typhoid fevers being regularly accompanied by a change of the natural colour of the muscle, I thought it necessary to make a research into the chemical nature of cruorine and myochrome. I began with cruorine. I precipitated it from blood on a large scale by means of carbonate of potash, and split it up into its constituents, albumen and hematine. I crystallized it in various ways, and compared its forms and phenomena of crystallization with those of its decomposition product hematine. I studied its spectra under the influence of a great variety of agents, medicines, poisons, and destructive bodies, and compared those spectra with a great number of spectra selected at random from similarly coloured bodies. I endeavoured to determine its atomic weight, and found it to be the highest of any among organic substances, and to amount to about 13,000. I then proceeded to investigate the phenomena of the crystallization of hematine. This latter is a product of the decomposition which blood undergoes not only by artificial chemical means, but also under the influence of physiological agencies when blood has been effused into cavities or tissues of the body. The crystallized hematine there found by means of the microscope has received the name of hematoidine. The crystallized compound, however, which was obtained from blood by a process employing acetic acid and common salt has been called hemine. It had been alleged that hematoidine was identical with the colouring matter of bile, and that the production of these hematoidine crystals in apoplectic cysts, in effusions of blood within the liver, and various effusions of blood in other organs—for example, the ovary, was evidence of the derivation from the colouring matter of blood of the colouring matter of bile. It had further been taught that hemine was not crystallized hematine merely, but a hydrochloric acid salt. Nothing could solve all these contradictory statements but an exhaustive research on the chemical nature of hematine. This I accordingly began, and was soon successful in obtaining a crystallized product having all the appearances of hemine, but not containing any hydrochloric acid, and yielding a little more than 7 per cent of metallic iron, thus indicating that the atomic weight of the hematine was upwards of 600. The spectra of hematine and of its products of decomposition by acids and alkalies were simultaneously determined. (See Chapter IV. 2. where most of the data evolved by this research are given.)

Hematine.

Hematoidine.

Hemine.

Spectra of cholera urine.

This research was of the utmost consequence in the explanation of some new phenomena which were observed upon choleraic urine. It will there be seen that an ingredient of the urine was discovered which, under the influence of nitric acid, was transformed into a blue matter, choleraic urocyanine, and into choleraic urorubine, and the spectrum of this latter almost completely coincides with the spectrum of hematine in alkaline alcoholic solution. Further researches will have to decide whether this apparent analogy can be allowed to be assumed as a proof of close connexion. There can be no doubt that the spectrometric method applied to this branch of the research will yet lead to most important developments.

Cholophaeine.

I had an opportunity of comparing hematoidine crystals with crystals of the colouring matter of bile which I obtained in my researches on that substance incidental on my researches on gall-stones. I thought it incumbent on me to follow out this subject farther. The colouring matter of bile seemed to require an independent study, on account of the important part which it takes in many acute fevers, accompanied by the discoloration of the surface of the body, and particularly in malignant acute jaundice or atrophy of the liver, and in the chronic diseases of that name. Moreover, it was a common ingredient of concretions, the nature of which I had investigated formerly, and I therefore proceeded to investigate its nature. I succeeded in determining its form of crystallization, and in showing that it was not identical with that of hematoidine. I determined its chemical composition to be $C_9 H_9 N O_2$. I determined its atomic weight, its properties, its transformations, and a great number of its compounds, and it was owing to my former researches upon this substance, and the circumstance that I had a collection of material at hand, that I was enabled to give to the research upon this subject that perfection which I should claim for every other substance which is to be considered in pathological chemistry. A full technical account of this research would not be entirely suitable for the present report; but in Chap. VI. (on the biliary substances) I have given a full abstract of the principal data.

General remarks on coloured ingredients.

The circumstance that hematocrystalline and certain ingredients of the bile and urine are coloured may with some persons have the effect of hiding their chemical and general importance; for as in general life colour is employed for ornamentation, and is not considered necessary for the essential qualities of things, the ordinary mind is liable to suppose that these coloured ingredients of secretions or fluids are also of no greater significance than dyes. But this is a great mistake. The circumstance that they are coloured is of advantage to science, inasmuch as the presence of such bodies has not to be discovered. They are patent to every eye; but the circumstance that they are coloured, and that with every change, even the smallest, of their composition they change their colour—to wit, the blood from light red in the arteries to dark red or blue in the veins—shows that colour here is associated with an essential property, the significance of which is a subject for the deepest study. The usefulness of this study on the colouring matter of bile appeared very strikingly during the research on cholera which has been published.

Reference to bile in cholera.

Here a number of biles from persons who had died of cholera were examined. Several of them were found free from all coloured matters. Several of them were found not to contain any biliary acids. One at least contained no biliary acids but coloured matters, and these coloured matters varied in several cases. There were present the four varieties, bilirubine, biliverdine, biliprasine, and bilifuscine. Now, whatever may be the significance of the presence or absence of these or other

ingredients of the bile in these cases, it is certain that the facts could not have been determined had not the chemical nature of the substances and their chemical reactions been previously determined by me.

Incidentally I may remark here that by attentive study of the records concerning yellow fever, and by personal experience concerning some forms of tropical disease in Europeans, I have come to the conclusion that the coloration of the skin experienced in those diseases is probably not caused by biliary matter distributed in the blood, but is due to decomposition of cruorine yielding products of which I may have to speak hereafter.

Hematocrystalline decomposes in yellow fever and tropical fever.

During my investigations of the phenomena of the febrile process, I was struck with the small amount of positive information which was yielded by an analysis of the urine. Beyond an increase in the quantity of urea discharged in given times, and a diminution of the urinary water, no particular fluctuations in the quantity of the substances were observed, except the phenomenon known from time immemorial, that the febrile urine has a dark red, sometimes almost brown colour, and deposits matters which carry down with them a certain amount of those colours. The controversy regarding these matters has lasted as long as the research on them, until at last accomplished physicians have declared that these were matters not admitting of accurate chemical definition. I never shared that belief, and I continued to work through all difficulties, having at last the satisfaction of seeing my researches approved by the British Medical Association. The work then begun had now to be continued, and if possible completed, for without the knowledge of these matters a perfect theory of any febrile process whatsoever was quite out of the question. I therefore instituted a research on a very large scale, which absorbed many months of my time, and of that of several of my assistants, and I succeeded in establishing by the method of chemolysis a certain basis from which the chemistry of urochrome can in the future be solved with certainty. This basis is uromelanine, a product of decomposition of urochrome by putrefaction, as well as by artificial decomposing processes. This remarkable substance was found to have the enormous atomic weight of 733, being the highest among any decomposition products of the animal economy or of organic matters in general known. It was found to have a remarkable and varying combining power, so that no less than 19 combinations could be produced and analysed. I have subjoined an abstract of the principal data evolved by this research to the paragraphs relating to researches on the pathology of the urine (Chap. VII.). Besides uromelanine, I also analysed omicholine and uropittine. Omicholine was found to possess optical phenomena being the reverse of those of the green coloring matter of leaves, chlorophyll, for it had a port wine red colour, and in the cone of concentrated sunlight it fluoresced green, while chlorophyll, with its natural green colour, fluoresces red in the cone of sunlight.

Febrile process, variation of, excretions during.

Omicholine and uropittine.

While the researches on hematine had made it very doubtful whether there existed any connexion between the colouring matter of the blood and that of bile, and had shown that the assertion of former observers that the colouring matter of bile contained iron was unfounded, the researches on urochrome seemed to confirm the conception which former observers had formed of this matter being derived from cruorine by some process or other. Uromelanine could not be derived from hematine, unless indeed all the analyses of hematine hitherto made were first shown to be valueless. The atomic weight of hematine, even if the formula of Mulder were doubled to satisfy the demands of the theory of

the unitary notation, could not be much above 600, that of uromelanine actually is 733; by no calculation can the number of atoms of nitrogen in hematine be raised above six, while uromelanine unquestionably contains seven; hematine might therefore derive from uromelanine, but the reverse could if hematine be rightly understood never be the case. We have therefore but two possible cases. Either all the analyses of hematine hitherto made must be rejected, and supplanted by new and better researches, or, if they can be maintained, we must assume that uromelanine derives from hematocrystalline and not from hematine. From this it would further follow that hematocrystalline in its natural process of disintegration does not split up, as it does under the influence of acids and alkalies, into hematine and albuminous matter, but is by gradual oxydation transformed into an intermediate substance, which by the specific action of the kidneys is eliminated in the form of urochrome. Urochrome then would be hematocrystalline reduced to the limits of oxydisability and effete; of the great mass of albuminous substance only feeble traces are left in the shape of the nuclei, which after chemolysis appear as omicholine and uropittine. The great mass of what would have become hematine under appropriate conditions leaves the body in the form of the nucleus, which by chemolysis becomes uromelanine. The probable atomic weight of urochrome, which by the synthesis of its cleavage products is raised to about 1,500, fully supports these theoretical considerations.

IV. The Spectroscope and its Application in Pathological Chemistry.

1. *Generally, of the Spectroscope and its Uses.*

Origin of spectral observation. Prism a toy.

A triangular rod of glass has at all historical times been a toy in the use of which mankind delighted. For it was and is now the only generally applicable means by which the eye can at will enjoy the sensation of pure colours. Only two phenomena of nature offer opportunities for the same observation, the glorious rainbow and the polar aurora; the latter as awful as the former is consoling to the inhabitant of the moderate zone. The identity of the rainbow colours with those of the glass prism did not escape the eye of Seneca; and Vitellio, observing the same colours upon the rays of light which had passed through a glass of water, even made an unsuccessful attempt at their explanation. After Aristotle had shown the production of the rainbow colours upon a screen, this experiment remained for two thousand years a part of the scanty optical knowledge of philosophers. When Porta invented the dark chamber or "camera obscura," he facilitated the spectral observation greatly, and caused Kepler to attempt a long commentary upon it. Grimaldi discovered the elongation which the image experiences when the spectrum is formed. Marcus Marci was perhaps the first to describe the principal experiment with the glass prism in his "Thaumantias," but he arrived no closer to its actual theory than Ruini or Servetus to that of the circulation of the blood.

Spectrum projected on a screen. In "camera obscura."

Elongation of image by prism.

Different refrangibility of light gives colours.

Newton founded the science of optics by showing the nature of simple colours, which he defined as light-rays of equal refrangibility. The difference of colours was therefore based upon the different refrangibility of light. These discoveries he applied to the explanation of the variation of colours, of the natural colours of bodies, and to the explanation of

the rainbow. With the perfection of apparatus rose the means and the desire for more accurate observation. While Newton had mostly used a ray of light which entered through a round hole and was then broken up by a glass prism, Wollaston contemplated the prismatic picture projected by a sun-ray which entered the dark room or camera through a narrow slit. He thereby purified the spectrum and discovered (1802) black lines in it. He gave a drawing of five lines, besides the two terminals of his spectrum. But this discovery remained unused until Fraunhofer made it once more and established it as a new means for measuring phenomena of light (1817). He used the telescope for the examination of the spectrum, and discovered a great number of lines, the principal ones of which he appointed as standards of measurement for the several places and parts of the spectrum. During the first half of this century following the discovery of Fraunhofer, many learned physicists, particularly Sir D. Brewster and Sir John Herschel, studied the phenomena which were caused by the substitution of glowing solids or gases as sources of light in place of the sunlight, and by the interposition of fluids and solids on the path of the sun-ray before it reaches the prism. (Positive and negative spectra. Effects of absorption of particular rays.) The data thereby ascertained were stated in physical handbooks, without particular practical inferences, until Kirchhoff and Bunsen (1859) based upon them a new research, which culminated in the establishment of a law of photolytic peculiarity of chemical elements, and in the explanation of the physical causation of Fraunhofer's lines as absorptions of light from the sun's nucleus effected by the metallic vapours of the sun's gaseous envelope. Practically this research effected an immense extension of the delicacy of chemical reactions, led to the discovery of several new elements by means of that extension, and to the discovery of their general distribution in the mineral, vegetable, and animal world. I augmented the means of studying the nature of the sun, and of the fixed stars, which Fraunhofer had already shown to differ optically from the sun. The nature of heat as connected with light had first been discussed by P. Prevost (1792) on the basis of his corpuscular theory. Kirchhoff now maintained the identity of heat and light by theoremata, and showed that heat and light are forms of motion of the ether, and that heat is moved ether vibrating invisibly in longer waves than the rays which correspond to the red beginning of the spectrum.

Sun-lines.

Many sun-lines discovered by telescope.

Positive and negative spectra.

Spectral analysis of earthly and celestial objects.

Heat a part of light.

It had often been observed that various solids and fluids had particular effects upon light. Thus fluor spar assumed a particular appearance when it reflected light; the colourless solution of quinine allowed all direct rays to pass, but appeared to reflect a blue part; green chlorophyll became blood red when throwing back the sun's rays. These phenomena were long studied by Sir D. Brewster and Sir John Herschel, until Stokes established their theory, now known by the name of fluorescence. The prismatic analysis of light was found to separate heat rays, coloured rays, and a third series of rays, extending on the violet side of the spectrum, which without special precautions were invisible to the eye, but could be made visible by the effect which they possessed of transforming the atoms of certain solids and fluids into self-lighting bodies, so that these substances when placed in these rays emitted a peculiar light, differing from the colour which they bore in diffuse daylight or lamplight. Or the fluorescent bodies have the power of transforming the movements of ether, which vibrates in short waves, into long wave-vibrations. This power belongs not only to the ultra-violet, ordinarily invisible rays, but also to the violet and blue rays of the ordinary sun and gaslight spectrum. It is therefore that particular kind of light which is chemically most active by effecting combination

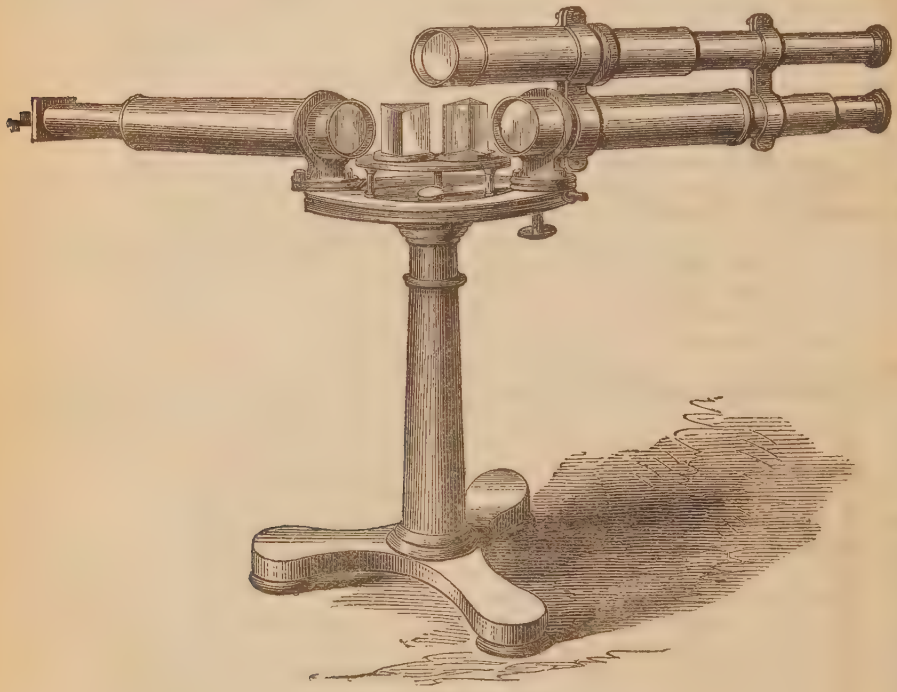
Fluorescence.

Chemically active rays.

and decomposition of sensitive agents which also shows the greatest influence upon bodies having the power of fluorescence.

Improved Spectrometer.

In the cholera research I described the spectrometer which was then at my command, and the amount of accuracy obtainable therewith. Having since found the absolute necessity for greatly increasing the means of observation, I improved the spectrometer in the following way.



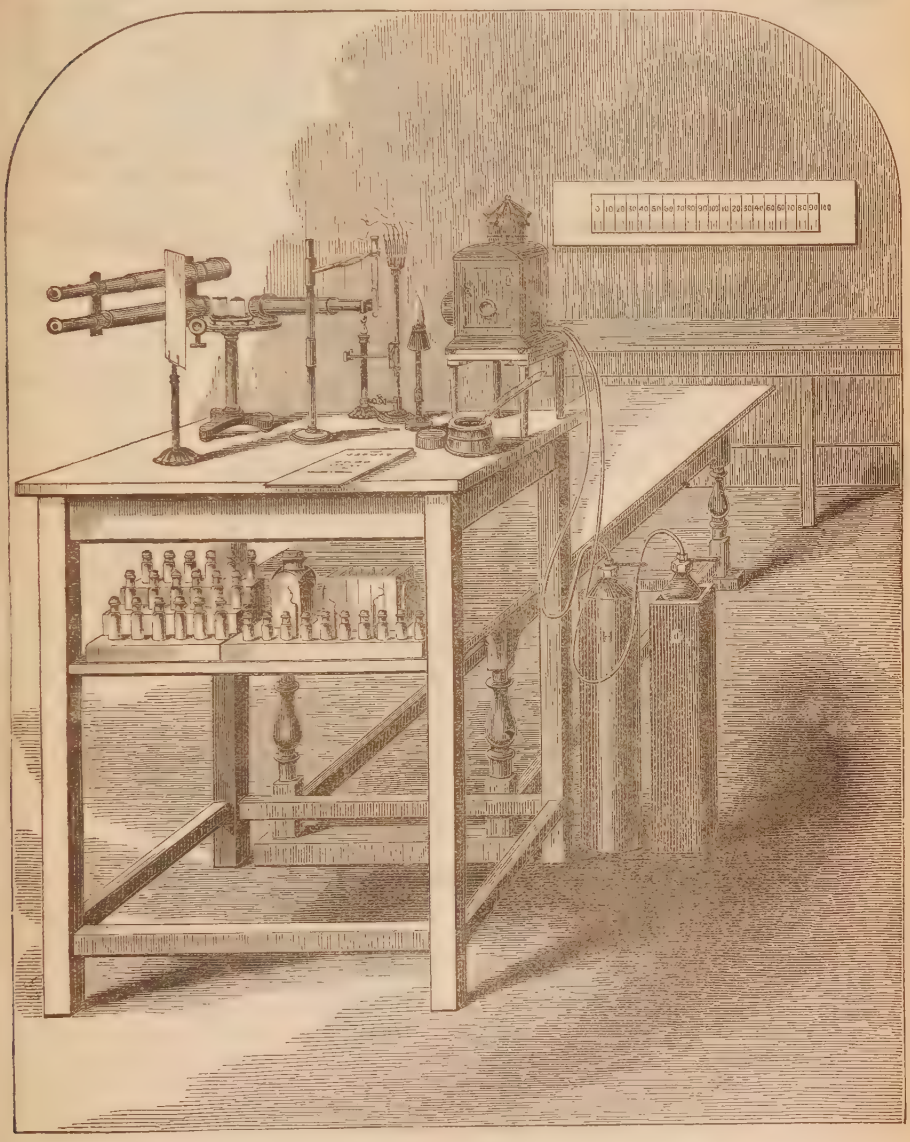
New Spectrometer.

Over the observing (astronomical) telescope I fixed a second (terrestrial) telescope of double magnifying power, the axis of which was parallel to and perpendicularly over the axis of the observing telescope. Both telescopes were provided with the usual wires across the field. At the distance of 15 feet from the observer a measure in large, bold, legible characters was put up, every point of which was observable by the adventitious telescope. By these means the scale originally observable by the nonius was increased as the distance of the new scale from the centre of the ring of the spectroscope, the effect being that while before I could read each of the 67 divisions of my entire spectrum, I could now observe and read 200 ; or, in other words, I increased the accuracy of my observations $4\frac{1}{2}$ fold. But by introducing a cross of spider's web into the telescope, it was possible to read tenths of each division, so that the apparatus now enables the observer to measure each of 2,000 divisions of the colour spectrum.

The accompanying engraving shows the ensemble of the arrangements

by means of which most of the following observations were made. The lantern on the right contains the arrangements for the production of Drummond's lime-light, which is supplied with oxygen and hydrogen from the reservoirs on the floor. These are iron bottles, in which the gas is contained under pressure.*

Subjoined are represented some of the details of the apparatus on the

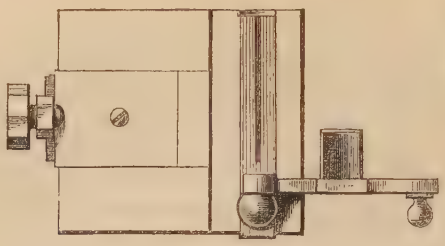


Spectroscopic Observatory.

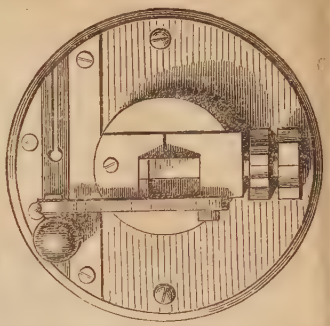
spectroscopic table. One is the slit instrument, with arrangements for widening or narrowing the slit by means of the screw on the left. The

* This very convenient form of apparatus is made by J. Orchard, optician, Kensington.

little prism on the right can be put before the slit, in order to make a second spectrum from another source of light appear above the primary one.



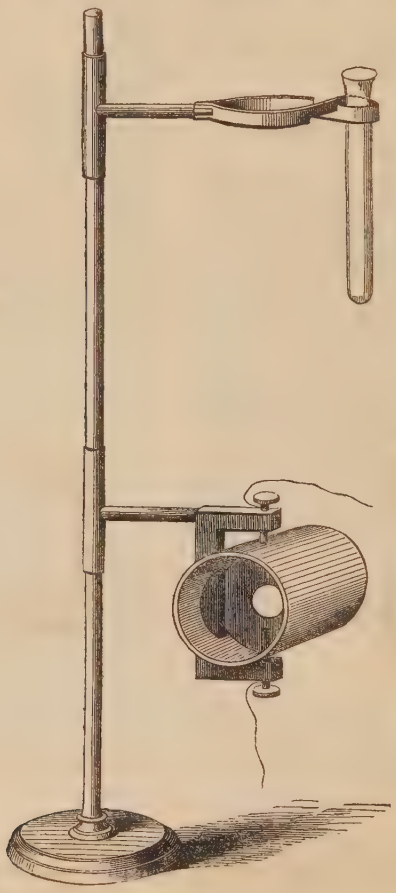
Slit Instrument.



Circular form of Slit Instrument, with the Reflecting Prism applied.

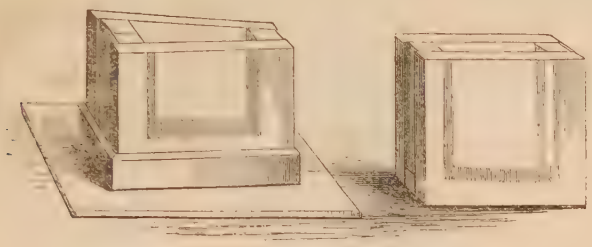
This arrangement is represented in the circular form of slit instrument here shown.

The stand with sliding holders is used for fixing test-tubes and bottles



before the slit of the spectroscope. It is so arranged that for the spring clamp isolated ebonite holders can be substituted, to which the two

terminals of an electric battery and Rühmkorff coil are fastened. In the engraving the terminals are enclosed in a tube which carries a condenser. By this arrangement the eye is protected from the glare of the spark, and able to observe any fluorescence or positive spectral

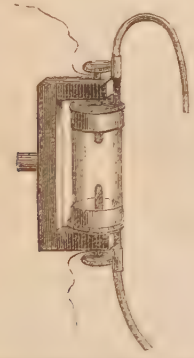


Troughs of Quartz for Fluorescence Observations.

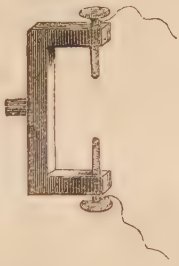
phenomena, without interference. For the fluorescence observations, little troughs of quartz, as represented in the accompanying cuts are used. When the spectra of metals are to be observed by means of the spark, two pieces of wire of the metal to be observed are clamped in the little pincettes of the isolated ebonite instrument represented in the engraving, which can be fixed to the stand above figured. The observation, by means of the spectroscope, of the spark, which passes from one wire to the other, then yields the spectra of the metals of which the respective wires are composed, superposed upon the peculiar spectrum of the electrical light, and of the gases of the air heated by the spark.

The influence of pure gases upon the spectra of the spark and of metals is ascertained by the comparison of the spectra which the spark gives in atmospheres of pure gas. For this purpose the poles are enclosed in a glass vessel, through which a current of the gas which it is desired to examine can be passed.

Influence of gases upon the electrical and metallic spectra.



Glass Vessel, Tubes, and Poles on Ebonite Isolator.

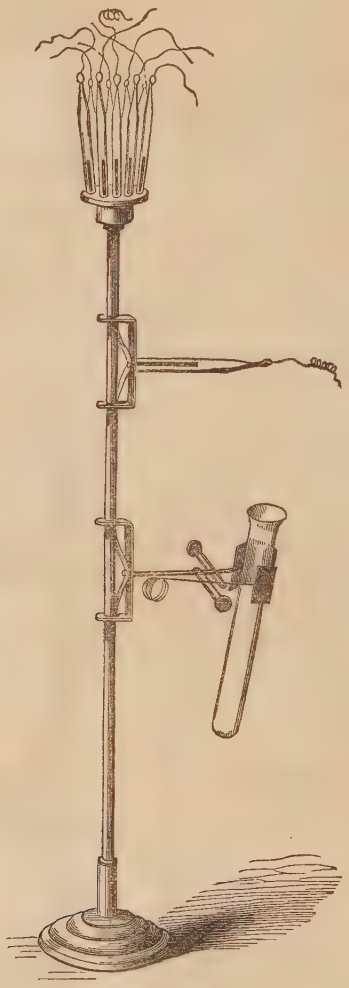


Poles on Ebonite Isolator, the Glass Vessel removed.

By the side of the stand and its isolating attachments described in the foregoing, the stand devised by Bunsen, and figured in the annexed wood-cut, is required. It carries a supply of platinum-wires fused in the

Bunsen's stand and bead-carrier.

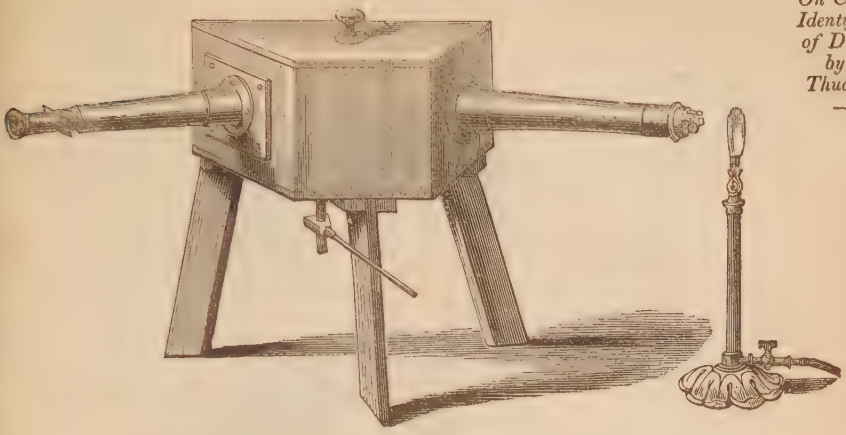
ends of glass tubes, ready for being dipped into the matter under examination, and for being introduced into the flame of Bunsen's burner by means of the upper spring-clamped arm of the stand. The lower spring-clamp is to carry test-tubes, in which substances under examination can be heated, or, after admixture of suitable agents, be deflagrated before the slit of the spectroscope.



Bunsen's Stand, Platinum-wire Bead, and Deflagration Tube-carrier.

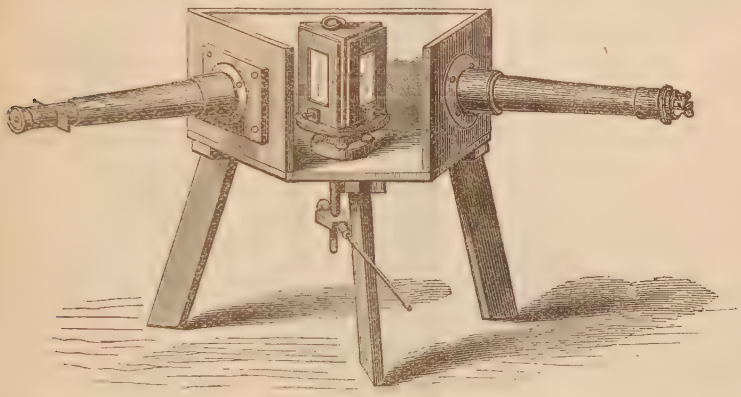
By the side of the foregoing spectroscope, I frequently had occasion to use two other spectroscopes. One was the instrument here represented. It is provided with a sulphide of carbon prism, which can be turned round its perpendicular axis by means of the turntable on which it stands, and to which the perpendicular rod and horizontal clamped lever are attached. The telescope-tube projecting on the right bears the circular slit instrument described and figured above, while the astronomical telescope on the left is provided with the sliding screens,

excogitated by Dr. A. Dupré, and represented in their actual size under the paragraph relating to the spectrum of sodium, which will be found



Spectroscope, as originally designed by Kirchhoff and Bunsen.

lower down. The internal arrangement of this spectroscope is well seen in the subjoined engraving. When in action, the two glass faces

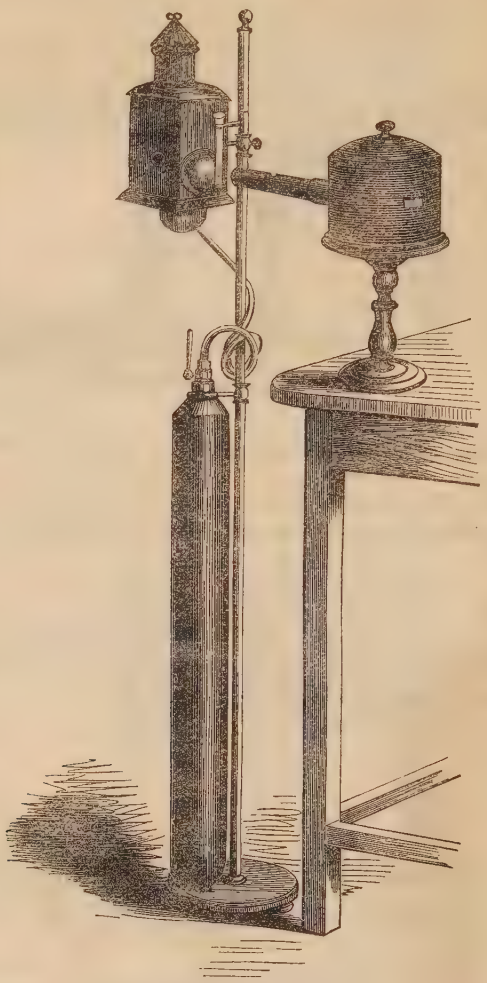


Sulphide of Carbon Prism and Turntable, in the original Spectroscope of Kirchhoff and Bunsen.

of the prism, here turned towards the spectator, are of course turned towards the back of the box.

This spectroscope is now generally abandoned, on account of the currents produced by heat, which easily disturb the refracting medium, and make the spectra inaccurate. This error is, however, evanescent when a common gaslight is used. In my researches I found this apparatus, and the still more simple spectroscope already described in my report on cholera, invaluable. For the turning of the prism admits of the lengthening and shortening at will and before the eye of the observer of any part of the spectrum, according to the position which the prism is made to assume with relation to the incident ray of light. By these movements faint absorptions can sometimes be discovered, which would not otherwise be perceived.

The most simple form of spectroscope is the one figured herewith. It shows the entire spectrum at one glance, and of great brilliancy when a sulphide of carbon prism of a refracting angle of 60° is used. By its



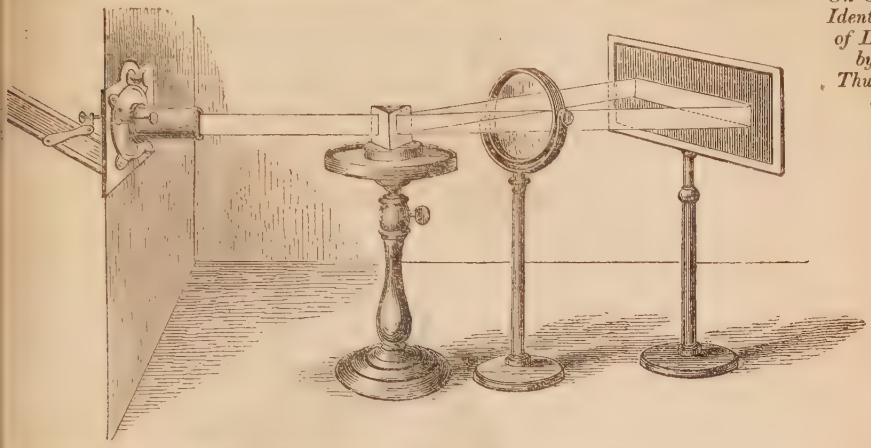
Simple non-magnifying Spectroscope and Medical Lantern, with the spirit-oxygen-lime-light.

instrumentality the fine absorption-lines of fluopittine, boviprasine, and five-banded hematine and cruentine, described in some of the following paragraphs, were discovered. It shows Fraunhofer's lines in diffuse daylight, and gives a good spectrum with any candle. In the absence of sun-light I use the medical lantern,* containing arrangements for the production of Drummond's light by means of spirit and oxygen.

The spectral phenomena, which cannot be investigated by means of the electric spark, and more particularly the phenomena of fluorescence,

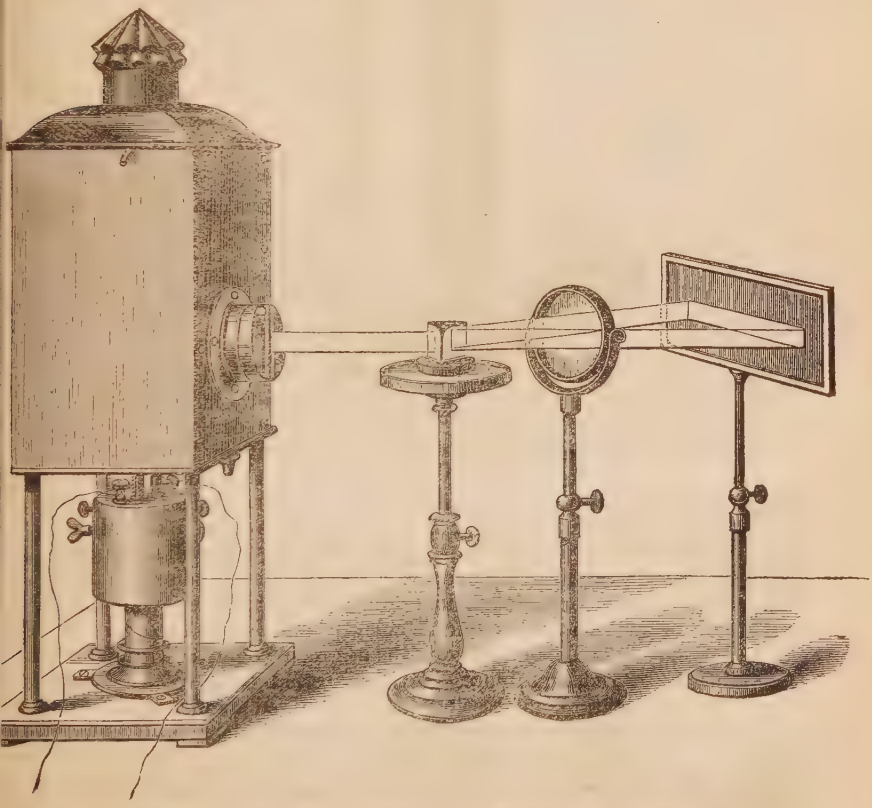
* I imagined this apparatus for the illumination of the nasal cavity, the pharynx and larynx, and other medical and surgical purposes. In respect of convenience, it is superior to any other light hitherto recommended, and in respect of power it is inferior only to reflected sun-light. It is manufactured by J. Orchard, optician, of Kensington.

have to be studied by means of sunlight, conducted into a room in the manner represented by the subjoined engraving, or an electrical lantern, supplied with quartz-lenses and prisms, and a battery power



from 30 to 40 large Grove's elements. The following engraving represents the arrangement which I use at the Pathological Laboratory, in action.

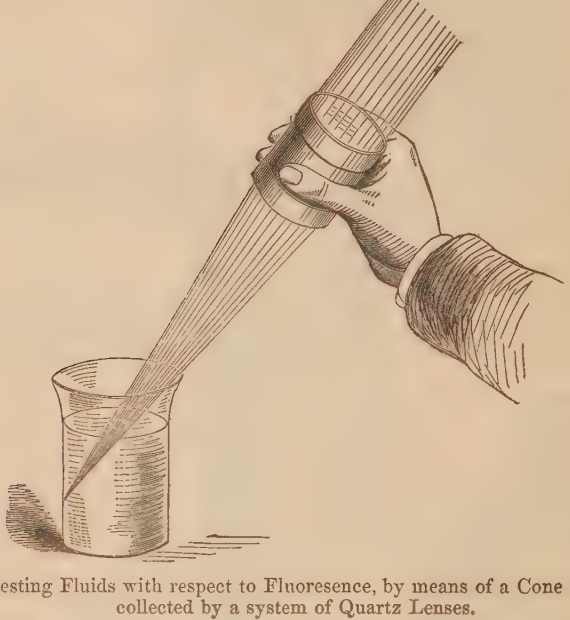
The reaction of fluorescence as a means for the identification of known substances and the discovery of new ones, is, under ordinary circumstances,



Electrical Lantern, with Quartz Apparatus, for Fluorescence Studies, in action.

best applied by means of a system of quartz lenses, which throw the light of the sun into the fluid directly without the intervention of any glass, in the manner represented in the subjoined engraving.

For ordinary purposes a common glass lens serves very well, and the intervention of the glass of windows or vessels is of no particular consequence. But for exact study all glass has to be removed, as it fluoresces itself in some degree, and consequently would absorb the rays which are able to produce fluorescence in fluids partly or entirely before they could have reached the fluids. In such examinations vessels



Mode of testing Fluids with respect to Fluoresence, by means of a Cone of Sunlight collected by a system of Quartz Lenses.

of quartz, of the shape of those above represented, but of much larger size, have to be used, which, like quartz lenses and prisms, allow the fluorescent rays to pass without perceptible absorption. The fluorescent cone should be inspected with a Nicol prism. If it be due to true fluorescence, it will remain unchanged when the Nicol is turned round its optical axis before the eye, but if it be caused by false fluorescence, that is to say, by the illumination of fine suspended particles, it will alternately become darker and lighter and of its original colour.

I must reserve for a future opportunity a fuller account of this magnificent method of investigation, the latest and fullest development of which we owe to Professor Stokes. I have used its elementary forms throughout my researches, and by its aid been able to identify many substances, and to discover at least five new bodies. Such are fluorescentine,—an organic alkaloid derived from albumen, which, being colourless, fluoresces with a violet colour; omicholine and omicholic acid, being red, and fluorescing with a green colour; a derivate of hematine, being red, and fluorescing with a grass-green colour; another derivate of hematine, fluorescing in its own red colour, a novel and most remarkable phenomenon. Omicholine and omicholic acid, and the green fluorescent derivate of hematine, exhibit the reversion of the phenomena of chlorophyll, which is green, and fluoresces blood-red. But the green fluorescence of the hematine derivate is particularly

remarkable on account of its bearing upon the so-called "dichroism" of hematine, or the property of certain of its solutions to appear green in thin, and red in thicker layers.

Application of the Spectroscope to the Discovery of Metals in Human Tissues and Fluids.

Metals occur in the human body as normal or abnormal ingredients. The normal ones are constantly present. Those which are certainly essential are potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, iron; those of which the presence is perhaps only accidental, though constant or at least only in substitution of sodium and potassium, are lithium, rubidium, caesium, copper, and manganese. Of abnormal ingredients we have two classes, innocuous and poisonous ones. To the former we class strontium, to the latter barium, and a series of the heavy metals, which may be medicines or poisons, or both, according to the quantity in which they are present in the body. Such metals are lead, tin, thallium, iridium, mercury, silver, antimony, arsenic, bismuth, nickel, zinc.

Metals in human body.

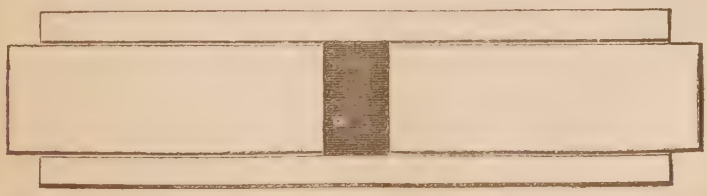
A considerable number of these metals may be recognized at once when a small piece of tissue is held in the flame of the colourless gas-burner, and the flame is analysed with the spectroscope. But it is preferable to first calcine the parts and fluids, after evaporation and drying in platinum vessels, lixiviate the ash with water, then with hydrochloric acid, ultimately with nitric acid, or if only ordinary metals are inquired for, with hydrochloric acid only.

The hydrochloric acid solution of the ash of the human body gives a splendid spectrum, the field of which shows many red, yellow, green, and blue lines in various parts of a dark field. By careful measurement it is found that these lines are peculiar to six metals—potassium, sodium, lithium, rubidium, caesium, and calcium. Magnesium and iron, always present in the ash, do not influence the spectrum under these circumstances. See Pl. VI. Spectr. 8, marked "Ash."

The spectrum of sodium (see Pl. V. Na) is distinguished by a yellow line, which coincides with the D line of Fraunhofer. On close inspection with the magnifying glass the line is seen to consist of two lines separated by a thin black line. When much sodium is in the flame a little yellow illumination appears on both sides of the line, as an indication of a continuous spectrum. This yellow becomes intense when metallic sodium in a burning state is analysed before the slit. Then the two yellow lines fuse together with the continuous dazzling yellow spectrum, and the dark line only is seen. It is not easy to determine whether the yellow lines actually become dark, as the light has a very dazzling effect upon the eye. This reaction of sodium is the most delicate as to sodium, and the most intense amongst the reactions of the metals of the alkalies and earths. When faint lines of other bodies fall close to these yellow lines the former become invisible, as the yellow ones dazzle the eye.

Spectrum of sodium.

To make the feeble lines visible, it is frequently necessary to exclude



the sodium line from the field of sight by a special arrangement of screens, fixed as slides in the observing telescope. (Dr. A. Dupré.)

The eye can yet recognize one $\frac{1}{3000000}$th part of a milligramme of sodium by this reaction. As two-thirds of the earth are covered with a solution of chloride of sodium, and as great masses of seawater are constantly pulverised, the sodium is everywhere. Its antiseptic properties seem a special provision against the contamination of air, earth, and water.

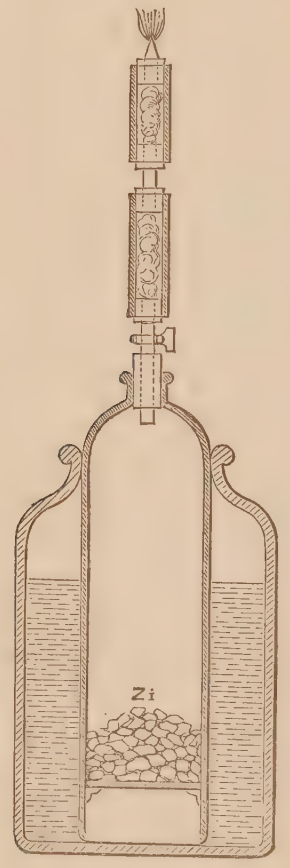
Spectrum of lithium. See Plate V. Spectrum Li.

Lithium yields as fervent vapour two lines—one Li α, red, strong; another Li β, yellow, feeble. Its reaction is very delicate, as $\frac{2}{1000000}$ths of a milligramme can yet be recognized. It is constantly present in sea water, salts, soils, animal and vegetable ashes, and is most extensively distributed over the earth. The ashes of human blood always contain a notable quantity of it.

Spectrum of potassium. See Plate V. Spectr. K.

Potassium gives a remarkable continued spectrum with two characteristic lines—one K α is red, in the ultra-red region, coinciding with the line A of the solar spectrum; another blue, K β, is in the violet end of the solar spectrum. These lines are comparatively feeble; to see them well in the magnifying spectroscope, great masses of material and great heat are necessary; it is best to use a flame of hydrogen, from a Döbereiner's apparatus.

Apparatus for hydrogen flame.



Improved Döbereiner's Apparatus for the Evolution of Hydrogen Gas.

The apparatus which I employ is made of stoneware; the inner jar fits tight into the neck of the outer, and stands upon its bottom. It carries the spelter upon a pierced movable tray. The outer jar contains the dilute sulphuric acid. As soon as the tap is opened, the acid enters the inner jar and evolves hydrogen gas; this rises, is filtered in the first cotton tube, again in the second tube containing fragments of pumice stone soaked with sulphuric acid, and is at last burned from a platinum jet, fixed in the proper place. The evolution jar must be kept sufficiently distant from all flames, so that when at the conclusion of an operation the collecting gas presses out the acid, and with it any surplus gas escapes, the mixture of air and hydrogen in the outer bottle may not be fired, but dissipated by diffusion. Orchard's compressed hydrogen can also be used.

Spectrum of caesium. See Plate V. Spectr. Cs.

The spectrum of caesium has thirteen lines, of which only three are characteristic, Cs α and Cs β are both blue, and situated midway between F and G, and Cs γ, situated between C and D. The other lines are yellow and green, and appear only when the light and heat of the burning metal are great and strong. There is always a blue continuous spectrum in the middle which makes particular screening, by means of the apparatus above described, necessary to see the lines one after the other. The three principal lines indicate yet $\frac{1}{20000}$ milligramme caesium.

Spectrum of rubidium. See Plate V.

Rubidium has 10 lines; of these, two red ones, Rb γ and Rb δ, are

situated on both sides of the line A, in the farthest part or end of the solar spectrum; Rb α and Rb β are violet, and situated between G and H. The other six yellow and green lines are not ordinarily visible because of the continuous spectrum which appears in the middle of the field. Of this substance $\frac{1}{5000}$ milligramme is yet necessary to exhibit the two violet lines.

Spectrum of calcium. See Plate V. Spectr. Ca.

Calcium gives a spectrum containing nine lines. Of these Ca α is rather a band of orange colour, situated on the red side of the D line Ca β is a broad green band between D and E. Between these two there are five lines which are of little use for the diagnosis of calcium, as the almost universal presence of sodium causes them to be so feeble as to become imperceptible. The eighth line is near Ca α, and towards the red end of the spectrum; the ninth line is violet, and seems to coincide with the two violet lines of rubidium, Rb α and Rb β. The reaction shows $\frac{6}{100000}$ milligrammes calcium chloride. It is of great use in animal and pathological chemistry. Having lately to examine a pathological biliary salt, I calcined a minute quantity, and analysed the hydrochloric acid solution of the ash. Ca α and β appeared, without any other metal, even sodium was absent. This information could not have been obtained except perhaps at the sacrifice of 50 times the quantity of material actually employed. Spectroscopy therefore effects an economy of valuable materials and products which exist in quantities absolutely limited.*

Spectrum of strontium. See Plate V. Spectr. Sr.

Strontium is distinguished from calcium and barium by possessing no green lines in its spectrum. It has eight lines, six red, one orange, and one blue, of which four are diagnostic. Sr α, orange, is situated near the sodium line towards red. Sr β and Sr γ are both red, and the fourth is the blue Sr δ, which appears between F and G, close to the two blue caesium lines. $\frac{6}{100000}$ milligr. strontium chloride give a clear reaction. Strontium has been used to investigate the possibility of the substitution of calcium by this earth in animal processes. Chicken were fed with food containing much strontia, and their egg-shells were examined. But it was found that nature could not be deceived into producing strontia shells instead of chalk shells. Only the smallest traces of strontia could be discovered in the solution of the egg-shells.

Spectrum of barium. See Plate V. Spectr. Ba.

Barium possesses the most complicated spectrum amongst alkaline earth metals. It has fifteen lines, of which two are red, one is orange, four are yellow, six green, and two greenish blue. Of these only three green lines are diagnostic. Ba α, a broad green band between E and b; Ba β, close to b, towards blue; and Ba γ, much less clear than the other two, situated between D and E, in the same place as Ca β. Between Ba α and Ba γ are three green lines, of which two have been marked Ba ζ and Ba η; between b and F there are besides Ba β, two very feeble stripes of greenish blue; an orange-colored line, Ba ϵ is situated near to Sr α. Between the orange-colored and green Ba γ lines there are four yellow lines, very similar to the five yellow lines of the calcium spectrum. In the direction from the orange-red line towards the red end of the spectrum two red stripes are visible. $\frac{1}{1000}$ milligr. barium chlorate gives a good reaction. Increase of heat

* Spectroscopy is also useful in furnishing casual information. Thus the ashed end of a cigar, moistened with hydrochloric acid and held into the flame, yields the lines of sodium α, potassium α, lithium α, caesium α, rubidium α, and calcium α and β.

and quantity of material raises the brilliancy of all lines in proportion to their original intensity; but the feebly green Ba η forms an exception, which, hardly visible in a feeble spectrum, which does yet show Ba γ quite well, by intensity of heat and quantity of material becomes much more brilliant than Ba γ. In cases of poisoning by barium salts (popularly known as muriate of barytes, or barium chloride), the spectroscope is able to furnish quick information.

Peculiar bearing of Ba η.

Of other metals occurring in the human body, magnesium, iron, and manganese give no spectra in their compounds which would be useful for the recognition of small quantities. Manganese, however, can be recognized as chloride (Plate VI. Mn Cl_6) by certain light lines, which seem to recur *as absorption bands in permanganates*. Of these we will speak lower down.

Spectrum of thallium. See Plate V. Spectr. Tl.

Amongst the poisonous metals there are only two, thallium and iridium, which can be recognized by the gas flame reaction. Thallium has but one line, Tl α, which is green, sharply marked, and situated between D and E close to the latter. It is very possible that thallium may contribute to the production of the insalubrious air which prevails in some sulphuric acid factories. To the animal body it is certainly a virulent poison, and the toxicologist has to be prepared for its diagnosis.

Spectrum of iridium.

Iridium imparts a violet colour to the flame. Its spectrum has two blue lines Ir α and Ir β, of which the former is near to Csα and towards the violet, the second about midway between Rb α and K β. The spectrum is most brilliant when the volatile chloride is used.

Spectra of other metals.

The spectra of the other metals occurring as poisons in the human body, and also those of iron, see Plate VI. Spectr. Fe, and cobalt, cannot be made to appear by means of so simple an apparatus as Bunsen's burner. They require either the heat of the electric spark produced by a strong battery and a Rühmkorff's induction coil, or the electrical arc between two carbon points of an electric lantern furnished with the power of at least 30 Grove's elements. Of these methods only the former offers opportunities for the recognition of small quantities of material; the latter requires larger quantities, and is therefore in its present shape not suitable for toxicological research. Of the heavy metals tin and mercury are best examined as gases, the former as chloride, the latter as metallic vapour. I will therefore describe their spectra with those of the permanent gases. Indium gives the spectrum pictured in In Pl. V. Plate VI. gives the spectra of didymium, erbium, copper, and silver, besides those of boracic acid, coal gas, and the electric spark.

Spectra of Simple, Permanent, and Compound Gases.

Spectra of gases.

Gases are examined by means of an electric induction spark which passes through their extremely attenuated atmosphere. The apparatus is termed after its inventor Geissler's tube, and consists of a ball and a cylinder of glass, united to each other by an extremely thin-bored thermometer tube. At each end of the tube electrodes of platinum or aluminium are inserted. The tube is filled with the gas, and then exhausted with the air pump until it has only the $\frac{1}{600}$ to $\frac{1}{700}$ part of the ordinary pressure of the air. In that state of attenuation the gas offers only a very slight resistance to the spark, which therefore passes through several feet lengths of tubing. The gas becomes very hot, and through this fervence emits brilliant and beautiful lights of various colours. The electrodes are ordinarily not volatilized, and not changed unless the gas combines with a portion of them.

Name of gas.	Colour of the light.	
	In the narrow part of the tube.	In the wide part of the tube.
Hydrogen - -	Crimson - - -	Reddish.
Nitrogen - - -	Violet red - -	Violet red, feeble.
Chlorine - - -	Green - - -	Reddish violet.
Bromine - - -	Greenish blue - -	Violet.
Iodine - - -	Green - - -	Fawn colour.
Tin-chloride - -	Golden yellow - -	Deep blue.
Silicium-chloride - -	Whitish - - -	Fawn colour.
Carbonic acid - -	Greenish white - -	Greenish white.
Hydrocarbon, $\mathfrak{C}\,H_2$ -	Rose coloured - -	Greenish.
Hydrocarbon $\mathfrak{C}\,H_4$ -	Brilliant white - -	—
Acetylene $\mathfrak{C}_2\,H_2$ -	Brilliant white - -	Brilliant white.

Diagnosis of gases by their colour.

Diagnosis of Gases by their Spectra in the incandescent State.

Diagnoses of gases by their spectra.

Oxygen can only be examined with electrodes of aluminium; platinum ones are oxydised. The spectrum, obtained by placing the Geissler's tube through which the electric spark is passing before the slit of the spectroscope, shows nine coloured lines. The most brilliant are a red and a violet one, then follow in order of strength of light two green, two blue, two greenish yellow ones, and lastly a dark red line. None coincide with any of Fraunhofer's lines.

Oxygen.

Hydrogen forms three light lines. The red line near C is the most intense; next is a greenish blue line in the place of F, and the third violet line is feeblest. Water vapour decomposes any electrodes, and gives the hydrogen spectrum.

Hydrogen.

Carbonic oxyde is obtained by the examination of carbonic acid, which is reduced. Its spectrum contains eight coloured lines, between which 10 dark lines are distributed. The most prominent are, one green, one greenish yellow, and two violet ones.

Carbonic oxyde.

Many hydrocarbons yield identical spectra when burned in the air. The inner cone of ordinary coal gas burned in Bunsen's burner, particularly the variety provided with a blowpipe tube, gives a spectrum which varies slightly with the quality of the gas. Four conical* bands are easily distinguished, of which two green ones occupy the place of $\mathfrak{B}a\ \beta$ and $\mathfrak{B}a\ \gamma$, the space between being illuminated by feeble green; then there is a blue band in blue, and a violet one in the violet region of the colour spectrum. There is a generic similarity of this spectrum with that of boracic acid in the gas-flame (four green bands), which inclines one to the idea that it might be due to carbon as the latter is to boron.

Hydrocarbons.

Anhydrous acetic acid, alcohol, and ether yield, the former nine, the latter two eight lines, which belong to carbonic acid (resp. oxyde) and hydrogen.

Acetic acid, Alcohol and ether.

* Conical, showing that the phenomenon is limited to a space hardly longer than the slit of the spectroscope, and more intense at its base than at its summit.

Chlorine.

Chlorine yields six coloured and eleven dark lines. Diagnostic is a band of four yellowish green lines, a broad green line, and a treble blue line. The distribution of the coloured bands amongst the dark ones is very intricate.

Chloride of tin.

In chloride of tin three diagnostic chlorine lines appear, but five other lines, one yellow, another yellow double line or band cut in two by a lighter line, a green and a blue line, necessarily belong either to the tin or to the subchloride of tin, either of which may be formed in the reaction.

Hydrochloric acid.

Hydrochloric acid shows the lines which are peculiar to hydrogen and chlorine.

Chloride of silicium.

Chloride of silicium shows twelve lines, three of hydrogen (impurity), three of chlorine; five or six lines only are therefore diagnostic of silicium, or silicium chloride; of these one is red, one orange, two are dark violet, and one a light green band with a lighter green line in the middle.

Chloride of phosphorus.

Burning phosphorus gives a continuous spectrum; its dilute vapours in a tube do not permit the spark to pass. Its chloride yields black and red stripes, three lines diagnostic of chlorine, and three lines, one orange, one orange yellow, and one violet, which are very brilliant and intensely coloured, and belong either to phosphorus or its chloride.

Bromine spectrum.

Bromine yields a spectrum with nineteen light lines, of the most varied colours, two red, one orange, eight green, four blue, and four violet. A green and a blue line are the most brilliant.

Iodine spectrum.

The spectrum of iodine contains more than twenty lines, of which four red, one orange, four yellowish green, two green, two blue, and two violet, are particularly clear.

Mercury.

Mercury in a tube so attenuated that it boils at from 40° C. to 50° C. shows nine lines, one yellow, one green, and one violet, one being distinguished by brilliancy.

Nitrogen.

The spectrum of nitrogen is very complicated, and extends from the line B to H; in the part from the red to light yellow it contains seventeen dark lines at perfectly equal distances from each other; in green there are further seven dark lines, at unequal distances from each other. At F the spectrum begins to show coloured lines and groups of lines on a dark field. Of these thirteen can be distinguished, amongst which a blue one and several violet lines are the most brilliant. The violet end of the spectrum extends very far, and can be made beautifully visible by fluorescent substances. These substances show that hydrogen possesses no such fluorescent spectrum. When the slit of the spectroscope is made wider, the groups of lines of the nitrogen spectrum fuse to continuous bands of greater width without any dark intervals. This illustrates a frequent occurrence, namely, that broad bands, by narrowing of the slit, are resolved into bands of the width of the slit. The spectrum of air contains the lines of nitrogen and oxygen.

Practical application of the above spectra.

It must be left to the future to decide how far these spectra can be practically utilized in the diagnosis of gases which occur in the animal economy. Such gases as occur in morbid emphysemata (in the cellular tissue of cows during cattle plague, in contused limbs with effused blood) in the blood in various conditions, in certain internal cavities or tissues as results of diseases, have hitherto mostly escaped analysis, as their small quantity makes the ordinary methods inapplicable. The attention of inquirers must henceforth be directed upon their analysis by means of the electro-spectroscopical method.

Application of the Spectroscope to the Diagnosis of Coloured Gases, Fluids, and Solids, by means of the Phenomena of Absorption.

When coloured translucent bodies are placed in the path of the ray of sun or lamp light before it enters the prism, they frequently effect a change in the appearance of the spectrum. Certain parts are extinguished, others altered in colour, and these effects are found to be specific to bodies of definite chemical composition. The gases of iodine, bromine, and nitrous acid exhibit a great number of hair-fine lines, similar to the lines shown by the solar spectrum itself, but of different theoretical value. The lines of nitrous acid increase in number by heat, and decrease by cooling. The vapour of indigo on the other hand possesses no lines, all the more singular as its solution has a particular line or band in its spectrum. Such changes in the spectrum indicate that these bodies so alter the motion of a certain part of the light that it is unable to produce an effect upon the retina of the eye; the change is termed absorption. Amongst the solid bodies the coloured glasses are the most powerful in the production of these phenomena. The red varieties, termed ruby-glasses, which owe their tint to suboxyde of copper, are the most homogeneous. They only allow red and a small part of orange to appear in the spectrum; all other colours are more or less absorbed. The orange-coloured glasses containing iron oxyde, the light yellow ones containing silver chloride, the smoke-yellow ones containing antimoniate of potassium or soot, and the green glasses containing oxyde of copper or chromium, allow the greater part of the spectrum to F and G to pass. But most blue glasses show particular obscuration in the shape of bands. As these are frequently used as spectacles and windows in eye-infirmaries, and are known to be coloured by cobalt, it is necessary to consider the influence of this metal. Some sodium diborate moistened with a solution of cobalt-chloride was fused to an eye of platinum wire, and the pellucid blue pearl while soft pressed between platinum plates; it showed three bands in the spectrum.

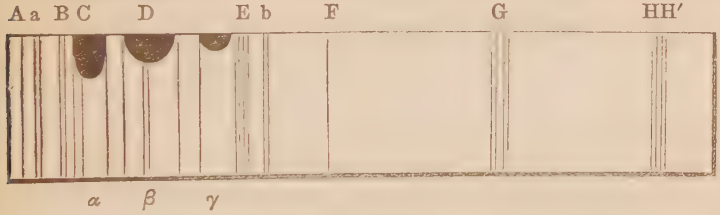
Definition of absorption.

Coloured glasses.

Cobalt-glass.

Band.	Measurement.	Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1 in red	= 142° 25′ — 142° 6′	= 0° 19′	3	α
2 in yellow to green	= 141° 55′ — 141° 24′	= 0° 31′	2	β
3 in green not clear.	= 141° 12′ — 140° 53′ (approximatively).	= 0° 19′	1	γ

Intensity Diagram of the Spectrum of Sodium Diborate Cobalt-glass.



No further shades in green and blue.

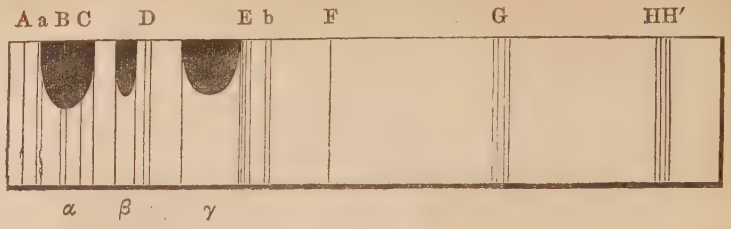
The spectrum of a beautiful blue glass (I.) from Messrs. Powell & Son's factory in Whitefriars gave

Blue glass No. 1.

Band.	Measurement.	Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1 in red	= 142° 43′ — 142° 12′	= 0° 30′	5	α
2 red and orange	= 142° 0′ — 141° 48′	= 0° 12	4	β
3 in green	= 141° 24′ — 140° 51′	= 0° 33′	4	γ

No shades in green and blue.

Intensity Diagram of Spectrum of Blue Glass. No. I.



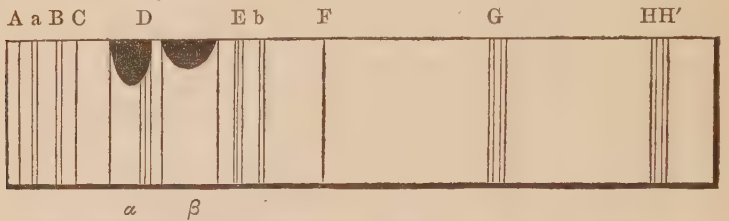
Blue glass. No. II.

Specimen of blue glass No. II.

Band.	Measurement.	Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1 in red	= 142° 0′ — 141° 36′	= 0° 24	3	α
2 in green	= 141° 30′ — 141° 0′	= 0° 30	2	β

No further shades in green and blue.

Intensity Diagram of Spectrum of Blue Glass. No. II.



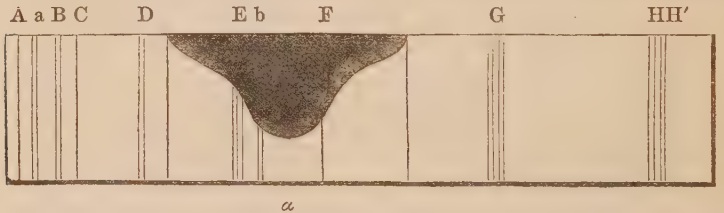
Solution of cobalt chloride.

The solution of cobalt-chloride employed for producing the blue bead above described had a pink colour, no absorption in red, yellow less vivid, and a broad band beginning with green and reaching to blue.

$$\alpha = 141° 30' - 139° 12' = 2° 18'.$$

The blue was then continued to the end.

Intensity Diagram of Spectrum of Solution of Cobalt Chloride.



This red solution, therefore, absorbs the green rays as completely as the blue glass absorbs the green of plants.

The foregoing observations can be multiplied and varied upon different kinds of glass, several layers of progressive thickness, and thereby undergo great variation. All effects, however, result in a great abbreviation of the red part of the spectrum, in a pallor or absorption of the yellow, in an obstruction and absorption of the green, and perhaps a prolongation of the blue. Such glass therefore excludes from the eye a great mass of colours, or of such light as has the most exciting effect upon the retina.

Manganese glass.

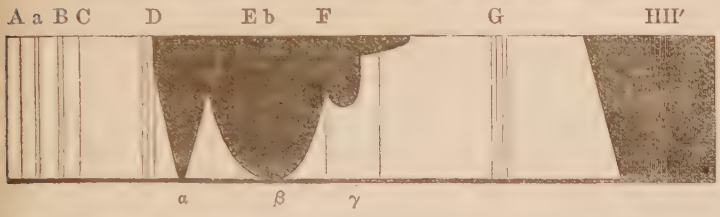
Solution of permanganate.

Some violet glasses, coloured with oxyde of manganese, show a darkness about D, and another in dark green and beginning of blue. We observe phenomena reminding of these in solution of permanganate of potassium. A very dilute solution is dark rose-pink, and shows an absorption band from yellow to blue, and some further shading.

Measurement.	Width.
141° 36′ — 140°	= 1° 36′ for black band.
140° — 139° 30′	= 0° 30′ for shading.

The first part of band seems to be a narrow band, α, a small interval of feeblest light succeeding; then a broad band, β, then a narrow feebler band, γ, seems to follow; ultimately the shading nearest to blue.

Intensity Diagram of Potassium Permanganate Spectrum.



The violet is absent. Compare with these absorptions the four positive bands of manganic chloride.

Of crystals, those of didymium salts offer the most interesting phenomena of absorption (see diagram in Cholera Report, p. 493), as they are the direct reversion of the spectrum of the fervent didymium flame. Erbium offers similar appearances, through the reverse of its absorption spectrum is not produced by its vapour, but appears by the simple glowing of a bead of its earth.

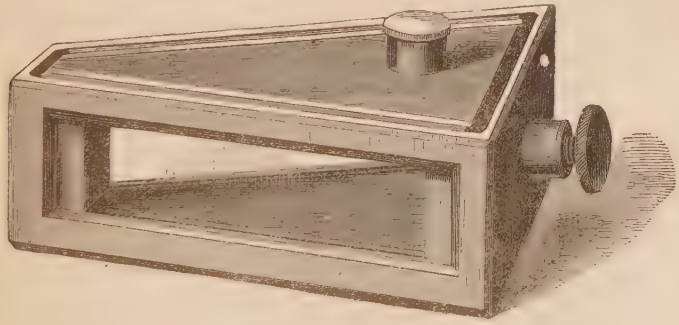
Didymium crystals.

Erbium.

The Effects of Fluids upon the Spectrum.

These are absorption and fluorescence phenomena. As they may be useful hereafter for the ready diagnosis of poisons and medicines, and for other purposes of forensic medicine, I have subjected many of them to examination. The principal application of spectrology will, however, be to the chemistry of the normal and pathological ingredients of the body. While, therefore, I shall state of general researches only the shortest results, I shall devote a special chapter to the elucidation of the spectral phenomena of the blood, its physiological and pathological changes, particularly those effected by poisonous gases and fluids, and to the changes effected in the spectral phenomena of blood by chemical agents, or the spectrology of hematine and many of its derivates. The latter will afford me an opportunity for proposing a new method for the discovery of blood in medico-legal cases under particularly difficult circumstances, where hitherto all other proceedings have failed.

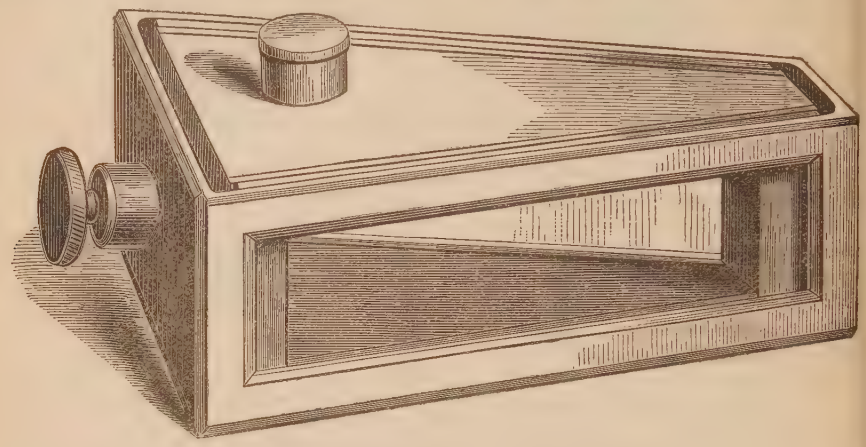
Effects of fluids upon the spectrum.



Hollow Prism of Gutta Percha, glass and brass.

Many of these solutions were examined in test tubes, or bottles of larger diameter. Others were placed into hollow prisms which I had made for the

purpose. Such a prism consists of a wedge-shaped cell of gutta percha, open on both its long sides and lined with india rubber; two pieces of plate-glass are strongly pressed upon these sides by means of the brass frame and screw at the end. When closed the apparatus can be filled and emptied by the aperture on the top, shown in the engraving as closed by the gutta percha stopper. It is never taken to pieces except for thorough cleaning. In such a prism one and the same fluid can thus



Larger hollow Prism for more dilute Fluids.

be examined in layers varying from half a centimetre to three centimetres in thickness. Two prisms can be used placed in opposite directions for studying the complementary effects of different solutions, *e.g.*, of sulphocyanide of iron and prussian blue in oxalic acid. Among the apparently monochromatic fluids the yellow-coloured ones mostly allow the entire spectrum to pass. The pure yellow tinctures of sabadilla, datura, belladonna root, colchicum, colocynth, nux vomica, and cantharides offer no particular features in the spectrum. Those which like certain kinds of olive oil show absorption, owe this quality to an admixture of impurity. Of red and blue solutions, those of sulphocyanide of iron, of prussian blue, and of the ammoniacal solution of copper-oxyde, permit a considerable part of the spectrum to pass. Sulphocyanide, however, when coupled with a layer of prussian blue, extinguishes the entire spectrum.

Prolongation of red part of spectrum.

Some solutions prolong the red part of the spectrum in the direction of the heat spectrum. This peculiarity belongs to a particular variety of pure yellow olive oil, and to the essential oil of the Bergamo lemon peel; also to certain kinds, not all varieties, of tincture of rhubarb, after dilution with spirit of wine. These fluids also exhibit a black absorption band in red; in the less pure and very impure olive oil two more feeble absorption bands in green appear. All these absorptions are probably due to the admixture of xanthophylline. Animal fats, including human, have never yet been found to possess absorptive qualities, although they are frequently very powerfully fluorescent. It is curious that some, not all varieties of the tincture of rhubarb, orange peel, and of compounds made with their aid, show bands in red of variable breadth, which have some similarity to the band produced by hematine in alkaline alcoholic solution, and to the first band in red of acid hematine solutions; but the differences are clearly and easily evolved by careful manipulation, to be described below.

Bands from impurity.

Of poisonous tinctures, that of aconite yields a spectrum coinciding by its bands with that of xanthophylline produced from chlorophyll. (Valentin; Simmler.) The tinctures of hemlock and foxglove yield two xanthophylline bands, of which the second is rather a narrow line than a band. The tincture of hyoscyamus shows only a band in red, and the rest of the spectrum clear.

Tincture of aconite and other vegetable poisons.

Many alkaloids yield peculiar colour-tests with various agents, such as sulphuric acid and potassium diochromate, manganese, nitric acid, and others. Not one of these, whether possessing poisonous, medical, or indifferent properties, yields by such reaction coloured fluids which show any particular spectral phenomena or absorption bands. (Valentin.)

Colour-tests of alkaloids yield no bands.

Many coloured fluids of organic and inorganic origin show one or more narrow or broad bands in the yellow, green, or blue part of the spectrum. Such are chloride of chromium, the solution of cobalt, permanganate, indigo, and others. Of all these I shall attempt a systematic arrangement in a future elaboration.

Various fluids give bands in yellow to blue.

Solutions which absorb red end.

Some solutions which have little colour of themselves, such as iron chloride and copper nitrate, sulphate, and acetate, absorb (like the oxalic acid solution of prussian blue already mentioned) the red part of the spectrum. These latter blue solutions are therefore frequently used in investigations concerning the fluorescence of substances.

Peculiar effect of potassic solution of chromic oxyde.

The potassic solution of oxalate of chromium-oxyde, even in so dilute a state that the eye hardly perceives any coloration, absorbs the yellow rays in the neighbourhood of D. Thicker layers or more concentrated solutions absorb the rest of the yellow, the orange and the green rays next to yellow. Very concentrated solutions allow the red rays only to pass, and then a dark line of Fraunhofer's can be seen, which is ordinarily visible with the best prisms only. (Brewster.) Oxalic acid mixed with red chromate of potassium gives a dark violet fluid, which allows red to pass, absorbs all light from C to half-way between C and F, and then green to a little beyond F. The dry residue of this fluid, which forms into scales, gives a similar spectrum. (Valentin.) I have examined the green fluids which chromate and sulphuric acid give with matters which are oxydized with the mixture, *e.g.*, alcohol, and found them to yield particular absorptions. The permanganate spectrum has already been mentioned, as also the phenomena exhibited by didymium compounds. Those of uranium also show absorption bands. (Brewster and Gladstone.)

Green solutions of chromate, sulphuric acid, and alcohol.

Dyes.

Amongst the coloured substances occurring in nature, or produced by art, which are used for dyeing, none appear to possess the properties of simple colours, inasmuch as all permit more or less of different colours to pass. If any possessed only one colour, it would allow only that colour to pass, and would give a spectrum showing complete darkness everywhere except in one particular place, where a coloured band of the width of the slit of the spectroscope would appear. Nevertheless many of these matters have peculiar effects upon the spectrum, by which they can be distinguished, however similar they may appear to each other in ordinary daylight. Some of the solutions, when examined in certain concentrations, allow no light at all to pass; others allow red to pass even through very thick layers; others, like picric acid, allow red, orange, yellow, and green to pass. Their phenomena on progressing dilution are also noteworthy. Frequently the blue and violet part become visible first, and the absorption remains only in the yellow and green part. Picric acid, however, absorbs the violet in even very dilute solutions, and prussian blue in oxalic acid the red.

Limits of dilution.

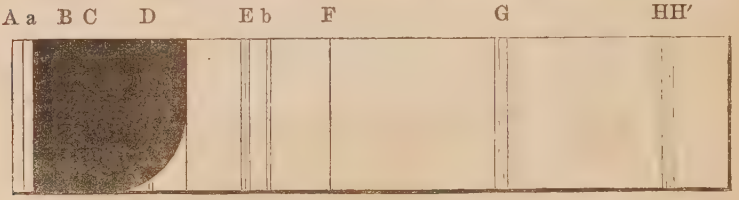
Most substances have a limit of dilution, which, when transgressed, produces a complete disappearance of all absorptions. This limit can only be ascertained if

strength of solution and thickness of layer interposed are carefully noted. Some bodies bear from five to ten-fold the dilution of others before their absorptions disappear. This relative power of absorption, as governed by quantity, temperature, solvent, should always be borne in mind in any development which it may be intended to give to the spectral method. In the following description reference is mostly to solutions of medium concentration, which allow the absorption bands, or other principal phenomena, to appear best.

Aniline dyes.

Aniline Dyes.—The concentrated solution of roseine allows red from A to C to pass, and absorbs the rest of the spectrum. A solution of 1 in 10,000 shows an absorption reaching from D to half-way between F and G. On progressive dilution the band becomes narrower, until in a solution of 1 in 100,000 it assumes its narrowest limits; these it retains until it disappears at a dilution of 1 in 600,000.

Diagram of Spectrum of Aniline Ponceau (green) in alcohol.



Aniline Blue.—The concentrated solution allows red to pass; 1 in 5,000 shows a broad band between C and E, which on dilution becomes narrower, and remains with the D line for its middle. At 1 in 8,000 it reaches its narrowest limits, and on progressive dilution it becomes gradually feebler and disappears at 1 in 20,000.

Nicholson blue has the same spectra as magenta, to be described immediately.

Aniline Violet is very similar to the foregoing spectra, but its absorption band is situated intermediately between those of the other two. It disappears on dilution to 1 in 60,000. A mixture of roseine and aniline blue shows a similar bearing.

Diagram of Spectrum of Aniline Violet, or "Magenta."

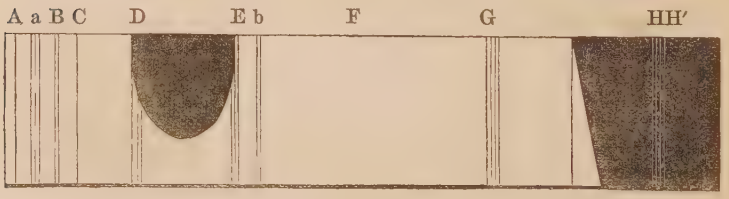


Diagram of Spectrum of Concentrated Solution of Humbold's Violet in Water.

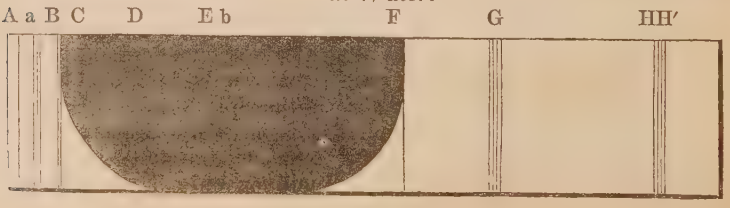
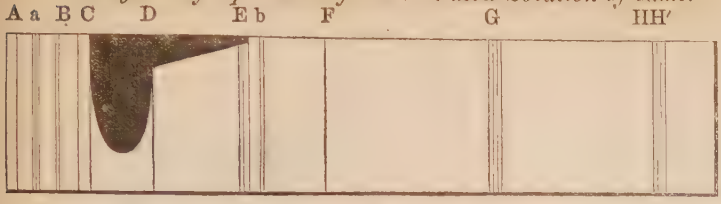


Diagram of Spectrum of more diluted Solution of same.



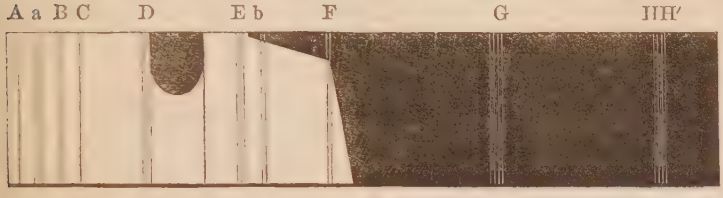
Logwood.

Logwood.—A decoction of logwood, when sufficiently concentrated, allows red light only to pass. Diluted with from 7 to 8 parts of water blue from F to G appears. Diluted with from 18 to 20 parts of water, the absorption band is at its minimum width; it disappears when the original decoction is diluted with 24 parts of water.

Brazil-wood.

Brazil-wood.—A decoction of this wood allows red and orange to pass: 16 times diluted blue and violet appear; a band remains between D and E, and disappears on dilution of the original solution with 45 times its bulk of water.

Diagram of Spectrum of Watery Solution of Brazil Wood.



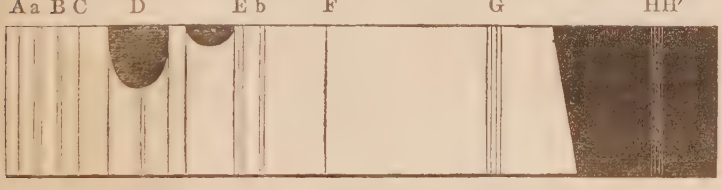
Santal-wood.

Santal-wood.—The alcoholic extract of this wood passes first red, then orange rays; diluted 35 times yellow and green to E appears; blue is seen when the dilution is 55, and a band appears from E to beyond F. At 60 dilution this band separates into two narrow ones, of which one situated between E and C disappears only at a dilution of 200, while the other, situated near F on the side towards G, becomes invisible somewhat earlier.

Cudbear.

Cudbear shows red and yellow, and then retains two absorption bands on the violet side of D, which remain to the 23rd dilution.

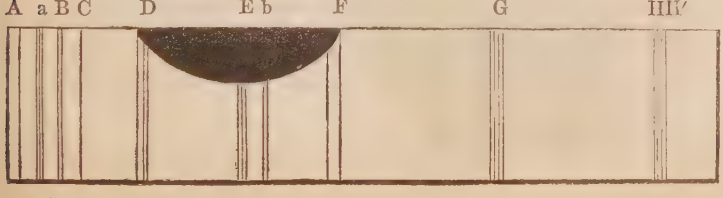
Diagram of Spectrum of Watery Decoction of Cudbear.



Murexide.

Murexide, produced from uric acid by nitric acid and ammonia, is similar to some violet aniline dyes, but is distinguished by its spectrum, which is as follows:

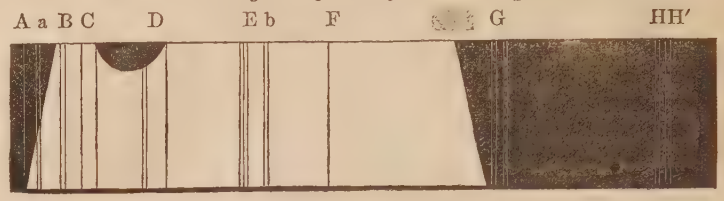
Diagram of Spectrum of Murexide.



Litmus.

The blue tincture of *Litmus*, obtained by digesting the little magnesite cakes, exhibits a band in yellow 142° 12′ — 141° 30′ = 0° 42′. Spectrum cut off at 138° 48′; red slightly shortened.

Intensity Diagram of Litmus Spectrum.



a

Reddened by hydrochloric acid the tincture shows no band; the blue becomes feeble; all is turbid; again made blue by caustic potash the former band reappears, and the rest of the spectrum becomes again very bright.

Indigo.

The similar spectrum of indigo and its sulpho-compounds I have described in the cholera report.

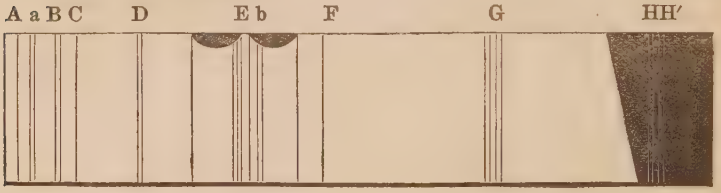
Cochineal alizarine.

Cochineal, the crimson matter from the cochineal insect, and alizarine, a colouring matter extracted from madder, are similar to santal-wood in this that they show two bands each. The powdered cochineal boiled in water on appropriate dilution shows two bands,

	Measurement.	Width.
1 in green	= 141° 12′ — 140° 48′	= 0° 24′
2 in green to blue	= 140° 42′ — 140° 12′	= 0° 30′.

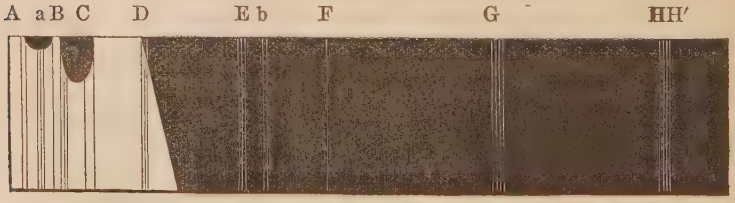
Blue continued to the end. Intensity of both bands when first seen separate = 1.

Diagram of Carminic Acid Spectrum.



Some kinds of cochineal yield so-called neutral solutions, the spectrum of which shows only one band at any degree of dilution to disappearance. By alkali the absorptive power of carminic acid is much increased, and the two bands appear, even in dilutions containing much less of the acid. Ammoniacal solutions are quickly oxydised and lose their absorption bands. The bands of alizarine are situated more towards the blue than those of carminic acid.

Diagram of Spectrum of Alizarine.

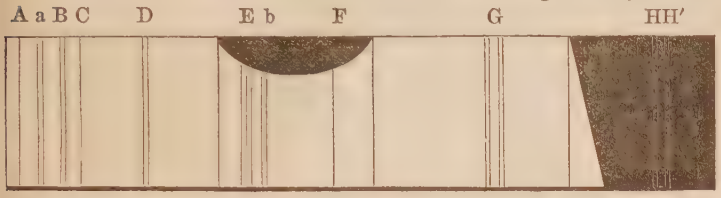


On comparing the red-coloring matter of some other lower animals, I found that the red fluid (blood) of the common earthworm contains

hematocrystalline, the same as is contained in the blood corpuscles of the vertebrata. It is, however, not attached to corpuscles in the earthworm, but dissolved.

Blood of earthworm contains hemato-crystalline.

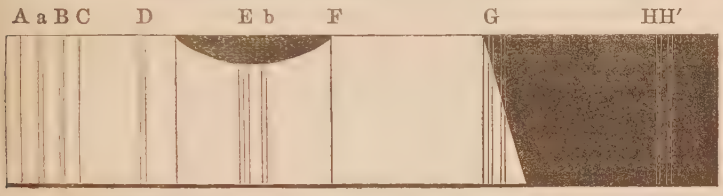
Diagram of Spectrum of Extract of Chromatophores of Lobster.



The chromatophores of the lobster contain a red matter of the colour of blood. On microscopic examination this is seen to be contained in spiderlike cells. It is insoluble in water, a little soluble in alcohol, more soluble in acetic acid and alcohol. The solution is yellowish red. Spectrum: red and yellow, complete; in green at 141° a shading begins, which passes into a kind of violet (not black), and ends with the beginning of blue at 139° 30′ width of band = 1° 30′. The end of the violet is at 137° 36′. A layer of fluid of double the thickness cut off the spectrum at 141° 18′. (See Plate III. fig. 6.)

Chromatophores of lobster.

Diagram of Spectrum of Red Currant Juice.



Red currant juice mixed with three times its bulk of water gave a red fluid, the spectrum of which showed apparent similarity to that of the lobster chromatophores. Red, yellow, then dark at 141° 24′ to 140° 12′ = 1° 12′. Blue to the end. (See Plate III. fig. 7.)

Red currant juice.

Apart from the chemical differences of these solutions, the spectral ones are eminently diagnostic. Passing over the width of the bands we perceive in the nature of the obscuration a difference, the band in the currant juice is simply dark, that in the chromatophores solution has a fluorescent tinge.

Of yellow dyes picric acid is a good type. The saturated alcoholic solution in a layer of one centimetre in thickness allows red, yellow, and green to near F to pass; diluted with two alcohol it extends to F; on gradual dilution the spectrum extend slowly until at dilution 150 blue to G appears, at dilution 400 G is cleared, and at 700 the colour extends to near H. The entire spectrum is only lighted up at dilution 2,500.

Yellow dyes. Picric acid.

The tincture of turmeric, when saturated, has a reddish yellow colour. In layers of one centimetre thick it allows colours from red to half green 140° 48′ to pass. It shows a beautiful green fluorescence in the cone of sunlight condensed by a system of quartz lenses.

Turmeric.

Many yellow dyes show similar phenomena, amongst them camboge, yellow wood, French berries, purrée, annotto, sumach, and bark or quercitron.

The knowledge concerning these bodies can only attain its full development by studies upon pure immediate chemical principles, instituted with the most expansive spectrometric methods, and absolute regard to the phenomena of fluorescence.

Various yellow dyes.

In these respects the vegetable world seems to offer an almost endless field of study. Its phenomena here and there obtruded themselves upon

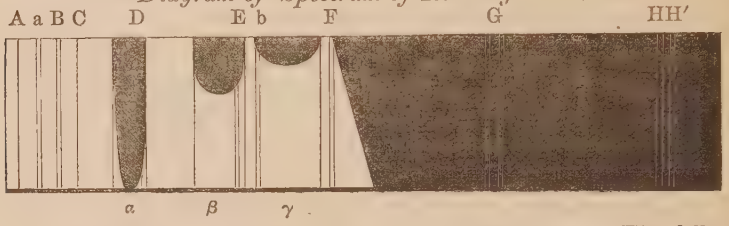
Red algæ on human bone.

my attention without my seeking. Thus a human thigh bone which was macerating in the conservators apartment of St. Thomas's Hospital was brought to me for examination. It was covered with a red gelatinous mass. The glass vessel in which it was steeped in water was similarly covered. The microscope showed the red material to consist of minute cells in a gelatinous mass, with which green larger cells were interspersed. The water filtered from them contained a number of these minute bodies in suspension ; it was red, and gave the following spectrum :—

Band.	Measurements.	Widths.	Intensity.	Rank.
1.	142° 0′ — 141° 36′	= 0°24′	7	α
2.	141° 12′ — 140° 46′	= 0°26′	2	β
3.	140° 39′ — 170° 0′	= 0°39′	1	γ

Spectrum cut off at 139° 54′.

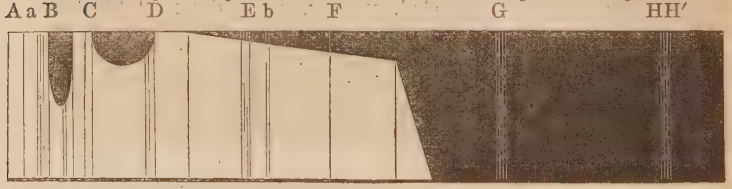
Diagram of Spectrum of Red Algæ in Water.



This spectrum presents a matter in its natural state. The following spectrum will exhibit the difference which was effected in its nature by alcohol and boiling. The mass appeared fluid while boiling, but on the filter it completely gelatinised, and the fluid ceased to percolate. The filtrate, which was green, remained fluid. (See also Plate III. fig. 8.)

1 in red	142° 37′ — 142° 25′ = 0° 12′	5	α
2 in or to green	142° 12′ — 141° 36′ = 0° 36′	1	β
3 in green, shaded at 141° 18′ limits uncertain		1	γ

Diagram of Green Alcohol Extract of Red Algæ.



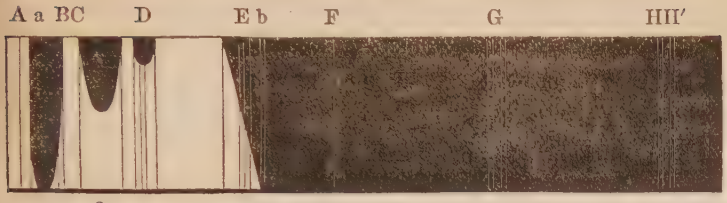
Green algæ in pond at St. Thomas's Hospital.

Green Matter from Cellular Algæ in the Pond of St. Thomas's Hospital Gardens.—These matters are of some interest, as their origin (summer 1866) was by uninformed persons ascribed to the proximity and operations of the Pathological Laboratory, which is situated upon the bank of the pond. The algæ were minute single cells with granular contents, many of the corpuscles being green. Filtered from the water and dried, a light green mass appeared, firmly adhering to the paper. This adhesion was owing to the gelatinous colourless material in which the cells were imbedded. The paper yielded nearly all its green colouring matter up to alcohol. The solution was green, fluoresced red in sunlight, and gave a blood-red cone with a lens. It had, therefore, the essential properties of chlorophyll ; of its spectrum the red was shaded.

1 in red	142° 48′ — 142° 30′ = 0° 18′	10	α
2 red to yellow	142° 18′ — 142° = 0° 18′	5	β
3 or to green	141° 54′ — 141° 36′ = 0° 18′	2	γ

Green shading quickly at 141° 12′, cut off at 141°. (See Plate III. fig. 9.)

Diagram of Spectrum of Green Cellular Algæ.

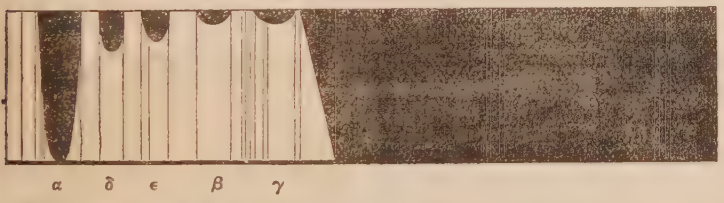


The rest of the spectrum though colourless shows a curious feeble illumination. Having disposed of this objection to the Pathological Laboratory, I compared the chlorophyll from grass. This was all the more interesting as Berzelius had mentioned his belief that chlorophyll and the green colouring matter of bile, biliverdine, were identical. Grass was extracted with caustic potash, and the solution precipitated by hydrochloric acid. The green precipitate was extracted by alcohol. It had stood more than a year when spectroscopically examined. Chlorophyll from grass.

Bands.	Measurements.	Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1 in red	142° 48′ — 142° 18′	= 0° 30′	10	α
2 red to orange	142° 12′ — 141° 54′	= 0° 18′	2	δ
3 orange to green	141° 42′ — 141° 24′	= 0° 18′	1	ϵ
4 in green	141° 12′ — 140° 54′	= 0° 18′	8	β
5 in green to blue	140° 42′ — 140° 18′	= 0 24′	5	γ

Last term difficult to read. Blue cut off; feeble illumination of colourless end. The solution fluoresces red in solarlight pencil. (See Plate III. fig. 10.)

Diagram of Spectrum of Chlorophyll from Grass.



This substance is therefore quite different from the one extracted from the algæ, and corresponds to the description first given of the green colouring matter of plants by Sir D. Brewster. Several chemists deny that this spectrum belongs to a simple body, and the comparison of the spectrum of the green algæ seems to confirm that opinion. For its three bands are so similar to the first three bands of the extract from grass, that they may well be considered to be identical. One of the bands certainly exists in the green leaves of some plants, but the presence of all has not yet been proved. Sunlight or electric or Drummond's light must be employed for their investigation. The five-band spectrum is interesting on account of a certain similarity to the spectrum of some forms of cruentine, of which more below. Some colouring matters derived from bile, to be described below, yield spectra, which have bands not dissimilar to the three-band chlorophyll from algæ. But true biliverdine in alcohol shows no bands; one half of its spectrum is of a brilliant red, without any yellow, the other half is of a splendid green. In sunlight it shows no fluorescence.

2.—*Spectral Phenomena of the Blood, its Physiological, and Pathological Changes, particularly those effected by poisonous Gases and Fluids; its Changes by chemical Agents.*

The spectral phenomena of the blood are a combination of optical effects produced partly by chemical, partly by mechanical agencies. The mechanical ingredients act rather as impediments to clear perception or complete perception of all appearances, and have therefore to be eliminated. But even after that the chemical ingredients remain in so complex a mixture as to be liable to change, and to exhibit imperfect spectra. Perfect spectra can only be obtained upon chemically pure matters, and when these are once established as standards, the more obscure and imperfect spectra can be referred to, compared, or identified with them. I shall show further on that acid hematine, when prepared pure, shows four or five absorption bands, while only three are seen upon less pure solutions, and only one when these less pure solutions are not viewed in sunlight or oxy-hydrogen light, but in the ordinary gas-light or lamp-light of laboratories. For these and other reasons I prepared a number of specimens of hematocrystalline and hematine, and their derivates, in various ways, and subjected the products to spectropopy.

Beating the blood.

Mode of separating Blood-corpuscles from Fibrine and Serum.—As the corpuscles become entangled in the coagulating fibrine, the blood has to be beaten or stirred with a broom of decorticated birch or whalebone. The mixture of serum with red and white blood-corpuscles can, in the present state of science, not be separated into its constituents so as to leave the corpuscles pure and unchanged. Chemical means have therefore to be employed, by which this separation may be effected with a minimum of change.

Separating the blood-corpuscles.

Solution of salts.

There are solutions of salts of a certain degree of concentration. Sulphates, carbonates, and chlorides of sodium or potassium have been employed. The concentration of these solutions should not be greater than is required to effect the object. Of chloride of sodium the smallest quantity seems necessary, of carbonate of potassium the largest.

NaCl solution.

One volume of saturated chloride of sodium solution may be mixed with from 9 to 19 volumes of distilled water. To such a solution one volume of blood, beaten and filtered through calico or linen, is added, and stirred. The mixture is allowed to stand at a very low temperature, in ice and water, to prevent decomposition. When the corpuscles are deposited the supernatant liquid is decanted, and the sediment is again stirred with the same quantity of the chloride of sodium solution as before. This is repeated a third and fourth time.

Decanting and filtering.

The decanted liquid is by no means clear, but contains many blood corpuscles in suspension. It is very difficult to filter it, but I have to some extent succeeded in filtering it through calico extended almost horizontally over a frame. It is necessary to filter in warmer weather because the mixture cannot be left at rest for longer than three days,

Washing.

even in cold weather, and during that time only few descriptions of blood deposit the greater part of their corpuscles. Every three days the salt water has therefore to be renewed, and the completion of this washing process therefore takes from nine to twelve days.

Varying time required by the corpuscles of different animals to deposit.

The blood corpuscles obtainable from the slaughter-house, from oxen, sheep, and hogs, are very imperfectly deposited, and with them washing can hardly be effected more than three times. The blood corpuscles of men, dogs, cats, guinea-pigs, and rats are deposited much sooner. Those from birds and amphibia settle the quickest.

Peculiarity of horse blood.

The blood corpuscles of the horse show a peculiarity in this, that they

sink quickly in their own serum, and can therefore be separated from it a first time without addition of salt water. But they deposit very slowly in salt water, and therefore offer no advantage over oxen and sheep's blood.

Mode of extracting and purifying hematocrystalline.

Mode of extracting Hematocrystalline.—When the blood corpuscles thus freed from serum are shaken with ether and water, the red-coloured ingredient dissolves in the water; and if this solution, after rapid filtration, be exposed to a low temperature, crystallises at once, if it came from dogs, rats, guinea-pigs, or squirrels; but if it came from birds crystallises only after addition of one quarter of its volume of alcohol of 80 °/₀, and exposure to a cold of from — 5° to 10° C. The crystals obtained are separated by filtration, washed with dilute alcohol (1 part of 80 °/₀ in 4 water), pressed between blotting paper, redissolved in a minimum of water, filtered again, mixed with ¼ volume of alcohol, and exposed to the low temperature. By this proceeding not crystals but an amorphous deposit of hematocrystalline is obtained from human blood and the blood of cattle collected in slaughter-houses. To such blood a modified process is best applied as follows:—The corpuscles are isolated by means of soda-sulphate or common salt, and then shaken with water and ether. After separation of the ether the red water-solution is treated with a solution of basic lead acetate as long as a precipitate ensues. This is removed by filtration; the excess of lead by a little potassium carbonate. To the filtrate powdered potassium carbonate is given until the hematocrystalline separates in grumous flakes. These are separated by filtration and strongly pressed. The cake is again broken and mixed with a little watery alcohol, which causes the separation of potassium carbonate in solution. Again strained and pressed the cake may be dissolved in water, and precipitated by alcohol, or by alcohol and cold.

Mode of obtaining amorphous cruorine.

Chemical composition of blood-crystals.

Chemical Composition.—According to the analyses of C. Schmidt and H. Seyler, the crystals from dogs, guinea-pigs, and geese have the following composition:—

	Dogs.	Guinea-pigs.	Geese.
C	53·64	53·85	54·26
H	7·11	7·32	7·10
N	16·19	16·17	16·21
S	0·66	0·39	0·54
Fe	0·43	0·43	0·43
O	21·02	21·84	20·69
P_2O_5	0·91	—	0·77
Alkalies	0·04	—	—
	100·00	100·00	100·00

Formula and molecular weight.

From these data the formula $C_{600}\ H_{960}\ N_{154}\ Fe\ S_3\ O_{177}$ has been calculated, leading to an atomic weight of 13280, far surpassing in magnitude that of any other molecule hitherto dreamed of in organic chemistry. While we may be quite certain that the atomic weight is very near that figure, we cannot determine it absolutely as yet for the following reason: the blood crystals retain more or less oxygen in loose combination like the blood itself, and yield it up in the vacuum, provided they are moist, but retain it the more tenaceously the dryer they are. We can determine the oxygen given off but we cannot as yet say whether any and how much oxygen is yet contained in the crystals in this particular form. Calculating from the quantity of iron contained in them as unit, we arrive at 13023 as the molecular weight.

Hematocrystalline combines readily and more pertinaciously than with oxygen with a number of other gases, such as carbonic oxyde, nitric oxyde, and hydrocyanic acid. It is peculiarly decomposed by sulphuretted and phosphuretted hydrogen, the latter agent producing a complete disappearance of all particular spectral phenomena. The study of its changes, which with so high an atomic weight, are probably extremely numerous, is therefore of paramount importance in pathological chemistry, and that the more so, as the muscles are also pervaded by hematocrystalline, and any change touching it in the blood may influence equally the whole or any part of the muscular system.

Spectral phenomena of hematocrystalline.

Spectral Phenomena of Hematocrystalline.—When a concentrated solution of hematocrystalline is placed before the slit of the spectroscope, and sun-light or lime-light employed for illumination, only some of the extremest red light is perceived in the spectrum. On continued dilution with water the illumination extends towards the D line, but before the region of this line has appeared clear, light is perceived in the green between the lines C and F. On continued dilution the extension of the light proceeds more towards F, and the dark region in the middle of the spectrum, which may now be called a band, contracts but slowly. But it ultimately allows light to pass over its middle, and is soon seen to consist of two bands. Of these the narrower, darker, and stronger defined one is situated towards the red close upon the D line, while the second wider, but paler one, is by the side of E. From this point the solution may be greatly diluted with the effect only of producing some shrinking in the width of the bands. But ultimately they become very pale, and when the solution has ceased to show any colour to the naked eye the bands also have completely disappeared. That these absorptions are properties of the blood circulating in the living body can be shown by experiment. Place the ear of a man or of a rabbit, or the closed commissure of the fingers, before the somewhat widely opened slit of the spectroscope in strong sun-light, and the bands will immediately appear. All red-coloured blood, in which the colour attaches to corpuscles as in vertebrata, or to the fluid as in the common earth-worm or the house-fly, yields these bands, and they are evidence that the matter imparting this red colour is identical in all, and is hematocrystalline. The spectrum can be seen upon thin sections of blood-clot, of muscle, or the thinnest layer of blood fixed upon glass in the manner in which microscopists are wont to preserve blood corpuscles. It can be seen upon the light reflected from a surface of blood, or upon single blood crystals, or by means of a spectroscope fixed to the eyepiece of an ordinary microscope, upon a single blood corpuscle.

Hematocrystalline does not easily putrefy.

The hematocrystalline is the last ingredient of blood which undergoes putrefaction ; it preserves its colour and spectrum for years in a horribly offensive mixture, to which air has only moderate access. The putrefying blood evolves nitrogen and carbonic acid, and that with such tension that in one of my experiments it burst a bottle with explosive violence, by a collected pressure which could not have been less than 15 atmospheres. This kind of decomposition reminds of that which I found in cholera-stools, and described in the last report of the Medical Officer. The stability of hematocrystalline is the main factor in the stability of life. This quality is perhaps mainly the result of the power which it possesses of taking up oxygen from the air and yielding it again to other matter in contact.

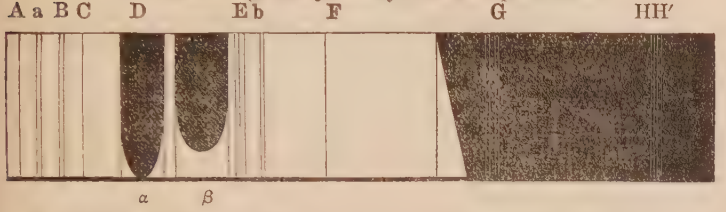
Spectrometric data.

The spectrum of blood, or hematocrystalline, is represented in fig. 1 of plate I. Measured repeatedly on my first spectrometer it shows :—

Band.	Measurements.	Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1. Yellow to green	141° 54′ — 141° 30′	= 0° 24′	10	α
2. In green	141° 24′ — 140° 54′	= 0° 30′	8	β

There is green, feeble blue, cut off at 138° 54′.

*Intensity Diagram of Blood Spectrum.**



A solution of hematocrystalline containing 2 per cent., examined in a layer of one centimetre in thickness, allows only the red part of the spectrum to penetrate. A solution of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. permits some green light to pass, diluted to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. it admits of the distinction of the two bands. A solution of 1 in 1,000 shows both bands already narrower ; they become still narrower on dilution, and disappear at a dilution surpassing 1 hematocrystalline in 10,000 water. From this it is evident that the delicacy of the spectroscopic test for blood is very great, and it has indeed been estimated, that if 5 cubic centimetres of water contain 0·00005 grammes of hematocrystalline, and are so arranged in a thin tube before the spectroscope that the light has to penetrate a thickness of the solution equal to 10 centimetres, they will yet yield the spectrum and give evidence of the presence of blood. This quantity is equal to 0·00775 grains, or say nearly $\frac{8}{1000}$ of a grain of hematocrystalline.

Quantitative determination of delicacy of spectrum as test.

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* With the spectrum of the blood may be compared that of the blood-red feathers of the wings of the Cape Lory (*Turacus albocrystatus*), and of that of the alkaline

Diagram of Spectrum of Feather of Cape Lory.

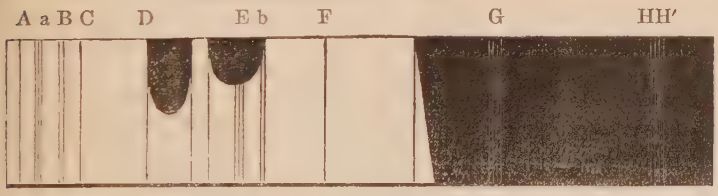


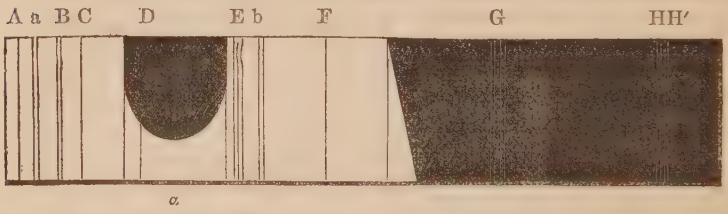
Diagram of Spectrum of Alkaline Solution of Pigment of the same.

solution of their pigment, of which the general similarity to the spectrum of oxy-hematocrystalline is still greater (see Plate IV. figs. 9 and 10). This spectrum was discovered by Prof. Church, who found the pigment to contain copper.

Reduced hematocrystalline.

Reduced or Deoxydised Hematocrystalline.—The body described in the foregoing paragraph is the oxydised hematocrystalline, or arterial blood-colouring matter. By substances which attract oxygen this is easily changed, as was first shown by Stokes, into reduced hematocrystalline. Such reducing substances are serum, or serum diluted with water; hydrogen, and arseniuretted hydrogen; a solution of iron suboxyde sulphate in ammoniacal tartrate. When through a solution of blood in water which shows both bands well hydrogen with arseniuretted hydrogen is passed, and the fluid is allowed to be at rest a little while, and is thereupon placed before the spectroscope without being agitated or poured into another vessel, only one broad band is seen in place of the former two. It measures $141° 48' - 140° 48' = 1° 0'$, spectrum cut off at $139° 23'$ is therefore of the same width as, or perhaps $0° 6'$ wider than that of the two oxydised blood bands, including the green space between them, but is moved a little more towards the violet end of the spectrum. Its intensity is only 8, and decreases more on the violet than the red side. When the solution is shaken up with air the one band disappears, and the two oxydised hematocrystalline bands reappear. The solution of iron suboxyde in ammoniacal tartrate is also very certain and handy, but it always yields a turbid spectrum, not to be compared in definition with the one obtained by the foregoing process. After oxydation by air the solution treated with iron has to be filtered to show the two blood bands again. It becomes quite black and impenetrable to light under certain circumstances. The spectrum of reduced hematocrystalline or venous blood is represented in plate I. fig. 2. Its intensity diagram is here subjoined.

Intensity Diagram of Spectrum of reduced Hematocrystalline.



Combination of hematocrystalline with carbonic oxyde.

Combination of Hematocrystalline with Carbonic Oxyde.—It has long been known that carbonic oxyde produces a particular change in the colour of blood, which is not destroyed by mixture with oxygen. It was shown that this was due to a combination of carbonic oxyde with hematocrystalline, which is always found when these bodies come in contact. The carbonic oxyde displaces oxygen, and remains attached to the hematocrystalline even in its crystals. The compound has almost the same spectrum as oxydised hematocrystalline, but the bands are situated a little more towards the violet end of the spectrum. By none of the means which reduce oxydised hematocrystalline can the bands of the carbonic oxyde hematocrystalline spectrum be changed or reduced. Upon the fixity of this combination, therefore, depends the fatal effect of carbonic oxyde when inhaled for any length of time. Further by the fixity of its spectrum can the compound be recognized, and consequently poisoning or suffocation by carbonic oxyde or charcoal vapour be diagnosed. The carbonic oxyde blood has a more bluish tinge than the venous or arterial.

Hematocrystalline and nitric oxyde.

Combination of Hematocrystalline with Nitric Oxyde.—Nitric oxyde, when passed into a solution of blood previously treated with hydrogen

or ammonia, expels oxygen as well as carbonic oxyde from their combination with hematocrystalline and combines with it. The absorption bands remain in the same places, although they are a little paler. The blood loses its power of being affected by reducing agents; but reduced solutions are made light red again by the nitric oxyde. The compound of hematocrystalline and nitric oxyde crystallises in the same forms as those with oxygen and carbonic oxyde.

Hematocrystalline and hydrocyanic acid.

Combination of Hematocrystalline with Hydrocyanic Acid.—This combination is obtained crystallised by addition of hydrocyanic acid to hematocrystalline solutions under the circumstances above related It loses acid by recrystallisation. The compound is less stable than the two compounds just mentioned. By addition of deoxydising agents to the solution the spectrum of reduced blood is obtained. The spectrum of the combination shows no differences from the ordinary blood spectrum. It is of course natural to seek the poisoning action of hydrocyanic acid in its affinity for hematocrystalline. Experiments show, however, that this must be otherwise. For the blood corpuscles in cases of poisoning by this agent do not retain any of the acid, as they do when it is brought in contact with them directly. It must be abstracted from them again somewhere in the body. Hydrocyanic acid is the only acid which does not decompose hematocrystalline. All other acids immediately effect a cleavage into albuminous matter and hematine.

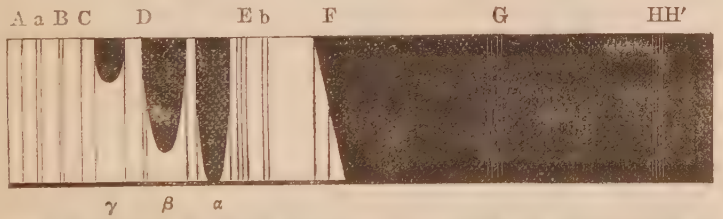
Influence of hydrothion upon blood.

Influence of Sulphuretted Hydrogen or Hydrothion upon Hematocrystalline.—Little hydrothion has no visible influence upon the spectrum. It passes through the circulation when injected into the rectum, and is exhaled unchanged by the lungs. But a concentrated solution or long-continued action changes the hematocrystalline completely. The blood bands disappear and three new bands appear instead, which have the following positions, intensities, and ranks :—

Band.	Measurement.	Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1.	142° 12′ — 141° 55′ =	0° 19′	3	γ
2.	141° 42′ — 141° 18′ =	0° 24′	8	β
3.	141° 12′ — 140° 54′ =	0° 18′	10	α

The interval between 1 and 2 is remarkably yellow, even in a turbid solution which has stood for 24 hours. There is as yet no treatment known by which this substance can be again transformed into oxydised hematocrystalline.

Diagram of Blood treated with Hydrothion.



Some similarity to acid hematine disappears on comparison of the measurements. The peculiarity of the spectrum is very evident from its representation in fig. 7 of plate I. But it was found by Stokes that by reducing agents this body yielded the spectrum of reduced hematine. It may therefore be a solution of hematine in a peculiar acid, the nature of which remains to be investigated.

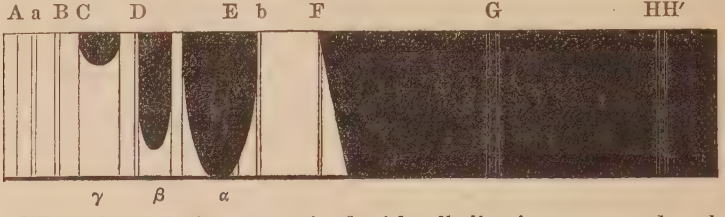
Blood treated with alcohol and ammonia.

Blood treated with Alcohol and Ammonia.—Blood was mixed with twice its volume of alcohol, and the coagulum filtered from the liquid. The latter showed no spectrum-bands. The coagulum dissolved in

ammonia showed a spectrum with three bands, which had a general resemblance to the sulphuretted hydrogen blood-spectrum, but showed very different measurements.

Band.	Measurement.	Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1.	142° 18′ — 141° 54′	= 0° 24′	3	γ
2.	141° 42′ — 141° 24′	= 0° 18′	7	β
3.	141° 18′ — 140° 36′	= 0° 42′	7	α

Diagram of this Spectrum, represented in Fig. 8 *of plate* 1.



When this solution was mixed with alkaline iron protoxyde sulphate a spectrum of two bands appeared, which measured—

1. 141° 30′ — 141° 12′ = 0° 18′ int. 10. α
2. 141° — 140° 42′ = 0° 18′ „ 3. β

Blue end cut off at 140°.

This was therefore the reduced hematine spectrum, of which we shall find the details lower down.

Spectral phenomena of hematine.

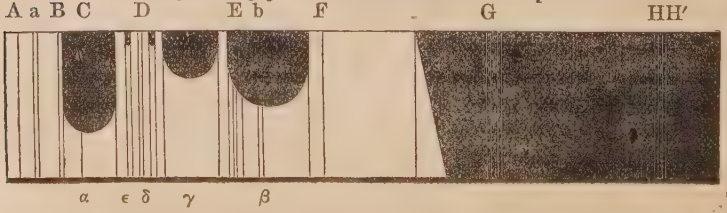
Spectral Phenomena of Hematine.—When hematocrystalline is treated with acids or alkalies and alcohol, it is split up into albuminous substances and a coloured matter, which retains all the iron, but none of the sulphur of the original compound. This is hematine. It appears from my researches that there are at least three different kinds of hematine recognizable by the spectroscope, besides a number of combinations which may be formed by one or perhaps all of them.

Five-banded hematine.

Five-banded Hematine.—Blood corpuscles isolated from serum by sulphate of soda in the manner above described are treated at the ordinary temperature with alcohol, to which a little sulphuric acid has been added. This solution was found by me to possess five absorption bands, three of them being those of acid hematine, first described by Stokes, two others being situated in red and orange, and narrow, one very fine, like a narrow bundle of sun-lines.

Band.	Measurement.	Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1.	46 to 56	10	7	α
2.	58 to 60	2	1	ε
3.	64 to 70	6	1	δ
4.	79 to 96	17	3	γ
5.	98 to 117	19	5	β

Diagram of five-banded Hematine Spectrum.



The bands 2 and 3 are best seen in the non-magnifying spectroscope with a sulphide of carbon prism, and a good gaslight. The

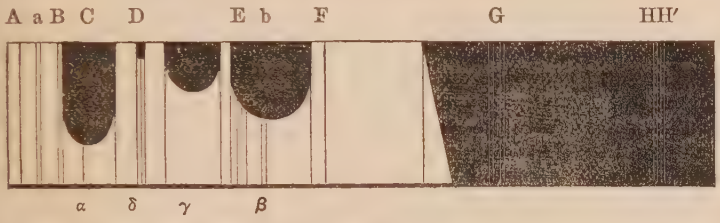
magnifying spectroscope with flint-glass prisms shows them less distinctly.

Four-banded Hematine by a modified Process.—When the corpuscles are boiled in water after treatment with sodium sulphate, so that all sulphate is removed, and are then treated with acidified alcohol, a solution is obtained which gives a spectrum similar to the former by its three lines, 1, 4, and 5, or α, β, and γ, but instead of ε and ζ there is only one line midway between the places occupied by the two. This is identical with the spectrum of hematine first described by Stokes. It was also obtained by dissolving pure crystallised hematine in alcohol and little sulphuric acid by the aid of a gentle heat.

Band.	Measurement.	Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1.	41 to 55	14	7	α
2.	61 to 64	3	1	δ
3.	74 to 93	19	3	γ
4.	96 to 120	24	5	β

End of blue at 157. The interval between the band 3 and 4 is very obscure. Band 2 in Drummond's light became in thick solution rather stronger, measuring 63 to 72=9.

Diagram of four-banded Hematine Spectrum.



Acid hematine in water.

Blood treated with Acid.—The simple addition of acid to blood changes its spectrum. When an organic acid, such as acetic or tartaric, is taken, one band in red appears, and great obscuration of the rest of the spectrum ensues. The one band in red belongs to acid hematine, and the darkness in green is due to two other bands. These, first correctly described by Stokes, it is not easy to define without the aid of sunlight or Drummond's light. They have therefore not been noticed by later authors. Upon the purest specimens of acid hematine they can, however, be observed and measured with tolerable accuracy. The acid solutions of hematine were hitherto believed to contain a particular body, which was termed hemine. It is, however, quite easy to show that it is hematine, for its spectrum can by alternate acidification and alkalification be made to yield the bands either of acid or alkaline hematine. The following measurements were observed upon tartrate of hematine :—

Band.	Measurements.	Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1 in red	142° 30′ — 142°	= 0° 30′	8	α
2 in green	141° 30′ — 140° 58′	= 0° 32′	3	β
3 do. to blue	140° 54′ — 140° 6′	= 0° 48′	5	γ

Alkaline hematine.

Alkaline Hematine.—In order to fully study the phenomena of hematine I produced a quantity of it in a neutral state. A large quantity of amorphous hematocrystalline was made from 10 gallons of blood and a hundredweight of potassium carbonate. The isolated material was dried at 40° C, and extracted with cold absolute alcohol. The splendid ruby red solution was treated with a solution of tartaric acid in absolute alcohol as long as a precipitate fell down. The filtered

Pure crystallised hematine.

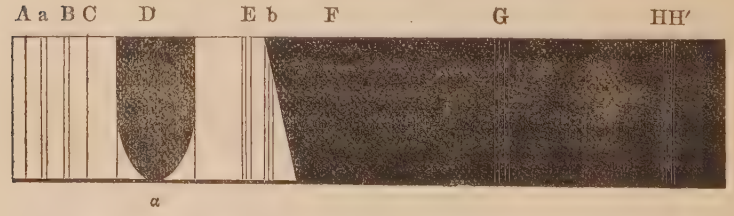
solution was then slowly evaporated at 40° C., until it deposited all colouring matter as a fine powder of black, somewhat violet, colour. This was filtered off, the powder washed with alcohol, lastly with water. It was then redissolved in absolute alcohol and potassium carbonate. Tartaric acid was again added, and crystallisation completed as before. Ultimately a black violet powder remained, consisting under high powers of the microscope of little rhombic scales, mostly crossed and imitating well the shape of the hemine crystals. I believe this to be pure crystallised hematine. It certainly contained no hydrochloric acid, and negatived the assumption hitherto made by some animal chemists, that all crystallised hematine was identical with hemine, and like hemine was a hydrochlorate of hematine. I reserve communication of the chemical analyses of this substance for future opportunities, and confine myself to the spectral phenomena offered by this matter. For I have shown above that what different authors term hematine are different substances. It is thereby explained why each new inquirer should have found results differing from those of his predecessors. Thus the iron in hematine was ascertained to be, by

Mulder	- - -	6·7 per cent.
Le Canu	- - -	7· „
Rollet	- - -	7·2 „
F. Simon	- - -	8·2 „
Hoppe Seyler	- - -	8·9 „

The latter author, who had declared crystallised hemine to be a hydrochlorate, has just retracted his statements regarding hematine.

The neutral hematine is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but dissolves in caustic alkaline water and in alkaline or acid alcohol. The spectrum of the acid solution is that just described. The alkaline alcoholic solution described in my cholera report had the following spectrum :—Red very vivid, band from orange to near green 142° 24′ —141° 36′ = 0° 48′, the terminal towards green being with difficulty determined on account of the green being very much shaded. The spectrum cut off entirely at C; when diluted it measured 142 °18′ — 141° 42′ = 0° 36′ or 142° 18′—141° 48′ = 0° 30′, but the pure hematine in alkaline alcoholic solution now produced shows a somewhat different spectrum. Band 142° 0′ — 141° 16′ = 0° 44′. Intensity 8 = α.

Diagram of pure alkaline Hematine Spectrum.



The band is therefore broader and in a different position from that formerly described. The causes of this difference remain to be investigated. Treated with a little sulphuric acid the spectrum immediately becomes that of acid hematine. β very indistinct but dark, γ with a decided red tinge. The margin on the blue side most difficult to read, but there is a decided blue interval between it and the final darkness.

Band.	Measurements.	Width.	Rank.
1.	142° 18′ — 141° 54′	= 0° 24′	α
2.	141° 12′ — 140° 48′	= 0° 24′	β
3.	140° 42′ — 139° 54′	= 0° 48′	γ

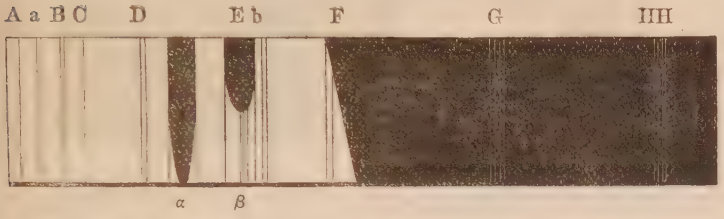
Reduced Hematine.—When an alkaline watery solution of hematine is mixed with a deoxydising agent such as the alkaline tartrate solution of ammonio-sulphate of iron suboxyde, the former spectrum gives way to a new one, showing two bands. See fig. 6, plate I.

Band.	Measurements.	Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1.	141° 30′ — 141° 12′ =	0° 18′	10	α
2.	141° — 140° 42′	0° 18′	3	β

Blue cut off at 140°.

Diagram of reduced Hematine Spectrum.

Reduced hematine.



This body was first produced and its spectrum observed by Stokes, "The two bands are situated at about the same distance apart as those "of oxy-hematocrystalline, and are no less sharp and distinctive. They "are a little more refrangible, a clear though narrow interval interve-"ning between the first of them and the line D. They differ much from "the bands of oxy-hematocrystalline in the relative strength of the first "and second band. With oxy-hematocrystalline the second band appears "almost as soon as the first, on increasing the strength or thickness of "the solution from zero onward, and when both bands are well developed "the second band is decidedly broader than the first. With reduced "hematine on the other hand, the first band is already black and intense "by the time the second begins to appear. Then both bands increase, "the first retaining its superiority until the two are on the point of "merging into one by the absorption of the intervening bright band "when the two appear about equal. Like hematocrystalline reduced, "hematine is oxydised by shaking up its solution with air."

Cruentine, a new derivate of Hematocrystalline and of Hematine.— When human or animal hematocrystalline is boiled with sulphuric acid it becomes chemolysed, the albumen dissolves and yields its particular products, a portion of the hematine also dissolves and colours the fluid ruby red, while a brownish red grumous matter remains suspended in the fluid in an insoluble state. This is a mixture of neutral cruentine with its sulphate. By washing with water this matter loses sulphuric acid, and becomes ultimately free from it. Treated with sulphuric acid it dissolves completely, and is now sulphate of cruentine.

Cruentine, a derivate of hematine.

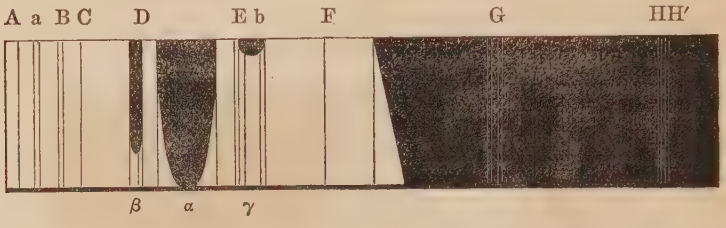
Cruentine Sulphate.—When a concentrated solution of this body is examined with the spectroscope it shows one broad black band, in red to orange 142° — 140° 30′ = 1° 30′, blue cut off at 139° 36′. The visible blue is about as extensive as the visible green. On dilution this band splits up into two, and a third very feeble band in green becomes visible just to disappear. We have thus a spectrum of three bands.

Cruentine sulphate.

Bands.	Measurements.	Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1 in yell. & orange	142° — 141° 50′	— 0° 10′	8	β
2 green	141° 30′ — 141° 8′	— 0° 22′	10	α
3 green	140° 48′ — 140° 30′	— 0° 18′	2	γ

The order of intensity of these bands is not the same in all dilutions. There is a point when γ is just visible, intensity 1, at which α and β are of equal intensity, while just before the dilution at which γ appears the first band, 1, is decidedly most intense. On continued dilution, however, the first band disappears before the second. The absorption is at all times equal to that of blood, so that when the fluid shows the merest tinge of pink the bands are yet clearly visible.

Diagram of Spectrum of Sulphate of Cruentine.



This diagram illustrates the intensity of the bands of figure 9, plate I.

Neutral fluorescent cruentine.

Neutral fluorescent Cruentine.—When the insoluble residue from the sulphuric acid treatment is washed to neutrality and dried, a portion of it is soluble in ether and chloroform. The ether solution has four bands, which are a little paler than, but as nearly as can be identical with, the bands of the chloroform solution. This latter prepared by boiling is dark red, and shows spectrum—

Bands.	Measurements.		Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1.	142° 18′ — 142° 3′	=	0° 15′	3	γ
2.	141° 55′ — 141° 30′	=	0° 25′	1	δ
3.	141° 21′ — 141°	=	0° 21′	5	α
4.	140° 45′ — 145° 18′	=	0° 27′	5	β

Blue dark, cut off at 139° 9′.

Diagram of Spectrum of neutral fluorescent Cruentine.

The saturated chloroform solution was one Ctr. thick. The spectrum was measured with the aid of a gaslight only. It fluoresced with a splendid blood-red colour in the sun-cone. This is the first body which is known to fluoresce with homogeneous light, that is to say, the same kind of light or colours which it transmits. The fluorescent cone has an intensity of colour equal to that of a solution about ten times more concentrated. Considering its beauty alone the phenomenon may be placed by the side of those exhibited by quinine, chlorophyll, or cudbear. But by its peculiarity it is perfectly unique.

Alkaline Four-banded Cruentine.—Spectrum 11, plate II., represents

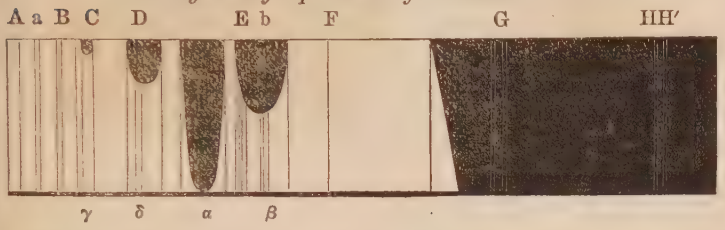
solution in alcohol of cruentine made alkaline by ammonia. It measured—

Alkaline four-banded cruentine.

Bands.	Measurements.	Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1.	142° 15′ — 142° 6′ =	0° 9′	1	δ
2.	141° 48′ — 141° 30′ =	0° 18′ feeble	3	γ
3.	141° 18′ — 140° 54′ =	0° 24′ strongest	10	α
4.	140° 48′ — 140° 15′ =	0° 33′	5	β

Cut off at 138° 51′. Violet appears a little.

Diagram of Spectrum of Alkaline Cruentine.



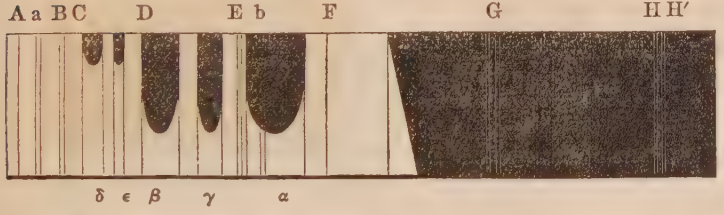
Neutral five-banded cruentine.

Neutral five-banded Cruentine in Alcohol.—When the preparation from which chloroform extracts the neutral fluorescent cruentine is treated with alcohol, it dissolves easily and almost entirely. The concentrated solution allows a little red to pass; on further dilution three bands appear, ultimately five, one in red feeble, one in yellow also feeble, both narrow, and three dense and dark bands in green, the last one situated at the point of transition into blue.

Bands.	Measurements.	Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1.	142° 18′ — 142° 6′ =	0° 12′	2	δ
2.	142° — 141° 54′ =	0° 6′	2	ϵ
3.	141° 42′ — 141° 21′ =	0° 21′	7	β
4.	141° 12′ — 140° 58′ =	0° 14′	7	γ
5.	140° 45′ — 140° 12′ =	0° 33′	7	α

Cut off in blue at 139° 24′. (See fig. 10, plate I.)

Diagram of the Spectrum of five-banded Cruentine.



When this solution is made alkaline with ammonia the band 2 disappears, and the others arrange themselves slightly differently, as stated above under neutral cruentine. Band 1 remains in its place, but loses a little on the red side. It measured—

In the primary alcohol solut. 142° 18′ — 142° 6′ = 0° 12′
After addition of NH_3 - 142° 15′ — 142° 6′ = 0° 9′

Band 3 of primary solution also becomes feebler and narrower.

It measured - - 141° 42′ — 141° 21′ = 0° 21′
After addition of NH_3 - 141° 48′ — 141° 30′ = 0° 18′

Band 2, which disappears, coincides with band 1 of acid cruentine sulphate, as the comparison of their measurements will show.

Acid cruent. sulph. β	-	-	142° — 141° 50′ = 0° 10′
Band 2 of above spectrum	-	-	142° — 141° 54′ = 0° 6′

These considerations admit of some application to the explanation of the spectrum just described. The body is either a neutral dibasic sulphate, or is a mixture of acid sulphate and neutral sulphate, the spectra of which are intermixed, or as it is termed, superposed upon each other. To this latter explanation there is, however, this weighty objection, that the mixture, a five-band body only, is soluble in alcohol, while the four-band body is not soluble in alcohol. Acid cruentine is, however, easily soluble in alcohol. If, therefore, the alcoholic solution contains acid and neutral cruentine, the latter is only dissolved by means of the acid salt, but without loss of its spectrum.

The five and four banded cruentine are both transformed into the three-banded acid cruentine by solution in sulphuric acid. On addition of water the five-banded cruentine is again obtained, which by ammonia becomes four-banded.

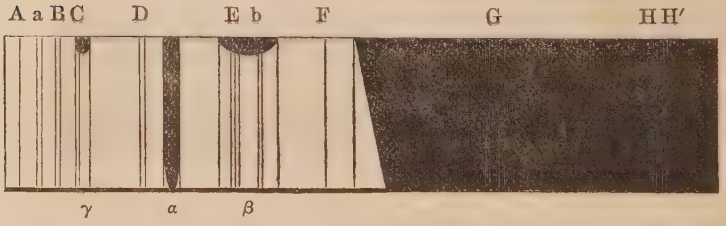
The five-banded cruentine was obtained by extracting with ether and much glacial acetic acid, cruentine many times dissolved in sulphuric acid, and re-precipitated by water. Immediately on washing out the acid by water one band in orange disappeared, the red was more intense, and in fact the ether showed the four-band cruentine spectrum.

Reduced cruentine.

Reduced Cruentine.—Cruentine dissolved in ammonia shows the four bands. When an ammoniacal tartrate solution of iron suboxyde is added to it, it changes its spedtrum in the following manner (see spectrum, fig. 2, plate II.) : There is a pale band 1, in red; possibly there is a shadow in yellow to green, where a rather abrupt transition occurs. There is a prominently dark band, 2, in green, and a broader one, in green towards blue.

Bands.	Measurements.	Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1.	142° 21′ — 142°	12′ = 0°9	1	γ
X. if existent, a mere line.				
2.	141° 30′ — 141°	18′ = 0° 12′	10	α
3.	141° — 140°	26′ = 0° 26′	2	β

Diagram of Spectrum of reduced Cruentine.

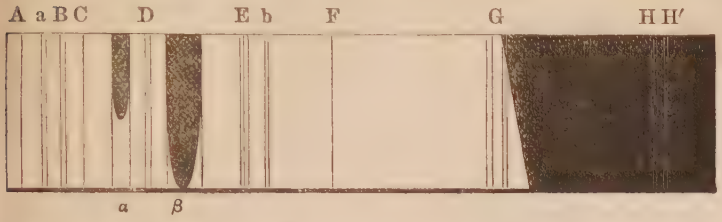


On being shaken with air the solution becomes much lighter, and presents again the spectrum of four-banded cruentine.

When the solution of reduced cruentine is acidified with sulphuric acid it yields a precipitate. After filtration it is much lighter and passes very clear of a pale rose tint. Its spectrum shows the bands represented in fig. 3, plate II.

Band.	Measurement.	Width.	Rank.
1.	142° — 141° 50′	= 0° 10′	β
2.	141° 30′ — 141° 8′	= 0° 22′	α

Diagram of Spectrum of acidified Solution of reduced Cruentine, being Cruentine Sulphate.



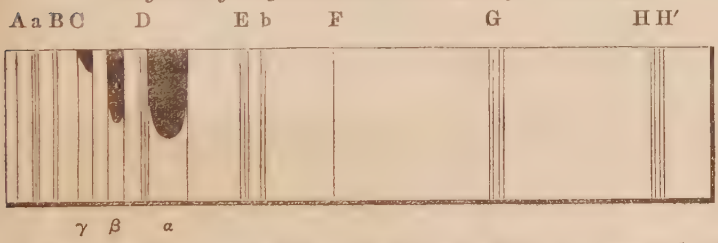
These are the bands of acid cruentine in the dilution where γ has completely disappeared. Cruentine therefore exhibits this peculiar property, that it can be deoxydised (in alkaline) and reoxydised (in acid) solution. During this process, however, much colouring matter is lost by changes not yet scrutinized. In its alkaline solution it is desoxydised and reoxydised as easily as hematocrystalline. It is a most remarkable fact in science that a decomposition product of hematocrystalline of the second order retains what I will term the breathing power of the blood corpuscle.

Cruentine and Hydrochloric Acid.—The chloroform solution treated with HCl and water becomes turbid. Warmed, it clears up and appears more rose-coloured. On cooling it becomes, however, again turbid. Its spectrum shows three bands. Cruentine and hydrochloric acid.

Band.	Measurement.	Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1 in red	? — 142° 12′ =	?	3	γ
2 in yellow	142° 3′ — 141° 54′ =	0° 9′	5	β
3 in green	141° 39 — 146° 18′ =	0° 21′	7	α

Green not shaded, blue entire, but appears green. The margins of β are sharper than those of α.

Diagram of Hydrochloric Product of Cruentine.

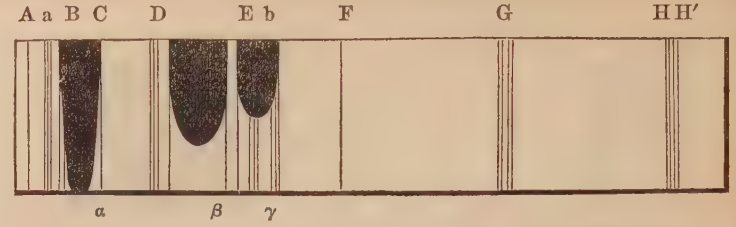


The hydrochlorate was over-saturated with NH_3 and warmed. The three bands remained the same. The ammoniacal solution was faintly coloured. Ammoniated water did not extract the coloured matter. It is therefore clear that hydrochloric acid effects a permanent change in cruentine.

A combination of calcium-cruentate when decomposed by HCl and extracted by chloroform yielded another spectrum of three bands. Second hydrochloric product.

Band.	Measurement.	Width.	Rank.
1 in red	142° 36′ — 142° 12′ =	0° 24′	α
2 in green	141° 33′ — 141° =	0° 33′	β
3 do.	140° 54′ — 140° 30′ =	0° 24′	γ

Diagram of this Spectrum of second Hydrochloric Product of Cruentine.



Interval between 2 and 3 very dark. Blue side of 3 estimated only. Blue not clear, but very shady ; end of spectrum not to be clearly ascertained.

Acetate of cruentine.

Cruentine from the human body had been repeatedly treated with sulphuric acid for the purpose of extracting the iron in the manner first proposed by Mulder. It was dissolved in NH_3, and yielded the four-band spectrum above described. On addition of acetic acid and boiling the band in the red disappeared, and then a flaky precipitate formed. When the latter had been separated by filtration the filtrate no longer showed any bands. Consequently the cruentine was precipitated by acetic acid from ammoniacal sulphate and acetate solution. The precipitate dissolved in alcohol. It appeared to contain acetic acid. Its spectrum is represented in fig. 14, plate II.

Hematine free from iron.

Note on supposed Hematine free from Iron.—Cruentine from human blood was dissolved in concentrated sulphuric acid, and after standing re-precipitated by water; a quantity always remained in solution and was lost. After 16 operations of this kind, repeated upon one and the same specimen, this was dissolved in ammonia and evaporated to dryness, when it lost all ammonia and became similar to uromelanine in external appearance. On analysis it yielded 1·51 per cent. of iron. From this experiment it has become very questionable whether iron can be entirely removed from hematine by this proceeding.

Cruentine and dichromate.

When the acid solution of cruentine is treated with some potassium-dichromate, it becomes much lighter and the bands disappear completely from the spectrum ; but the chemical nucleus contained in hematine resists this treatment and all others with great pertinacity, and products are obtained which, though lower in the molecular scale than hematine and cruentine, are nevertheless, comparatively speaking, of great atomic complication.

Discovery of blood in medico-legal cases.

Discovery of Blood in medico-legal cases.—The spectroscope has greatly increased the means of discovering blood, particularly in cases where attempts have been made to destroy its traces by washing or otherwise. The articles to be investigated are soaked in tepid water of 40° C. temperature, and the solution is placed in a sufficiently thick layer before the slit of the spectroscope. In order to obtain the thickest possible layer with the minimum amount of fluid it is requisite to use

Section of Tube for Spectroscopic Examination of dilute Solutions of Blood.

tubes of small diameter, which can be closed at both ends by parallel pieces of plate-glass fixed to the tubes by means of screws. Such tubes

are always used in polariscopes, and are therefore to be found in every laboratory, but for the particular purpose of spectrometry two or three of different lengths should be at hand.

If the extract of the articles to be examined shows the faintest coloration, blood-bands may appear. If they do not, and if the water used in the extraction was necessarily a large quantity, its bulk has to be reduced to a minimum by evaporation in vacuo over sulphuric acid. When the blood-bands do appear it may be concluded with certainty that the articles examined contained some blood or hematocrystalline from a vertebrate animal or a human being. But the test gives no information on the question whether the blood is human or animal, and from which class of animals it comes. When the extract exhibits no bands it is certain that the articles extracted contain no unaltered blood ; but it is by no means certain that altered blood may not be contained in them. This has to be tested by the methods which the spectroscopic phenomena of hematine and cruentine now put at our disposal. There are two particular cases in which the blood adhering to clothes or other articles becomes so altered that it can no longer be recognized by the means hitherto at the command of medico-legal analysts. 1. The articles have been boiled in water. In that case the hematocrystalline is coagulated and insoluble. 2. The articles have been washed and dried at a heat which destroys any hematocrystalline which may have remained in them. Sometimes the hematocrystalline is peculiarly changed without the interference of heat by causes at present unknown. In such cases the articles should be macerated with alcohol which has previously been saturated with carbonate of potassium. All hematine will be dissolved out, and on concentration of the solution on the waterbath at 40° C. will yield a red solution, which gives the alkaline hematine spectrum above described. On addition of acetic or tartaric acid this spectrum will give way to the acid hematine spectrum. When the alcohol is evaporated, and a watery alkaline solution obtained, the hematine may be subjected to the reduction test. The hematine may then be concentrated and dissolved in concentrated sulphuric acid. With this solution all the tests for cruentine above described may be obtained. Two or three of these tests, particularly the change from alkaline to acid hematine, are quite sufficient to prove the identity with hematine from blood.

All these examinations can be carried out with the aid of the ordinary spectroscope, which, with the precautions mentioned, will indicate the presence of the most minute quantities of matter. This particular research can also be carried out by attaching the spectroscope to a microscope in the manner excogitated by Messrs. Sorby and Browning. The phenomena to be observed show great intensity and definition. But the spectra of such microspectroscopes, although they can be compared with standard spectra placed by their side (which can also be done with the same facility in the ordinary spectroscope), cannot be measured with anything like the degree of accuracy obtainable by my new method of spectrometry above described.

The precautions against error are of course to be observed with the utmost rigour. All dyes and other matters which can possibly interfere, either by simulating blood, or, what is much easier, by hiding its presence, must be carefully eliminated. For this purpose the general spectroscopic reactions of the most important dye-stuffs given above will be found useful.

V.—Atomic Weights and Decompositions of the Albuminous Substances.

Albuminous substances most condensed.

The most condensed substances are those which constitute the human body. Brain substance, hematocrystalline, fibrine, albumen, have atomic weights varying between 20,000 and 1,612, more or less; that is to say, the sums obtained by the multiplication of the number of atoms of each element with the atomic weight of that element, and by subsequent addition of these products, amount to figures varying between 20,000 and 1,612. Now, as no chemistry is perfect without the knowledge of the atomic weight of substances dealt with, so no attempt at pathological chemistry can be perfect, or lead to important results, which does not base itself upon the atomic weights of the normal substances of the body, and uses them as a measure for determining the atomic weights of the abnormal ones. The comparison shows the amount of change, and if all stages of the change be known or deducible, the nature of the change, that is, the pathological process.

If it were necessary to study the changes of the albuminous matters upon substances only which have resulted from actual pathological processes in living beings, the difficulties of the task would be enormous. For these products are of only transient existence, most of them are as completely consumed or oxydised as the normal substrata; to collect them in quantity sufficient for atomic determination would require hundreds or thousands of operations; in many cases it would be impossible to collect them at all. Under these circumstances chemical methods are applied to the albuminous substances out of the body, by which they are variously decomposed; the products are analysed, and their properties and reactions so well determined, that if they afterwards are met with in pathological products they can be at once identified. These methods are termed *physiolysis* and *chemolysis;* the health standard of comparison is termed *biolysis*, and the process of disease which they are to illustrate is termed *patholysis*. Of biolysis a sketch has been given in a previous chapter. From assimilation to the intermediate cleavage effected by the biliary function, and from this to the final excretion of multifarious products by urine and breath we have seen a connected chain of chemical (synthesis as well as) lysis. Under

Physiolysis.

the term physiolysis we imply a solution of animal substances into proximate nuclei or final products under the influence of the natural agents oxygen, moisture, and heat, in the presence of more or less water. This process, when occurring without regulation under the influence of atmospheric influences is termed putrefaction; but physiolysis means putrefaction regulated by certain designs and precautions, which may preserve proximate products from destruction, collect such as are volatile, and on

Chemolysis.

the whole keep the process as uniform as possible. Chemolysis on the other hand is the artificial and mostly rapid decomposition of animal matters into proximate nuclei by means of chemical agents, which do not themselves undergo any change, but only combine for a time with some of the products, and may ultimately be removed entirely. Hot water, particularly under high pressure, alkalies in water, acids, particularly hydrochloric and sulphuric, have all this chemolytical power. In ordinary experiments sulphuric acid is mostly used, on account of its non-volatility and the possibility of removing it from the solution more completely than other agents. The application of these methods has led to the remarkable result that the products of both physio-and chemolysis do not resemble those of biolysis at all, but resemble those of patholysis; and again, that the products of chemolysis resemble more to those of patholysis than to those of physiolysis, or in other words, that a

sick body is more in the condition of being dissolved in sulphuric acid than in that of being putrefied. But there are exceptions to this, in which putrefaction is closely imitated by the patholytical process. It remains to observe that temperature is a great factor in the sum of results which may be obtained by either process. In the dilute sulphuric acid solution the temperature rises little above that of boiling water; in regulated putrefaction a very low temperature 12° to 19° C. is mostly observed; while in diseases such as fevers a higher temperature, and in others such as cholera a lower temperature, than the normal (max. 38° 6 C., min. 36° 76, mean 37° 6 C.) one is kept up. We cannot doubt that the special dynamicities of the elements of the body are in part at least determined by its temperature, and *vice versâ*, that pathological influences change the dynamicities and consequently the temperature.

Influence of temperature upon lysis.

The mere percental composition of the albuminous substances, albumen, fibrine, and caseine, is almost identical in all three, and would lead to one and the same formula. Nevertheless they differ so much in their chemical behaviour, and in their origin, as far as that is known, that there must be essential differences determinable only by atomic or molecular weight determinations. The silver and zinc compounds of albumen had led Lieberkühn to adopt 1612 as the molecular weight and $\text{C}_{72}\ \text{H}_{112}\ \text{N}_{18}\ \text{SO}_{22}$ as the formula of albumen. The researches of Schwarzenbach by means of the platino-potassic cyanide had apparently led to the same result. I therefore repeated these experiments. The platino-potassic cyanide was prepared by dropping a concentrated solution of platinic chloride into a concentrated solution of potassic cyanide, and heating the mixture until the precipitate which formed at first was redissolved. The platinic chloride was reduced by the cyanogen to subchloride, as evidenced by the escape of ammonia carbonate, and nitrogen. On cooling the salt crystallised; it had to be recrystallised. Other modes were also tried, but considered still less satisfactory and more expensive than the foregoing one. The formula of this salt is—

Molecular weight of albumen.

$$2\,(\text{K Cy}) + \text{Pt Cy}_2 + 3\,(\text{H}_2\text{O}). \quad (\text{Cy} = \text{CN})$$

In the researches of Schwarzenbach, this salt, when dropped into a solution of albumen previously acidified with acetic acid, produced an insoluble white precipitate, a compound of albumen and platinic cyanide. This left on an average 5·56 per cent. of Pt, leading to 3,236 as the molecular weight of the albumen combined with it. The atomic weight of albumen as given by Lieberkühn and doubled in accordance with the requirements of the didynamic character of the Pt atom, is 3,224, which differed so little from 3,236 that it could be considered identical with it. But in my own analyses an average of 5·34 per cent. of Pt was found, which divided by the atomic weight of Pt (197·4) gave a quotient of 0·0270 instead of the 0·0283, the one required by the theory of Schwarzenbach. This destroyed at once the proportions between Pt and albumen, and caused me to abandon the research as not likely to lead to final information. Since that time my apprehension has been confirmed by two events. The first are researches by Diakonow, which make it very probable that the irregularities in the composition of the platino-cyanide precipitates of albumen may be still greater than I had found them; and the second is that Schwarzenbach has retracted his statement about the atomic weight of caseine being half that of albumen. The effect of all these analyses and discussions is that inquiry is anew directed to the methods which I have adopted in the following for getting at the atomic weight of the albuminous substances.

Physiolysis of Fibrine.

Decomposition of fibrine.

Yields albumen.

As the products of putrefaction take a considerable share in the effects of wounds and dyscrasias their study was continued upon fibrine. The fibrine was allowed to decompose in its wet state, without any additional water, in loosely covered glass vessels in a cool place. On analysis it yielded many of the matters already described by Bopp, and in addition some new ones. The fibrine had deliquesced, and its watery solution with some acetic acid and boiling yielded albumen This phenomenon goes far to support the theory of the formation of fibrine above related, according to which it contains two albuminous nuclei, and would therefore have an atomic weight of about double that of albumen. But as other derivations are not excluded, and the formation of fibrine as well as its physiolysis have never been investigated quantitatively, no certain deductions can be made. Caseine or boiled flesh yield no soluble albumen by physiolysis. The fluid derived from the decomposed fibrine by mixing with water was turbid, contained myriads of infusorial beings, particularly vibriones, and a suspended organic matter, which made filtration almost impossible. From this I extracted cholesterine by alcohol. This might possibly be derived from some white blood corpuscles, which it is almost impossible entirely to exclude from the fibrine, but its quantity seemed to be greater than this surmise could account for. By treatment with lime volatile alkalies,* particularly ammonia and trimethylamine, the latter in small quantity, were evolved, accompanied by a crystalline matter which was soluble in ether and had a powerful and disagreeable odour. By treatment of the residue with acid, valerianic, butyric, and a small quantity of other acids were obtained. From the fluid I extracted, with ether, a brownish red oil, soluble in hot, insoluble in cold water, soluble in spirit, which was an acid, and formed a pitchlike salt when treated with lead acetate. From the evaporated fluid leucine was extracted, then there remained a syrup, which was soluble in alcohol and precipitated by ether, dissolved earths and acids like the syrupy acid (fluorescentic acid, see below) obtained by sulphuric acid chemolysis of albumen, but was distinguished from it by yielding with sulphuric acid tyroine. This latter body therefore remains longer attached to the original main nucleus in putrefaction than in chemolysis. The most important of the above products of this research were destroyed by an incipient conflagration which unfortunately took place at the laboratory during a hot summer noontide.

Other products.

Chemolysis of Albumen.

Chemolysis of albumen.

The decomposition of albumen by artificial chemical means or chemolysis is a more practical way than the former, as being less disagreeable to the senses of the operator and requiring less time. I have repeated and amended almost every known process, and on that account alone the results would possess some value. They claim, however, more attention on account of the discovery of six well-defined new and highly interesting chemical compounds, which I will shortly describe.

Of materials, fibrine, albumen, and yelk of egg, caseine, blood, cows, and human hair, camels' hair, horn shavings and horn dust, and a great

* Some years ago Crace Calvert announced in the Proceed. Royal Soc. that he had obtained from putrefying meat and fish, volatile alkalies containing sulphur and phosphorus. In my researches I have never met with such volatile alkalies, and think it very questionable whether they do actually exist. The volatile crystalline matter may contain sulphur and phosphorus, but is not an alkali.

variety of human and animal organs were employed. As decomposing agent I mostly used sulphuric acid, but also caustic potash. By the acid treatment there was obtained a brown substance, soluble somewhat in acids, easily in alkali, reprecipitated by acetic acid in brown flakes, which when dry form a brownish black powder. (Possibly fluopittine, defined below, may stand in some relation to this brown matter.) It is questionable whether it corresponds to the insoluble matter suspended in putrefying albumen and fibrine. A small quantity of volatile acids was obtained and combined with barium. They have not yet been analysed any further. Next large quantities of volatile alkalies were collected. These consisted mainly of ammonia, but a peculiar smell of seafish, and blackening of the salts on evaporation, led to further scrutiny, whereby some trimethylamine, C_3H_9N, was isolated. (Platinum in the chloride combined with platinic tetrachloride=37·20 per cent.) By repeated extraction with alcohol, and recrystallisation and reprecipitation with platinic chloride, salts were successively obtained which contained 39·20 per cent. Pt, 39·14 per cent. Pt, and corresponded to dimethylamine-chloride-platinic chloride. A salt was further obtained yielding 42·56 per cent. of Pt, being nearest to the theory of monomethyl ammonium Cl Pt Cl_4, which requires 41·87 per cent. of Pt. Further a compound was frequently obtained containing 42·23 per cent. to 42·28 per cent., 42·85 per cent., 42·0 per cent. of Pt, and corresponding to a salt or mixture in atomic proportions of 1 atom of trimethyl-ammonium—chloride—platinic chloride, and 3 atoms of ammonium—chloride—platinic chloride. In most of these salts the carbon and hydrogen were also determined by elementary combustion. I am of opinion that the immediate products of the chemolysis of the albuminous matters contain far more complicated alkalies than those above obtained. During the boiling with lime large quantities of gas of peculiar smell are constantly evolved, being volatile hydrocarbons not absorbable by water or acid. The condensed hydrochlorates of the alkalies become black during every evaporation. Consequently a decomposition is constantly taking place, leaving ultimately pure ammonia. We shall see that neurine, a base obtained from brain-matter, yields by decomposition trimethylamine, and can be artificially prepared from it. I have no doubt that albuminous matters as well as cerebric acid yield neurine, and that the compound ammonias above described are derived from some such proximate product of decomposition. A most remarkable product of this chemolysis was a new alkaloid, to which, from its most striking power of fluorescence, I gave the name of fluorescentine. This is a white solid, deposited in little rosettes of leaves and globules. It is little soluble in water, little soluble in ether, more easily soluble in alcohol. It dissolves easily in dilute sulphuric and other acids, and is precipitated from this solution by iodine in crystalline needles of green and gold colour. It is quickly altered by even moderate heat, least in its watery sulphuric acid solution, most in a concentrated alcohol solution when it is evaporated on the steam bath. Its power of fluorescence (violet blue) is not destroyed by any solvent, acid or alkali, which does not absolutely destroy the substance itself. Accompanying fluorescentine is a substance termed parafluine, which is red, amorphous, readily soluble in alcohol and ether, but insoluble in water and dilute sulphuric acid. It is accompanied by a matter having a powerful odour, causing great irritation of the nose and eyes, and in a concentrated state spasms of the muscles of the eyes and lacrymation. Its odour and action are like those of a mixture of mustard and garlic oil. By the same process

Materials.

Products.

Volatile acids.

Volatile alkalies.

Methylated ammonias.

Description of more complicated alkalies.

Fluorescentine.

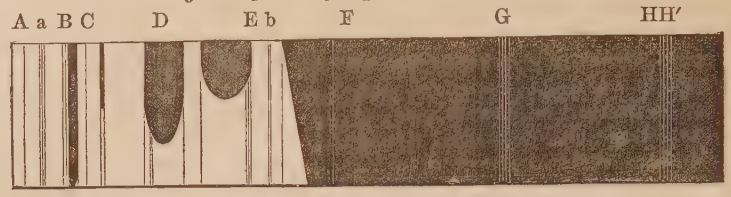
Parafluine.

Irritating substance.

Fluopittine.

another product, fluopittine,* is obtained. Fluopittine, insoluble in dilute sulphuric acid and in ether, is easily soluble in alcohol. The solution

Intensity Diagram of Spectrum of Fluopittine.



has a reddish brown colour, and properly diluted yields a remarkable spectrum. This shows two absorption bands in red which are thin like sun-lines, and two broader bands in green. (See Plate IV. fig. 3.)

1 = β. 3 = α.
2 = δ. 4 = γ.

Possibly it is only the resinous product of the decomposition in overheated alcoholic solution of fluorescentine. It is at present impossible to discuss the significance of any of these substances. But it is remarkable that the extracts of tetanus organs and of the parts from cholera bodies yielded a small quantity of fluorescentine.

I instituted a careful discussion of the phenomena of fluorescence exhibited by the new bodies, and a comparison with the "animal quinoidine" discovered by Drs. Dupré and B. Jones. The latter has a purely sky-blue fluorescence, and is made optically inert by hydrochloric acid, like quinine. It differs, therefore, greatly from fluorescentine.

Importance of fluorescence phenomena.

The phenomena of fluorescence will in future yield important means of diagnosis in animal chemistry. When speaking of urochrome I shall have to describe two of its products, which yield absorption and fluorescence phenomena in the spectrum and condensed sunlight. Possibly fluorescentine may be the chemolytic form of that particular part of the nucleus of albumen, which in the course of biolysis leads to urochrome, and by the chemolysis of the latter to omicholine and omicholic acid.

Thiotherine.

I further extracted from the albumen products a crystallised substance containing sulphur, thiotherine; as the process is at present only small quantities are obtainable, 70 pounds of acid and 50 pounds of hair having yielded me only a few grains.

Fluorescentic acid.

There was also extracted an uncrystallisable acid, fluorescentic acid, which seems to be the basis of all albuminous substances. This was studied in many ways, like all the other new substances, but the technical details of these inquiries have to be excluded from the present account. Of other known matters, tyroine, leucimide, and leucine were extracted.

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* This was found to be very similar to the spectrum of cholonematine, a particular biliary coloured matter (reported, B. II., from Norman), part soluble in ether. This also had the two thin lines, but reversed in order, the thinnest being towards the red end, and two broad bands in green.

1 = δ
2 = α
3 = β
4 = γ

Cut off at blue, even in very dilute solution. See p. 229.

If fluopittine were a derivate from tyroine by the influence of iodine, the similarity of its spectrum with that of the biliary matter would be more easily explained. For tyroine contains only one atom of water more than cholophæine, and might therefore yield similar derivates as the latter.

In order to decide whether thiotherine was not merely a mixture of leucimide with some sulphurous body, I instituted some researches on leucimide. It was produced from leucine by a reaction, which also yielded an oil and amylamine, together with leucine hydrochlorate. Five elementary analysis showed it to be $C_6 H_{11} NO$. Consequently it contained an atom of water less than leucine. It could not have any relation to thiotherine, which contained 19·9 per cent. of sulphur. Of tyroine* many reactions were studied. The product of its action upon mercurous nitrite, which is dark red, was subjected to spectral analysis. It showed no special absorptions. Erythrosic acid from tyroine by nitrous acid was found to be an acid, and its insoluble barium-salt was obtained and partially analysed. The product of the destructive distillation of tyroine hydrochlorate was found to have great fluorescence, to crystallise and dissolve in alcohol. On leucine many researches were instituted which yielded most interesting and useful results. A new mode of purifying it yielded technical facilities, which were used in the production of a considerable amount of pure leucine, to be used in future experimental pathological inquiries, particularly those relating to rheumatic fever and endocarditis by acids of the lactic acid series. Leucine ($C_6H_{13}NO_2$) is an amido-acid. It occurs in so many parts of the body under such a variety of circumstances, that some methods for its better and more complete isolation were highly desirable. I therefore studied its compounds, and found that the copper compound seemed to offer facilities for that purpose. In studying this compound I obtained several new combinations with that metal, which I will shortly characterise.

Leucimide.

Tyroine.

Leucine.

Dicupric trileucine, $C_{18}H_{35}Cu_2N_3O_6$ with 24·58 per cent. Cu required, and 24·47 found; 8·1 per cent. N required and 8·3 per cent. found. Monocupric dileucine, $C_{12}H_{26}CuN_2O_5$ with 18·55 per cent. Cu found, 18·56 required. Both these salts were obtained by various proceedings; one exhibited the power of leucine to displace hydrochloric acid. To leucine hydrochlorate oxyde of copper was added to saturation; the solution was evaporated. Ultimately all leucine was combined with copper, all acid was volatilized. Monocupric trileucine $C_{18}H_{37}CuN_3O_6$, 13·95 Cu required, 14·38 per cent. found, was obtained by boiling with water monocupric dileucine. Under these circumstances the neutral salt breaks up as follows :—

Copper-compounds of leucine.

$$\left\{\begin{matrix}\tilde{L}\,\tilde{L}\\ \end{matrix}\right\}\left\{\begin{matrix}\tilde{L}\,\tilde{L}\\ Cu\end{matrix}\right\}\left\{\begin{matrix}\tilde{L}\,\tilde{L}\\ Cu\end{matrix}\right\} = \left\{\begin{matrix}\tilde{L}\,\tilde{L}\,\tilde{L}\\ Cu\end{matrix}\right\} + \left\{\begin{matrix}\tilde{L}\,\tilde{L}\,\tilde{L}\\ Cu\,Cu\end{matrix}\right\}$$

3 atoms monocupric dileucine. 1 atom monocupric trileucine. 1 atom dicupric trileucine.

Cu = 18·56 per cent. Cu = 13·95 per cent., Cu = 24·58 per cent.

The mercury compounds were very variable, one quite insoluble in cold and boiling water was found to be pentamercuric hexaleucine $C_{36}H_{69}Hg_5N_6O_{12}$; Hg required 57·94 per cent., found 57·09 per cent.

* Formerly termed tyrosine, but the terminal "s" of tyros not belonging to the root, has for grammatical reasons no place in the compound.

VI.—Colouring Matters of the Bile.

Historical references.

What is now comprehended in the chemistry of bile begins with its chemolysis by Leopold Gmelin, which evolved as products cholic acid and taurine. The same accomplished chemist and philosopher isolated glycocholic acid, so that the discovery of Platner's crystallised bile left only glycocoll to be discovered, and the connection of the various products to be established. This was done to perfection by Strecker, who also added choline to the list of biliary ingredients. Pathological researches evolved the presence of cholesterine. But the chemical description was incomplete as long as the coloured ingredients remained in an undefined condition. A great research was therefore undertaken by me in the Pathological Laboratory. The analytical proofs will have to be published elsewhere. But in the following I give a full abstract of the research, with the omission only of the technical analytical details.

Historical Retrospect.—The colouring matter of bile has repeatedly attracted the attention of chemists and physicians. The first attempt to extract it from bile was made by Berzelius. He obtained a yellow substance which was soluble in ether, and contained soda, and was named bilifulvine. He also endeavoured to extract the green colouring matter, by combining it with baryta. When the green precipitate was decomposed with hydrochloric acid, biliverdine was left. At a later period, Scherer attempted (Ann. Chem. und Pharm. 53, 377) to isolate the yellow colouring matter of bile contained in the urine of jaundiced persons, and performed the elementary analysis of a substance obtained from such urine, as also the analysis of a colouring matter which by a different proceeding had been obtained from gallstones. The colouring matter from gallstones was also subjected to elementary analysis by Hein and Marchand (Physiol. Chem. 25). As the substance analysed by these chemists was yet very impure it yielded no satisfactory results. Some addition to our knowledge regarding the nature of this substance was made by the researches of Heintz (Poggendorf, Annal. 84, 106). He purified the colouring matter from gallstones by solution in carbonate of soda, and separated by means of alcohol the brown from the green modification. He further investigated the metamorphosis of the brown into the green colouring matter under the influence of alkalies and air, and upon the basis of several elementary analyses he conceived this metamorphosis to consist in an oxydation. One equivalent of biliphæine absorbed, according to the theory of Heintz, one equivalent of oxygen, and then split up into two equivalents of biliverdine ($C_{32}\ H_{18}\ N_2\ O_9 + O = 2\ (C_{16}\ H_9\ NO_5)$. After Valentiner (Günsburg's Zeitschrift N. F. 1, 46, 1859) had extracted a crystallised matter from gallstones by means of chloroform, which matter he announced to be hematoidine, Städeler (Frerichs, Klin. d. Leberkr.) applied the same solvent upon gallstones and obtained crystallised biliphæine, to which, in accordance with his analysis, he attributed the formula $C_{18}\ H_9\ NO_4$. At a later period, however, Städeler published (Mittheilungen aus dem chem. Laborator. in Zürich, 1864) a more extensive paper on the colouring matters in human gallstones, in which, based upon new elementary analysis and one atomic weight determination, he attributed the formula of $C_{32}\ H_{18}\ N_2\ O_6$ to the red colouring matter of bile, and termed it bilirubine. He observed its transformation into biliverdine, as described by Heintz, and formularized the process, without having performed any additional

analysis, thus, that one equivalent of bilirubine by the absorption of two equivalents of water and two equivalents of oxygen passed into biliverdine, to which latter he attributed the hypothetical formula $C_{32}\,H_{20}\,N_2\,O_{10}$. He further distinguished bilifuscine, which was obtained directly from gallstones, and not produced from bilirubine, but placed into a relation to this substance. Its empirical formula was given as $C_{32}\,H_{20}\,N_2\,O_8$, thus being distinguished from bilirubine by exceeding its formula to the amount of 2 HO. But by solution in alkali it yielded no biliverdine. Städeler further distinguished biliprasine, which was also extracted ready formed, not produced artificially, and on analysis yielded figures from which it was possible to calculate the formula $C_{32}\,H_{22}\,N_2\,O_{12}$, distinguished from the hypothetical biliverdine by an excess of 2 HO, and a colour test of its spirituous solution with caustic ammonia. Biliprasine was not obtained from biliverdine; no processes were indicated by which both substances could be separated. Already, in the year 1861, I communicated to the British Association for the Advancement of Science some researches on the metamorphosis of the colouring matter of bile by oxygen and nitrous acid, which afterwards were embodied with my work on gallstones (London, Churchill, 1862). Subsequently I performed numerous analyses of the red colouring matter of bile, and studied its transformation into the green modification. In a paper by Maly (Ann. Chem., 1864) it has since been asserted, as I shall show erroneously, that the change of the red modification into the green was accompanied with the elimination of amide.

The experiments of Städeler were performed, as is stated, upon human gallstones exclusively. From the description which he gives of one of his most useful calculi, there is a possibility of its having been a concretion from a cow.

Maly's experiments were made upon colouring matter which had been extracted from the bile of several persons who had died of the most varied diseases. My own experiments were mostly instituted upon the colouring matter obtained from ox gallstones. But I also examined a considerable number of human gallstones, and proved the identity of the colouring matter contained in them with that constituting the bulk of the animal concretions.

Mode of obtaining a Red Colouring Matter from Ox Gallstones.—The ox gallstones are powdered and sifted through cambric. Much dust is produced during this operation, and covers the operator with a pertinaciously adhering yellow colour. It is necessary to exclude the dust from the air passages by cloths wrapped round face and neck, as it easily causes a furred tongue and fever when inhaled and swallowed. The powder is next stirred up with hot water in the same manner in which cooks are in the habit of mixing dough, to prevent the formation of lumps of dry dust. When every portion is well moistened a large quantity of hot water is added while the mixture is well stirred; it is then allowed to stand at rest for several days. The fluid is then separated from the deposit by decantation. If the operator is not desirous of examining the water extract of ox gallstones it is not worth while to filter this fluid, which remains turbid on account of a small quantity of suspended colouring matter. The powder is washed by the repeated addition and subsequent decantation of water, until at last it is placed upon a filter and washed pure by percolation. The paste is then transferred into a flask, a large quantity of strong alcohol added, and the mixture is digested and boiled in a water-bath. The alcohol extracts a free biliary acid, a lime salt of an organic fatty acid, and, rarely, a little

cholesterine. The powder is exhausted with alcohol, lastly, on the filter placed in a hot funnel, until the alcohol is only faintly yellow, and on evaporation leaves only a little colouring but no resinous matter. The exhausted powder is now treated with cold dilute hydrochloric acid, which causes the evolution of carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen. It is better to allow the acid to act upon the powder for some days at the ordinary temperature, than to increase its dissolving power in time by the employment of heat. The powder is washed by decantation, lastly, on the filter, and treated a second time with alcohol. It now extracts but little biliary acid, but a brown colouring matter, which has evidently been set free by the acid (mainly bilirubine), which is slightly soluble in alcohol. After complete exhaustion with alcohol the residue may yet be treated with ether, but if the former operations have been completely performed this agent will extract little or nothing besides a little bilirubine.

Treatment with hydrochloric acid.

Second treatment with alcohol.

Extraction with ether.

Drying.

After drying the powder is of a fine reddish yellow colour, which speedily becomes red or brownish red when exposed to the light. It is now boiled with pure chloroform, free from water and hydrochloric acid, care being taken to condense and cause to flow back into the flask the evaporated chloroform. The chloroform solution may now be filtered off, and the residue from the filter returned into the flask, to be anew boiled with chloroform. Large quantities of chloroform are of necessity lost during this operation. The powder may also be placed into a so-called exhauster, but then the advantage of being able to boil the chloroform with the powder is lost.

Boiling with chloroform.

Modus operandi.

The following mode of operating is the most advantageous:—The solution obtained by boiling is allowed to stand at rest with the powder in the closed flask for 24 hours. After that time all powder has collected on the top of the fluid; the clear dark red solution fills the bottom of the flask. This solution is now drawn off by means of a syphon fixed in a cork, which closes a second flask, and which is partly emptied of air by suction with the mouth through a second tube piercing the cork, after the free end of the syphon has been immersed to the bottom of the flask containing the powder and solution. The fluid thus drawn off is obtained perfectly clear by filtration through paper. From the red solution most of the chloroform is distilled off in the water-bath. The residue is placed on a filter, washed with chloroform, then with absolute alcohol until the latter is nearly colourless, and the residue on the filter purely red, without any admixture of green. The colouring matter thus obtained is magnificently red, and of exactly the same appearance as the red oxyde of mercury obtained by heating the nitrate. Absolute alcohol and ether extract from it no heterogeneous substance, and only little of the colouring matter itself. But it is well to purify it once more by solution in chloroform, and precipitation of the concentrated solution by absolute alcohol.

Purification.

After the chloroform has repeatedly acted upon the gallstone powder the amount of colouring matter extracted by each operation becomes exceedingly small. It is then advisable to treat the dried powder again with dilute hydrochloric acid, to wash it with water and spirit, and after drying to resume extraction with chloroform; or the dried powder may be treated with an alcoholic solution of caustic potash. The colouring matter dissolves with a dark reddish brown colour, and can easily be separated from the sediment of impurities by filtration. The filtrate after acidulation with hydrochloric acid deposits the red colouring matter in flakes, which are quickly collected on a filter, and then boiled in absolute alcohol or shaken with chloroform. After cooling the precipitate is collected on a filter, and washed with absolute alcohol. It

Repeated extraction with H Cl.

Precipitation.

is a yellowish powder, which owing to its finely subdivided state quickly becomes green on the surface by oxydation. In that case it must be again treated with absolute alcohol. The chloroform washings, which are dark green, should after distillation of some chloroform be precipitated with absolute alcohol, to obtain the rest of bilirubine. From the various mother liquors much green colouring matter may be obtained, particularly from the first alcoholic acid solution, by addition of water.

Biliphæine and bilirubine.

Biliphæine and Bilirubine.—Before the discovery of the use of chloroform as a solvent of the colouring matter, only brown modifications of this substance were known and obtainable by the several processes then in use, particularly that employed by Heintz. These brown matters were termed biliphæine or cholophæine, according to the more or less puristic tendencies of authors. When, however, the red colouring matter was obtained by means of chloroform, it was generally assumed that the brown colour of former preparations had been a sign of impurity. The red colouring matter accordingly went by the name of cholerythrine or bilirubine, and was believed to be the only form of pure colouring matter of bile.

During many operations for the isolation of pure colouring matter of bile I regularly obtained two modifications, one being reddish brown, the other of a purely red colour, like nitric oxyde of mercury. The brownish red products were kept apart for further purification. The purified product showed a darker, somewhat purple brown colour, but in all other respects behaved like the purest bilirubine. On microscopic examination it was found to consist of large crystalline particles, mixed with many perfect crystals. The bilirubine on the other hand consisted almost entirely of minute amorphous granules ; only when it had been precipitated by alcohol it showed minute yellow rhombic prisms. When the mixture of chloroform solution and alcohol, from which the first or immediate precipitate of bilirubine had been removed by filtration, was allowed to stand and mixed gradually with some more alcohol, it deposited another quantity of colouring matter partly red, partly brown, the former amorphous, the latter in large crystals united to clusters. The brown crystalline part could be separated by lævigation with alcohol, in which it settled quicker than the red matter.

Crystals of cholophæine.

The crystals thus isolated had a dark reddish brown colour ; their surfaces reflected the light with a purple and steel blue glitter. They were opaque under the microscope ; thin scales appeared reddish or red ; the very thinnest crystals, of which there were few, transmitted the light with a yellow colour. The crystals were mostly from one-tenth to one-eighth of an inch in length, of from one-twentieth to one-thirtieth of an inch in width, and their third diameter was probably from one-hundredth of an inch to immeasurable thinness. By their form they belonged to the rhombic system, being prisms in some crystallisations simple and with obtuse nearly right angles, in others with sharp angles on the one, obtuse angles on the next edge, and planes from secondary prisms cutting off the sharp angles of the primary ones.

The most minute crystals of bilirubine also showed the same shape, and were of a yellow colour. The red modification could by cautious crystallisation always in part be transformed into the brown. Without special elementary analysis of the two modifications, it may be considered as proved that this colouring matter appears in two modifications, a crystallized or crystalline one of purple brown colour, cholophæine or biliphæine, and an amorphous one of a bright red colour, bilirubine.

This observation will explain the discrepancies concerning this substance which have existed in the writings of many authors. It disproves the statement of Städeler that the pure colouring matter of bile

was red only, and that when a product of this kind was not red but brown and crystallised it was impure.

In the following I shall consider cholophæine and bilirubine as identical chemical substances: but whenever the one or the other name is used in the description of a process, the reader will understand that the modification indicated by the name has been taken for the experiment.

Influence of light.

The red nearly orange coloured amorphous colouring matter when exposed to light, while all moisture is carefully excluded, gradually assumes a brown colour on its surface. In the interior the powder remains unchanged for a long time. When boiled with water for some time it assumes the same brown colour. In water it is quite insoluble,

Solubility.

slightly soluble in boiling absolute alcohol, with a yellow colour; on filtration through paper the colouring matter of the first portions of alcoholic solution remains adhering to the paper fibres, and the alcohol passes nearly white.

In ether it is very little soluble, somewhat easier in sulphide of carbon and benzole. The best solvent is chloroform, of which 512 parts dissolve about one part of colouring matter. The rays of the sun discolour the chloroform solution; the addition of hydrochloric acid produces a precipitate in it.

Bilirubine when prepared as above and dried in vacuo lost yet some water and then was constant. By many variegated elementary analyses

Composition.

its composition was ascertained to be $C_9 H_9 NO_2$.

Atoms.	Atomic Weights.	In 100.
9C	108	66·26
9H	9	5·52
N	14	8·59
2O	32	19·63
	163	100·00

Compounds of Cholophæine.

Neutral silver salt.

Neutral Monohydrated Cholophæinate of Silver. — A neutral solution of cholophæine in ammonia, prepared by digesting a dilute ammonia solution in water with excess of cholophæine, was precipitated with nitrate of silver. The precipitate was of a reddish brown colour, and after washing with water was dried in the vacuum over sulphuric acid, light being completely excluded.

The mean of several determinations gave 37·39 per cent. of silver.

Taking into consideration that the analyses of cholophæine or bilirubine led to the empirical formula $C_9 H_9 NO_2$, there cannot be any doubt but that the quantity of silver found in the cholophæinate is exactly that required by a neutral monohydrated compound of the formula $C_9 H_{10} Ag NO_3$. However anomalous may be a silver salt containing an atom of water, it is now certain that the composition and molecule of cholophæine is expressed by the formula $C_9 H_9 NO_2$.

Theory of cholophæinate of silver dried in vacuo $= C_9 H_{10} Ag NO_3$.

Symbols.	Atomic Weights.	Per Cents.
O_9	108	37·50
H_{10}	10	3·47
Ag	108	37·50
N	14	4·86
C_3	48	16·67
	288	100·00

Basic Anhydrous Cholophæinate of Silver. — An ammoniacal solution of cholophæine (which cholophæine had been repeatedly purified by solution in chloroform and in caustic potash and alcohol) was treated with nitrate of silver. No precipitate appearing an excess of silver was added, and then some nitric acid to neutralize as nearly as possible the excess of ammonia. A precipitate now formed, the solution became perfectly colourless, and the precipitate was washed with water. It was dried in vacuo at 130° C.

Basic silver salt.

It is thus shown that cholophæinate of silver is soluble in free ammonia, and that when the ammoniacal solution, in the presence of an excess of silver-solution, is neutralized down to a proper degree, a proper degree, the basic salt falls down. Its theory is derived from the data concerning free cholophæine, the neutral silver-salt, and from direct analysis its formula is $C_9 H_7 Ag_2 NO_2$. In this compound two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by two of silver. An analogous lead compound in which the two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by one didynamic atom of lead will be described lower down. Its formula is $C_9 H_7 Pb NO_2$, and its production strengthens the presumptions in favour of the basic silver compound.

Theory of basic cholophæinate of silver dried in vacuo = $C_9 H_7 Ag_2 NO_2$.

Symbols.	Atomic Weights.	Per Cents.
C_9	108	28·64
H_7	7	1·85
Ag_2	216	57·29
N	14	
O_2	32	
	377	

Neutral barium salt.

Neutral Cholophæinate of Barium.—An ammoniacal solution of cholophæine with excess of ammonia was precipitated by chloride of barium. The dark greenish brown precipitate was washed until the filtrates were free from barium ; the filtrates were all somewhat green coloured, and on standing deposited green flakes. The compound was dried at 100°, and formed a dark brown powder.

The analyses yielded data corresponding to the requirements of a barium compound, which is strictly analogous to the neutral silver-salt, containing a didynamic atom of barium, which solders together two molecules of cholophæine by replacing one atom of hydrogen in each of them ; two molecules of water are superadded.

Theory of barium cholophæinate = $C_{18} H_{20} Ba N_2 O_6$.

Symbols.	Atomic Weights.	Per Cents.
C_{18}	216	43·46
H_{20}	20	4·02
Ba	137	27·56
N_2	28	,,
O_6	96	,,
	497	

Half-acid barium salt.

Half-acid Cholophæinate or Sesqui-cholophæinate of Barium.— This salt, prepared by precipitation from a neutral ammoniacal solution by $BaCl_2$, washing with water, treating and boiling with alcohol until the alcohol on filtration and washing passed clear and colourless, was dried

in the steam closet. It remained of a brownish red colour, but after being powdered it became of a darker brown colour on the surface during drying. Dried at 100° until constant, and then at 110° C., it yielded on analysis data which showed that in this cholophæinate one atom of barium is in combination with three molecules of cholophæine. If to the dihydrated neutral cholophæinate of barium described above we add one molecule of cholophæine, thus—

1 cholophæinate of barium $C_{18} H_{20} Ba N_2 O_6 = 497$ At. W.

1 cholophæine $C_9 H_9 N O_2 = 163$ „

We obtain - - $C_{27} H_{29} Ba N_3 O_8 = 660$ „

To the theory of this compound the above analyses exactly correspond, as is evident from the following comparison :—

Symbols.	Atomic Weights.	Per Cents.	Found Mean.
C_{27}	324	49·09	50·63
H_{29}	29	4·39	4·37
Ba	137	20·75	20·66
N_3	42		
O_8	128		
	660		

By the following comparison the differences in the composition of the neutral and the half-acid cholophæinate of barium will be exhibited in a striking manner.

Neutral Cholophæinate of Barium. $C_{18}H_{20}BaN_2O_6$ Atom W. = 497.		Half-acid Cholophæinate of Barium. $C_{27}H_{29}BaN_3O_8$ Atom W. = 660	
	Theory	Found.	Theory.	Found.
C	43·46	44·58	49·09	50·63
H	4·02	3·98	4·39	4·37
Ba	27·56	27·55	20·75	20·66

Neutral calcium salt.

Neutral Cholophæinate of Calcium.—The excess of cholophæine, which had served to make the neutral-ammoniacal solution used for the production of cholophæinate of silver, was dissolved in a slight excess of ammonia and precipitated by chloride of calcium. The precipitate was red. Dried at 100° it yielded on analysis data which are given at length in the paper. Calculating from these data a formula, we obtain a neutral cholophæinate of calcium $C_{18} H_{20} Ca N_2 O_6$, which is in every respect analogous to the neutral barium compound above described. We must assume in it the existence of two molecules of water, which are not expelled even at the temperature of 100°. The following comparison of theory with the analytical data will make the correctness of these conclusions more conspicuous :—

Symbols.	Atomic Weights.	Per cents.	Found Mean.
C_{18}	216	54·00	53·86
H_{20}	20	5·	4·90
Ca	40	10·	10·17
N_2	28		
O	96		
	400		

Half-acid Cholophæinate or Sesqui-cholophæinate of Calcium.—I had first of all cholophæinates prepared the barium salt, which was found to be a sesqui salt. The neutral calcium salt was next obtained, and indicated the existence of two classes of salts, neutral and half-acid. The correctness of this conclusion was put to the test by the endeavour to obtain the neutral barium salt, and the experiment proved successful. It was next necessary to obtain the half-acid cholophæinate of calcium. A neutral solution of bilirubine was therefore precipitated by chloride of calcium washed and dried.

Half-acid calcium salt.

The compound was found to be analogous to the half-acid barium compound already described, and has the formula $C_{27}H_{29}CaN_3O_8$, and the following theory :—

	Theory of atoms.	of per cents.
C_{27}	324	57·54
H_{29}	29	5·15
Ca	40	7·1
N_3	42	
O_8	128	
	563	

The following comparison exhibits the differences in the composition of the neutral and the half-acid cholophæinate of calcium.

Neutral Cholophæinate of Calcium. $C_{18}H_{20}CaN_2O_6$ At. W. = 400.		Half-acid Cholophæinate of Calcium. $C_{27}H_{29}CaNO_8$ At. W. = 563.	
Theory.	Found.	Theory.	Found.
C 54·	53·86	C 57·54	60·37
H 5·	4·9	H 5·15	5·74
Ca 10·	10·17	Ca 7·1	6·91

Explanation of Städeler's error.

In his researches on the colouring matter of human gallstones, Städeler produced a combination of bilirubine with calcium, which on analysis yielded him 9·1 per cent. of calcium oxyde. Assuming this compound to be the normal neutral salt, he allowed the atomic weight of bilirubine to be thereby determined, and rejecting his former analyses of crystallized cholophæine as given in Frerich's Treatise on Diseases of the Liver, he abandoned the empirical formula $C_{18}H_9NO_4$, and substituted $C_{32}H_{18}N_2O_6$ as the formula of the bilirubine, and $C_{32}H_{17}CaN_2O_6$ as that of bilirubate of calcium. (The foregoing three formulæ are given in the old notation.) As this formula is supported by only one, and that a very unsatisfactory calcium determination, and as all the analyses of Städeler concerning bilirubine or cholophæine can be brought into harmony with my results, I can have no hesitation in considering his formulæ, both of bilirubine and bilirubate of calcium, as erroneous. The bilirubate analysed by Städeler was evidently the sesquisalt.

Theory of $C_{27}H_{29}CaN_2O_6$ requires		Städeler found	
CaO	or Ca	CaO	or Ca
9·94 per cent.	7·1 per cent.	9·1 per cent.	6·5 per cent.

With Städeler's formula of bilirubine fall the formulæ of all other substances described by him under the names of biliverdine, biliprasine, bilifuscine, and bilihumine.

It remains to point out in this place the circumstances under which cholophæine will form half-acid, neutral, or basic salts. A watery solution of ammonia which is saturated with cholophæine by digestion with an insoluble excess yields on the addition of neutral salts of metals the sesquisalt. Possibly the ammonia salt is itself a sesquisalt while dissolved in water. From somewhat alkaline solutions the basic salts of silver and lead are precipitated by the opportune addition of an excess of metallic salt. But neutral salts of earths added to solutions containing excess of ammonia precipitate the neutral compounds with earths.

Zinc salt.

Cholophæinate of Zinc.—A neutral ammoniacal solution of cholophæine was precipitated with sulphate of zinc. The reddish brown precipitate was easily washed, and quite insoluble in water. Dried at 100° C. it was subjected to analysis. From the amount of zinc found it is evident that this compound is constructed upon the plan of the half-acid salts of calcium and barium. Thus—

1 neutral cholophæinate of zinc	$C_{18}H_{16}ZnNO_4$	
2 water - - -	H_4	O_2
1 cholophæine - -	C_9H_9	NO_2
1 molecule half-acid cholophæinate of zinc -	$C_{27}H_{29}ZnN_3O_8$	

Theory of $C_{27}H_{29}ZnN_3O_8$

Atoms.	Sums of Atomic Weights.	Per cents.
C_{27}	324	„
H_{29}	29	„
Zn	65	11·05
N_3	42	
O_8	128	
	588	

Neutral lead salt.

Neutral Cholophæinate of Lead.—Precipitated from a neutral solution by acetate of lead. Dried at 100°. Figures were obtained which keep in proximity of those required by a neutral dihydrated cholophæinate $C_{18}H_{20}PbN_2O_6$. At. W. = 567, Pb = 36·50 per cent.

The half-acid cholophæinate of lead $C_{27}H_{29}PbN_3O_8$ = 730 requires 28·21 per cent. of Pb.

Basic lead salt.

Basic Cholophæinate of Lead.—The compound was precipitated by acetate of lead in great excess from a neutral ammoniacal solution of cholophæine (rubine), which, although it did not dissolve any more cholophæine, smelled of ammonia, and had an alkaline reaction. Dried at 100° C.

This compound may be explained as being a basic cholophæinate, or cholophæine, in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by one didynamic atom of lead.

Atoms.	At. Weights.	Per cents.	Found Mean.
C_9	108	„	„
H_7	7	„	„
Pb	207	56·25	58·1
N	14		
O_2	32		
	368		

This compound corresponds to the basic-cholophæinate of silver, or binargentic cholophæine, described above, $C_9H_7Ag_2NO_2$.

Neutral Cholophæinate of Copper.—This salt was precipitated by sulphate of copper from a neutral solution.

Basic Cholophæinate of Copper.—This salt was obtained by precipitating an ammoniacal solution with excess of acetate of copper.

The only probable formula for this compound is that of a cholophæinate containing 2 cholophæine and 3 copper.

Neutral copper salt.

Atoms.	Atomic Weights.	Per Cents.	Found.
C_{18}	216	,,	,,
H_{12}	12	,,	,,
Cu_3	190·5	37·31	38·70
N_2	28		
O_4	64		
	510·5		

Basic copper salt.

On Cholochlorine, or Biliverdine.

When bilirubine is dissolved in caustic potash and exposed to the air it becomes gradually green. This change can be accelerated by warming the solution and passing a current of air through it. When in thin layers it is purely green, without any admixture of red or yellow, the reaction is complete. On addition of hydrochloric acid a green matter is precipitated in flakes, which is first washed by decantation, and lastly edulcorated on the filter. This is biliverdine.

Mode of producing biliverdine.

Chemical Properties.—Biliverdine is easily soluble in alcohol, with a splendid green colour, particularly while in the wet state; after drying it is soluble with great difficulty only; it is more soluble in hot than in cold alcohol. It is soluble in hydrochloric acid, forming a green solution, in which platinum-tetrachloride and mercury dichloride produce amorphous green precipitates. A quantity of alcoholic solution boiled down with tincture of iodine, and the residue shaken with dilute caustic potash, left a greenish-black resin, which was not soluble in sulphuric acid except under evolution of sulphurous acid, indicating decomposition. By reducing agents the biliverdine cannot be retransformed into cholophæine. Dissolved in caustic potash and treated with hydrothion it assumes a greenish-brown colour, but the original red is not produced. When metallic zinc is added to a solution of biliverdine in hydrochloric acid, the green colour disappears and gives way to a brownish-red one, but the produce is insoluble in chloroform. An alkaline solution treated with sodium-amalgam changes its colour to a reddish brown, and a small quantity of a brown matter is deposited in flakes. But the reddish-brown matter on exposure to air does not become green again. Hydrochloric acid precipitates a brown flaky matter from the alkaline solution.

Chemical properties.

Soluble in alcohol in HCl.

Reducing agents.

When chlorine gas is passed into water containing biliverdine in suspension, dark yellow flakes are obtained, which while insoluble in water and ether dissolve easily in alcohol. When a few bubbles of chlorine gas are conducted into an alcoholic solution of biliverdine the dark-green fluid is instantaneously discoloured. After evaporation of the alcohol yellowish white flakes remain, which by a gentle heat fuse to a reddish yellow mass. They contain chlorine, and are a mixture of at least three compounds, which can be separated by chloroform.

Effect of chlorine.

Biliverdine when repeatedly purified and subjected to variegated analyses gave data which led to the formula $C_8H_9NO_2$.

Composition.

	Theory of atoms.	Theory in 100.	Mean found.
8 C	96	63·57	62·94
9 H	9	5·96	6·13
N	14	9·27	9·34
2 O	32	21·20	22·10
	151	100·00	100·00

This shows that biliverdine arises from bilirubine by the addition of 2 oxygen, and the subsequent subtraction of 1 carbonic acid.

Bilirubine. Oxygen. Biliverdine. Carbonic Acid.

$$C_9H_9NO_2 + 2O = C_8H_9NO_2 + CO_2.$$

New test for biliverdine.

On boiling an alcoholic solution of biliverdine with caustic ammonia and nitrate of silver, a reduction of the dissolved silver oxyde is observed. The solution remains green, but on addition of an acid, such as nitric, hydrochloric, or sulphuric, assumes a splendid purple colour. The new body produced is a product of oxydation and termed bilipurpine.

Bilipurpine.

Various reactions.

The alcoholic solution of biliverdine is not altered by boiling with red oxyde of mercury. Lead peroxyde immediately changes its colour to brown, and precipitates a portion of the dissolved matter. The same change of colour without any accompanying precipitation is produced by peroxyde in the presence of ammonia. Peroxyde of lead and sulphuric acid changes the colour of the alcoholic solution to a light yellow, and evolves aldehyde and acetic ether from the alcohol.

Compounds of biliverdine.

Biliverdine dissolves easily in caustic alkalies, and is not precipitated from their solution by any metallic salt. A saturated solution in alcohol gives a precipitate with baryta water. When this reagent is added until a sample filtrate is only pale green, and boiled, all biliverdine is in combination. It must be filtered quickly, air being excluded, and washed with strong alcohol. It cannot be washed with water as the purer it becomes the more soluble it is, and if washing with water were indefinitely continued it would be dissolved entirely. The analyses of this salt led to the conclusion that it contains three molecules of biliverdine and one didynamic atom of barium, and has the formula $C_{24}H_{27}BaN_3O_7$, or $C_{24}H_{27}BaN_3O_6 + H_2O$. This is half-acid biliverdate with one atom of water, according to the following theory:—

1 mol. neutral biliverdate	$C_{16}H_{16}BaN_2O_4$	= 437
1 mol. biliverdine	C_8H_9N O_2	= 151
1 mol. water	H_2 O	= 18

1 mol. of half-acid biliverdate, $C_{24}H_{27}BaN_3O_7$ = 606

Atoms.	At. Weights.	Per Cents.	Mean found.
24 C	288	47·52	48·79
27 H	27	4·45	4·38
Ba	137	22·60	22·41
3 N	42		
7 O	112		
	606		

If the one atom of water be omitted from the calculation, the theory of carbon corresponds better with the experience, but that of the barium less well.

Atoms.	At. Weights.	Theory of per Cents.	Mean found.
C_{24}	288	48·97	48·79
H_{25}	25	4·25	4·38
Ba	137	23·29	22·41
N_3	42	7·14	
O_6	96		
	588		

Compounds with metals.

Lime water yields a precipitate in an alcoholic solution of biliverdine, which does, however, not appear to be a compound in atomic proportions but a mixture of such a one with excess of free biliverdine.

Lead acetate produces a precipitate in the alcoholic solution of biliverdine, which is more soluble in hot than cold alcohol. Basic lead acetate produces a voluminous precipitate, which is so complete that the fluid has the merest green tinge. Acetate of mercury also produces a precipitate more soluble in hot than cold alcohol. Acetate of copper produces a brownish green precipitate, and the filtrate is nearly colourless. The precipitates of lead, mercury, and copper can be washed with water without dissolving. Freshly precipitated silver-oxyde does not combine with biliverdine without change, but produces oxydation. The derivate is yellow, and soluble in water and alcohol.

In an experiment instituted to measure the quantity of oxygen necessary for the transformation of a given quantity of bilirubine into biliverdine, by means of the deoxydation of an alkaline copper solution, several copper compounds were produced, of which two contained the copper in such a form that it could not be removed by carbonated soda, but followed the product into the alcoholic solution. One of these products had a peculiar spectrum, and exhibited an absorption band in blue when viewed by the aid of Drummond's light.

Spectral Phenomena of some of the Colouring Matters of diseased Bile, and of certain artificial Products.

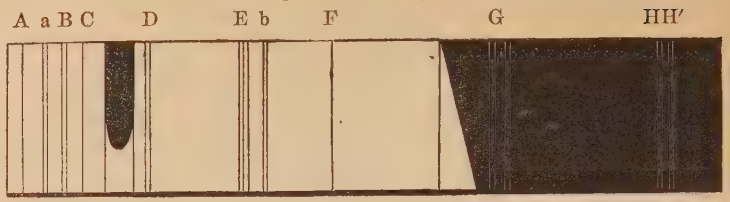
Spectral phenomena of coloured biliary matters.

The normal colouring matters of bile do not yield any particular phenomena of absorption. The spectrum of biliverdine shows red very brilliant and green very prominent, as if the one half of the spectrum was overcast green, the other red. Up to the time of my researches on cholera no derivates of these matters yielding particular *i.e.* characteristic spectra were known. In the report of these researches, p. 496, I gave the first spectra of derivates ever met with. I state again their main phenomena in this place in order the better to be able to appreciate their differences from the newly discovered spectra of pathological colouring matters to be described immediately afterwards.

Cholocyanine.

Cholocyanine.—An ammoniacal solution of cholophæine was treated with concentrated nitric acid until a blue precipitate was formed. This was quickly isolated by filtration, and after washing with water dissolved in alcohol. It showed an absorption band in yellow, which at medium intensity measured 142° 6′—141° 48′=0° 18′. The red was shortened, the green was somewhat obscured; the first half of the blue was clear, but the second half and the rest of the spectrum entirely obscured. See Plate II. fig. 7.

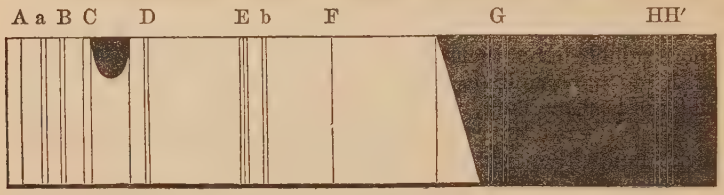
Intensity Diagram of Cholocyanine.



Sulphate of Cholocyanine.

A sulphate of cholocyanine could also be obtained by the action of fuming sulphuric acid and subsequently water upon cholophæine, together with various other green products insoluble in water. The very dilute watery solution showed spectrum, band from 142° 12′ to 141° 48′, very feeble; yellow obscured, red dimmed, green lively, blue only one half its ordinary length, rest obscured.

Sulphate of Cholocyanine dissolved in water.

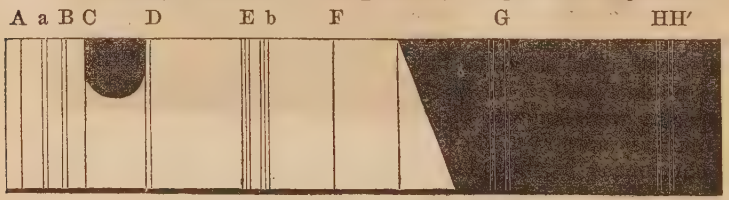


This spectrum of sulphate of cholocyanine by sulphuric acid differs from the one by nitric acid only in this, that the terminal of the band on the red side is 0° 6′ more advanced towards red than that of cholocyanine by nitric acid, while the line nearest to yellow remains the same in both preparations. This spectrum is represented in fig. 8 of Plate II.

Sulphate of sulpho-cholocyanine.

Sulphate of Sulpho-cholocyanine.—Cholophæine was treated with 15 times its weight of sulphuric acid hydrate. After standing six hours it had assumed a reddish green black colour. Diluted with sulphuric acid it was almost impenetrable to light. More diluted red, then a dark band, then some light, but no green, blue, or violet was seen. More diluted there appeared (see fig. 9, Plate II.) red, then band

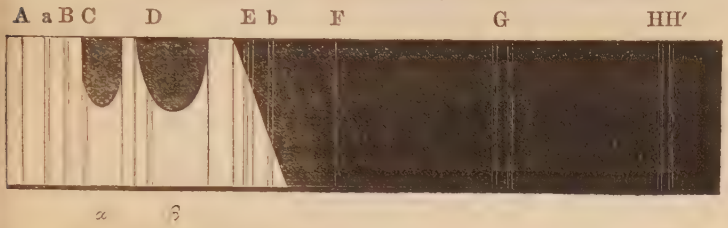
Intensity Diagram of Sulphate of Sulpho-Cholocyanine.



142° 18′—141° 36—0° 42′, green and blue. This band in the concentrated acid solution is broader in both directions than the band of sulphate of cholocyanine in dilute watery solution prepared by fuming sulphuric acid. The line 141° 36′ was difficult to read, and therefore somewhat doubtful. A second reading of dilute solution gave 142° 6′—141° 36′. A third observation of the spectrum of the concentrated solution between two glass plates, so that a very thin layer only had to be traversed by the light, gave 142° 18′—141° 24′, blue and violet being cut off.

Cholothalline.—The concentrated solution just described on dilution with much water deposits a green precipitate, of which a portion is insoluble, another soluble in acohol. The insoluble portion, cholothalline, has the composition $C_9 H_{11} N O_3$, and is therefore hydrated cholophæine, an isomer of tyroine. The soluble portion has in solution a red colour, and shows two remarkable bands of absorption, resembling somewhat to the bands of blood, but being situated in different parts of the spectrum, *i.e.* more towards the red end than those of blood. This spectrum is represented in fig. 10, Plate II. Cholothalline.

Intensity Diagram of Spectrum of soluble Cholothalline.



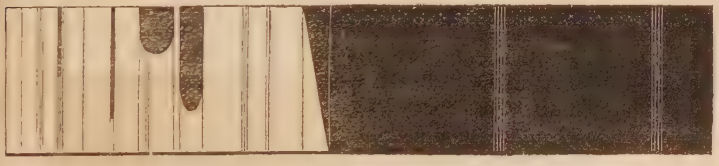
Band.	Measurement.	Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1.	142° 18′—141° 54′	= 0° 24′	3 =	α
2.	141° 48′—141° 6′	= 0° 42′	3 =	β

The green ends in faintest bluish black, and the spectrum altogether at 140° 54′.

The foregoing bodies were artificial derivates of cholophæine by chemical processes. The following substances, however, are natural products of diseased processes.

Cholonematine.—The residue (B. II.) from alcoholic extract of colouring matter from human gallstones was dissolved in ether. The solution appeared green in reflected light, brown in transparent dilute solution. The latter showed a remarkable spectrum of four bands. Of these two were thread-like (hence the name), thin, like sunlines; two broader ones were in green and blue. (See Plate IV. fig. 4.) Cholonematine.

Diagram of Spectrum of Cholonematine.



Band.	Measurement.	Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1	on 35		5 =	δ
2	„ 51		8 =	α
3	„ 59 to 68	= 9	3 =	β
4	„ 70 to 77	= 7	7 =	γ

Green shaded from 87; cut off at 106. The fine lines are clearly visible with the sulphide of carbon prism only, but are fused together when seen in the magnifying spectroscope with flint-glass prisms. In the latter red extends apparently uniformly to 51, or α, and is there suddenly cut off. Blue is cut off entirely, even in very dilute solution. The four bands

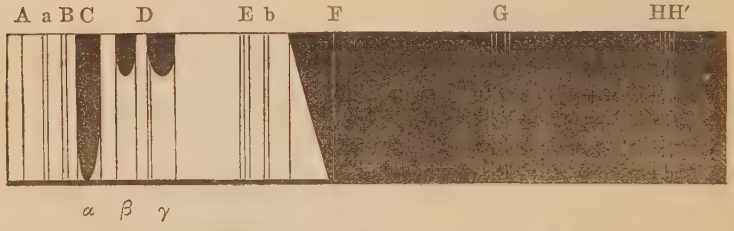
remain to the end, 1 becoming feeblest is therefore δ. Addition of sulphuric acid makes δ and α very feeble. The spectrum has some similarity to that of xanthophyll (from chlorophyll of grass). But the band in red of xanthophyll is one, and certainly α, while the two bands in green are very feeble. The alcoholic solution of ether extract of bilifuscine from human gallstones before precipitation with ether, on comparison showed no bands. Most similar to cholonematine is the spectrum of fluopittine, described in another part of this report. But in this latter the wider of the two thread-like lines, α, is situated towards the red end, and the thinnest one inside of it, the reverse being the case in cholonematine.

Green colouring matter from ox gallstones. Boviprasine.

Boviprasine, a green colouring Matter from Gallstones of Ox.—The alcoholic extraction of the gallstones left on evaporation a resinous residue which dissolved in ether was submitted to spectral analysis. It showed three bands.

Band.	Measurement.	Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1 in red	142° 24′ — 142° 6′ =	0° 18′	10	α
2 in yellow	142° — 141° 48′ =	0° 12′	3	β
3 in green	141° 42′ — 141° 24′ =	0° 18′	3	γ

Intensity Diagram of Spectrum of Boviprasine.



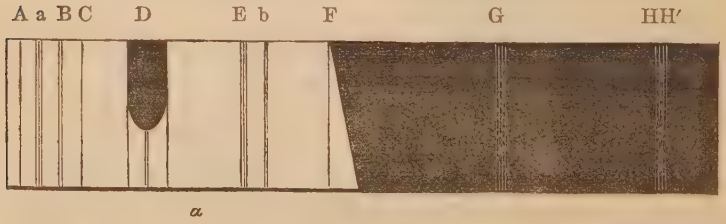
Green cut off at 140° 18′. Seen in the non-magnifying spectroscope, β is divided, a phenomenon not caused by the interference of the sodium line, as this latter is on the green side of the band β.

Compare with boviprasine the spectrum of cellular algæ from pond in Surrey Gardens.

Bovifuscopittine.

Bovifuscopittine.—This resin was extracted from ox gallstones by alcohol. It was treated with caustic potash, precipitated by hydrochloric acid, and dissolved in ether. It did not crystallise. Fatty acids were then removed by precipitation with lime, and the resin was dissolved in alcohol. The solution was brownish yellow to red, without any green tinge whatsoever. In the spectrum it presented a single band overlying the D line. (See Plate IV. fig. 5.)

Diagram of Spectrum of Bovifuscopittine.

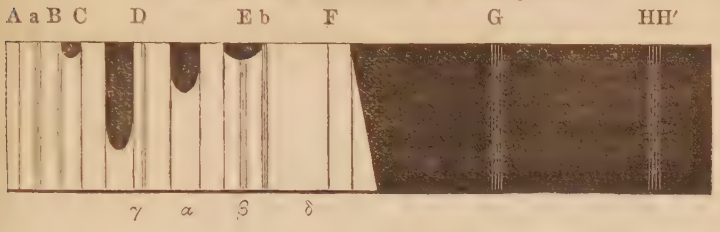


α = 55 to 67 width=12. Intens. 6.

Cut off at 115.

Muscoprasine.—This resin is extracted from ox gallstones by means of alcohol. It has a green colour in the solid state, and retains it on solution in alcohol. In the spectrum it shows bands of great beauty, one in red being very black. (See Plate IV. fig. 6.) The resin has a particular musk flavour. Muscoprasine.

Diagram of Spectrum of Muscoprasine.

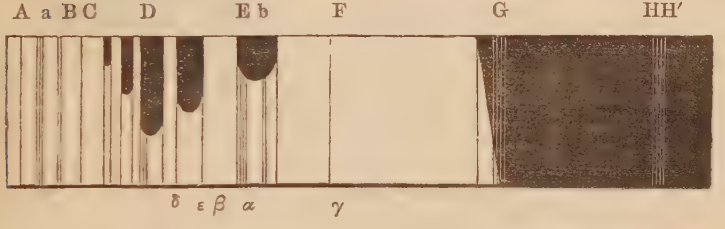


Band.	Measurement.	Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1.	37 to 42	= 5	1	= γ
2.	50 „ 58	= 8	7	= α
3.	68 „ 77	= 9	3	= β
4.	84 „ 95	= 11	1	= δ

Cut off at 122. 1 and 4 are very feeble bands and difficult to read.

Ethochlorine.—The first ether extraction of ox gallstones yielded a green-coloured substance, which in its second ethereal solution showed the following spectrum (see Plate IV. fig. 7):— Ethochlorine.

Diagram of Spectrum of Ethochlorine.



Band.	Measurement.	Width.	Intensity.	Rank.
1.	48 to 50	= 2	2	δ
2.	54 „ 58	= 4	4	ε
3.	59 „ 66	= 7	7	β
4.	70 „ 77	= 7	5	α
5.	88 „ 100	= 12	3	γ

Violet to 160. In the flint-glass prism and magnifying spectroscope the band 1 is hardly seen. Red reaches to 48, and is then suddenly cut off, but it also reaches to 58, and is then cut off a second time. The margin of the band 1 towards yellow, and that of the band 2 towards the red end, are apparently washed away. This is the most complicated spectrum met with amongst biliary matters, and should be compared to that of cruentine.

Of other coloured ingredients of bile and gallstones, bilifuscine and biliprasine have been chemically examined in various directions, and their elements quantitatively determined. An account of these researches must be reserved until after their completion. Other coloured ingredients of bile.

Bile.—The remarkable reaction of bile known as Pettenkofer's test has been subjected to a special study, which was thought to be of greater importance, when it was found that cerebric acid yielded the reaction just as well as bile acid.

The products separated at present are :—

(*a.*) Precipitate by absolute ether from absolute alcohol solution. (Salts containing five per cent. of S.)

(*b.*) Do. second precipitate, containing acid soluble in water, giving insoluble barium salt.

Acid, precipitated by hydrochloric acid, giving soluble barium salt.

(*c.*) Salts soluble in mixture of ether and alcohol, yielding oleic acid.

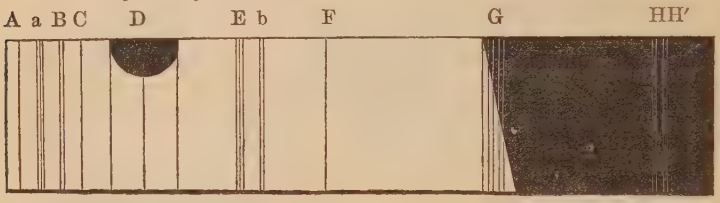
Biliary acid, the essence of reactive power.

Spectrum of bile-test.

The spectrum of the test, which has a peculiar absorption, was determined.

To obtain a very clear solution, acid was employed which had served for producing the test once before. Red slightly shortened. Absorption band in yellow. 142° — 141° 24′ = 0° 36′. (See Plate IV. fig. 8.)

Diagram of Intensity of Pettenkofer's Test Spectrum.



The fluid was prepared by adding a few drops of a concentrated test to a greater bulk of concentrated sulphuric acid until the band could be seen. Another reading gave 142° 6′ — 141° 18′ = 0° 48′. Green much dulled. Blue dulled, but not cut off before its ordinary end. This spectrum has to be studied with Drummond's light, as the colour of the fluid is so intense that a very dilute solution obscures the other parts of the spectrum before the band is quite dark enough to show distinct edges. The band given by cerebric acid in Pettenkofer's test is apparently different. It shows 141° 30′ — 141° = 0° 30′. But this also has to be examined in Drummond's light. It is questionable whether the band of cerebric acid in the purple test is due to the purple, as cerebric acid and lecithine from eggs with sulphuric acid alone yield a brown fluid, which red in dilution, shows a very similar band.

Effect of these researches.

The communication of the extremely intricate details of this difficult research must be reserved for another opportunity.

The researches on cholophæine and biliverdine have determined a series of questions with which most animal chemists have for 30 or 40 years been engaged. The chemistry of the bile in its great features has been thereby completed. The chemistry of diseases in which the bile shows abnormal phenomena has been thereby made more easy. The research on cholera furnishes some evidence of this ; in many biles the colouring matters could be diagnosed as well as the biliary acid, and to the absence of either a due consideration could be given.

Influence on current theories.

Of the influence of these researches on current theories one may be mentioned. The hypothesis that the coloured ingredients of bile were

directly derived from those of the blood has been shown to be devoid of any foundation, particularly the erroneous statement that the cholophæine and biliverdine contained *iron* (Harley) has been completely disproved.

Of incidental researches and operations I must mention—

Analysis of a particular brown human gallstone.

Analysis of mixed human gallstones.

Analysis of a specimen of reputed bile colouring matter from man.

Incidental researches and operations.

Operations for extracting colouring matter from ox bile had to be suspended on account of the danger of a nuisance in the neighbourhood of the laboratory.

Ox bile created difficulties.

Extraction of colouring matter from jaundiced urine.

Much essential analysis does not appear.

Many inquiries do not appear in the account, as though they were essential as means for arriving at the truth, they only served to expose previous errors. It is, however, necessary to allude to them in a responsible account, as they include a great number of elementary analyses, which at an early period of the research were the only available tests for the purity of bilirubine and biliverdine, and took up a great amount of time unavoidably, and happily with a positive ultimate result.

Examination of a Gallstone from a Pig.

Gallstone from a pig.

I subjoin here, as of much interest in relation to some of the matters under discussion, the details of my examination of a large gallstone found in a pig.

The gallstone filled the entire gall-bladder ; it was arranged in concentric layers of light and dark yellow colour. The whole was brittle and fell into fragments on removal. It was powdered. The powder was yellow.

Moisture.

Determination of the Hygroscopic Moisture.—The entire quantity of powder, including the hygroscopic moisture, weighed 17·4 grammes. A quantity of this heated at 120° C. until its weight remained stationary lost 8·28 per cent. of water.

Water extract.

Extraction with Water.—The extraction was repeated to exhaustion, and the filtrates, which were very pale yellow, were condensed. A resinous matter deposited. This was redissolved, refiltered, and the solution treated with sodium sulphate to precipitate hyocholate of sodium. A small quantity of this salt, perfectly colourless and of characteristic properties, was isolated in this manner.

Alcohol extract.

Treatment of Powder with Alcohol.—The washed powder was treated with a large volume of alcohol in the cold. After three days' standing large masses of white crystals were found to have been formed. They were fine needles in stellar groups as seen under the microscope. On boiling they dissolved in the alcohol. The powder was therefore exhausted with this solvent, and all the filtrates were united. After evaporation of the alcohol a quantity of nearly white lime-salt was left, weighing 12·06 grammes. This was repeatedly redissolved and recrystallized from alcohol, and the white portions obtained were subjected to analysis. Heated with potassium it yielded no prussian blue, and was consequently free from nitrogen. On combustion with sodium carbonate, and nitre, no sulphuric acid was obtained, consequently sulphur was absent.

Elementary analyses.

Elementary Analyses of the Salt :—

(1.) 0·328 burned and weighed gave 0·025 calcium carbonate, equal to 0·0143 grammes, or 4·35 per cent. Ca.

Cholate, hyocholate, and hyocerosinate of calcium.

(2.) 0·346 grammes burned and treated with $H_2 SO_4$ gave 0·0169 gypsum, equal to 4·8 per cent. Ca.

(3.) 0·1995 grammes burned in lead chromate gave 0·0195 H and 0·1309 C, equal to 65·6 per cent. C and 9·7 per cent. H.

These analyses lead to the formula of cholate of calcium. This is singular, as one should have expected to find the hyocholate, which contains more carbon than the cholate. Some other crystallizations yielded products, which on analysis corresponded to the hyocholate of calcium; one product even by its high amount of hydrogen ($C_{24}H_{48}O_8$) was shown to be a new acid, to which I attribute the name of hyocerosinic acid.

Part insoluble in Alcohol.—This dried on the filter weighed 3·8 grammes. It was treated with dilute hydrochloric acid, and the gases which were evolved, were passed first through an acid solution of arsenious acid, and then through an alkaline solution of barium salt. The former remained clear, so that the absence of any hydrothion (always present in ox gallstones) was proved. The latter gave a precipitate of barium carbonate. The insoluble part was now separated from the hydrochloric acid solution, and the latter was evaporated to dryness on the water-bath. On resolution in little water and a drop of hydrochloric acid, there remained a residue of mucus and a little alumina. The filtrate gave no precipitate or other reaction with hydrothion. On addition of ammonia an immediate precipitate ensued which was soluble in caustic potash, and re-precipitated by very concentrated hydrochloric acid. It was consequently alumina. The tests for phosphoric acid and iron gave no result. The matters which were soluble in ammonia fell on addition of ammonium carbonate and chloride. The precipitate redissolved in hydrochloric acid gave with sulphuric acid a precipitate of gypsum. Barium or strontium were not present. The matters soluble in ammonium carbonate gave a precipitate with ammonium phosphate containing the magnesia. The filtrate evaporated to dryness and ignited with alcohol showed traces ofpotash.

Carbonic acid.

Alumina.

Lime.

Magnesia.

Potash.

Colouring matter.

The part insoluble in hydrochloric acid was put into a flask and exhausted with hot alcohol. It had assumed a different structure. The original light yellow granules had become disintegrated and passing into a brownish colour. They were dried in the steam-closet, and treated with chloroform. A pale yellow solution was obtained which contained very little material, and on distillation of the chloroform left a green solution, in which even on great concentration, no deposit formed. The solution was further examined as follows :—

Chloroform extract.

Green Chloroform Extract.—A large quantity of chloroform boiled with the residue from hog's gallstone assumed a pale yellow colour. After evaporation to a small bulk this solution was of a bright emerald green. In the spectroscope red was cut off at 43, green at 105, and the visible spectrum was all green, yellow and orange being completely overlaid.

The green solution, shaken with water made alkaline by a drop of caustic potash, yielded all its colouring matter to the water. The alkaline water-solution was purely yellow.

The chloroform solution evaporated left a slight greenish residue, which with nitrous nitric acid gave a purple red reaction, with admixture of blue. The final reaction was not yellow, but colourless.

The watery alkaline solution extracted from the chloroform, after boiling treated with H Cl became blue.

Chemical Characters of the particular Colouring Matter.—Dissolved in alcohol and caustic potash, it forms an intensely yellow solution. This after some standing gives a green precipitate by H Cl. After evaporation of alcohol a yellow matter separates, a blue one remains dissolved. This has a spectrum with a band measuring 55 to 67 = 12. Intens. 3. Yellow to dark green. Blue commences at 106 and reaches to 155. Possibly the band in red extends by a very feeble shade to 81, or even to 88.

Diagram of Spectrum of Alcohol Solution of Blue Matter or Hyocoeruline.

The yellow colouring matter, hyoflavine, is insoluble in alcohol. Easily soluble in caustic alkali, with a yellow colour. Little soluble in chloroform, with a yellow, after evaporation green, colour. Insoluble in ether, but somewhat soluble in ether and glacial acetic acid.

Nitric Acid Reaction of the Coloring Matter.—This coloring matter was dissolved in alcohol and potash, boiled, and nitric acid added. Red, violet, blue, and green produced from below upwards. The blue solution in spectrum showed three bands. Nitric acid reaction.

Diagram of Spectrum of Nitric Acid Product from Hyoflavine.

1	54	—	66	= 12	Intens. 3
2	70	—	84	= 14	„ 2
3	101	—	126	= 25	„ 10

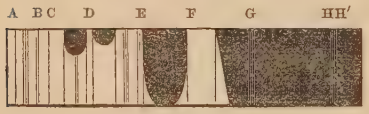
Blue till 142.

Second band is not completely separated from the first. The green which is free, is broad and beautiful. The solution became on standing more purple, but the bands in spectrum remained the same.

Reaction of Coloring Matter with fuming H_2 $\overline{SO}_4$.—Green produced, light and beautiful. Diluted with H_2 $\overline{SO}_4$ solution cuts off end of spectrum to 45. All is green to 110. Blue to 149. No particular bands are discernible. On dilution with water the green colour remains in solution. This test seems to differ from the analogous bilirubine test in this, that the green is of a lighter tint, and that its sulphuric acid solution gives no bands in the spectrum, while cholothalline has two bands. Fuming sulphuric acid reaction.

Comparison of the principal Reactions of

	Hyoflavine.	*Bilirubine.*
Reaction of chloroform solution.	Very little soluble in chloroform, with a yellow colour, becoming green on evaporation.	Comparatively easily soluble in chloroform, with a dark red colour ; dilute also yellow.
	Yellow deposit on evaporation to dryness.	Yellow and red deposit on evaporation.
	Spectrum all green, yellow and orange overlaid.	
	Green solution shaken with potash water yields all hyoflavine to water. Light yellow solution.	Red solution yields all bilirubine to potash water. Orange red solution.
	The water solution boiled and treated with acid becomes blue.	The water solution boiled and treated with acid becomes green.
	Slight greenish residue of chloroform solution yields a purple and blue reaction with nitric acid. No yellow at end.	Do. Yellow at end.
	Hyoflavine dissolves in alcohol and potash with an intensely yellow colour. On heating it becomes greenish.	Dissolves in alcoholic potash with orange yellow colour, on heating becomes green.
	From heated solution H Cl precipitates a green matter, which consists of a yellow precipitate, unchanged hyoflavine, and a blue matter, hyocoeruline.	From heated solution H Cl precipitates a yellow-orange matter, which is stained bilirubine, and a green matter, biliverdine, remains in solution.
	By longer heating of the watery alkaline solution all hyoflavine is transformed into hyocoeruline, which falls at once with acids as a blue matter.	By long heating of the watery alkaline solution all bilirubine is transformed into biliverdine, which falls at once as a green matter.
	By nitric acid red, purple, blue and green reaction produced. Blue alcoholic solution has the following spectrum :	By nitric acid red and purple, blue and green reaction. Blue matter in alcohol has spectrum of cholocyanine, here represented.



	Hyocoeruline.	*Biliverdine.*
	Blue in alcohol solution.	Green in alcohol solution.
	Spectrum : One band in red, situated as in the folowing spectrum.	Spectrum : No band at all.
		Red and green divide the spectrum between them.

Cholothalline.

Spectrum : Two bands in green, similar to blood bands.

Green produced by H_2SO_4.

Spectrum : No bands in sulphuric acid solution.

VII.—Colouring Matters of the Urine.

I found it requisite to undertake an "experimental comparison of various modes of determining the quantity of uric acid in urine." The motives for this research are contained in the paper, to be published elsewhere, and arise out of the necessity to begin the study of the dyscrasias (gout particularly) by means of the best methods only, so that results cannot be called in question upon the basis of the science as it was at the time the research was undertaken.

Uric acid, determination of quantity.

The result of the research is the gain of a much improved method of analysis of uric acid in urine, which, while confirming a part of Lehmann's prescription, is an independent improvement of it and of kindred proceedings.

Improved method.

32 days material to be used for determining urochrome.

The physiological part of the research, extending over 32 days, involved the collection, without loss, of the urine excreted during that time. The uric acid having been determined, there remained valuable material in the shape of the extract of over 40,000 C.C. of urine, which it is intended to use for an attempt to determine the amount of urochrome or colouring matter contained in the urine by the amount of the peculiar products of decomposition of that substance (uromelanine, uropittine, omicholine) obtainable under the influence of acids. This will be carried out as soon as the elementary composition and atomic weights of the two last substances are determined as certainly as that of uromelanine.

Uric acid for chemolytic research.

Uric Acid.—About 12 pounds of urate of ammonium were operated upon, and the uric acid (nearly 5 lbs.) obtained in a pure state. The product is intended to serve for a research on uric acid, particularly those products of its decomposition which like alloxan appear to take a share in important chemical pathological processes.

Para-uric acid.

Para-uric Acid.—In the course of the analyses of a case of malignant jaundice or yellow atrophy of the liver I met with a particular form of uric acid, which crystallised in long silky needles. It was more soluble in water than uric acid, and deposited from it on addition of hydrochloric acid. Like para-benzoic acid it gradually changed into ordinary acid while being repeatedly recrystallised.

New alkaloid in human urine

New Alkaloid in Human Urine.—The search for an alkaloid in tetanus necessitated a parallel examination of healthy human structures and fluids, of which that concerning the urine has resulted in the discovery of a new organic alkaloid. The several processes for the separation of alkaloids, from animal tissues were at the same time subjected to a scrutiny. It remains to be seen in what relation this alkaloid stands to omicholine, a remarkable substance lately extracted from urine, and the analysis of which is not yet completed.

Urochrome products from putrid urine.

Urochrome.—The researches on the coloured ingredients of the urine were continued upon 60 quarts of putrid urine. A quantity of all the usual decomposition products, fixed and volatile, were extracted, but uromelanine alone could be advanced to final analysis, as stated in the essay on that body. During the summer of 1866, some six gallons of fresh urine from healthy adult male persons living regularly were evaporated daily, and after having undergone the several processes formerly described by me, the extracts were treated for the decomposition products which it was desired to obtain.

Preparation of Uromelanine from Putrid Urine. — Pure human normal urine is put into a sulphuric acid flask, or carboy, and allowed to

Uromelanine from putrid urine.

decompose during 12 months. During this time the bottle is kept well stoppered. The clear fermented urine is then drawn off with a syphon, and without filtration immediately evaporated on the steam-bath. During evaporation the formerly clear and yellow urine assumes a dark brown nearly black colour. The concentrated liquid can scarcely be filtered. It is at once treated with sulphuric acid in the cold, which precipitates uromelanine, uropittine, omicholine, and much benzoic acid. The precipitate collected on a filter is exhausted first with boiling water, which removes benzoic acid and other soluble matters; next with boiling alcohol, which takes up uropittine and omicholine. There remains impure uromelanine as a black powder. This is now dissolved in a little caustic potash and much water, and filtered. This process of filtration constitutes the greatest difficulty of the operation, as the mucus suspended in the fluid quickly obstructs the filters. It is therefore necessary to dilute the fluid very much, to let the mucus settle in high beakers, and to filter only the upper clear layers, to the exclusion of the lowest ones. Every filter which becomes clogged should be immediately replaced by a fresh one. The solutions should be allowed to stand, and be refiltered so often that ultimately they will pass easily and without residue through fresh filters. To the clear dark red, in reflected light black solution, sulphuric acid is now added, until the uromelanine falls in flakes and the fluid has an acid reaction. The liquor, after the bulky precipitate has settled, is drawn off by means of the syphon, and washing effected by water and subsequent decantation. Finally the precipitate is stirred up five or six times with strong alcohol, and the alcohol drawn off by the syphon as many times. Ultimately the purple black matter is collected on a filter, washed with alcohol, and dried.

Properties of uromelanine from putrid urine.

The properties of uromelanine thus obtained are identical with those of uromelanine from fresh urine. In particular it is insoluble in water; very little soluble in alcohol, but imparts to this agent a dark red colour, in the cold while it is in its bulky condition, but when contracted and pulverulent boiling is necessary to colour the alcohol. It is very easily soluble in dilute caustic alkalies, ammonia and potash, and precipitated by any acid. From its solution in the smallest quantity of ammonia it is completely precipitated by most soluble salts of the earths and metals. The ammoniacal solution of nitrate of silver produces no precipitate in the ammonia solution of uromelanine, but the precipitate appears on the addition of acetic acid.

Properties of uromelanine in general.

Uromelanine, whether prepared from fresh or putrid urine, is soluble in acetic acid, more in hot than in cold; and from this solution nitrate of mercury precipitates a red matter. On dry distillation it gives out white fumes, which condense to an oil, but no sublimate of any kind is obtained. The fumes or oil are neutral, bleaching rather than changing, like acid or alkali, the colour of litmus. They give no aniline reaction, but with nitrate of mercury they give an exquisite red reaction and precipitate. A very voluminous dense charcoal of the bulk of the original particles remains.

Uromelanine dissolves in nitric acid with a dark red brown colour. Red vapours are evolved on boiling, but the reaction is not violent even with much acid. After long boiling the solution is yellowish red. Addition of water produces a fawn precipitate which is entirely soluble in alcohol, and with ammonia and barium chloride gives a voluminous yellow precipitate. When the nitric acid is evaporated two matters are left, one soluble in alcohol the other insoluble. The solution gives the red reaction with nitrate of mercury.

Concentrated fuming sulphuric acid easily dissolves uromelanine, forming a red or purple solution. Immediate addition of water preci-

pitates all coloured matter, and the liquid is white and clear. But when the concentrated mixture is allowed to stand over night, water precipitates a coloured portion; another coloured portion remains dissolved. Carbonate of barium precipitates all coloured matter on boiling, and the filtrate is again white.

Recently precipitated uromelanine suspended in water and subjected to the action of chlorine yields a brownish substance, soluble in boiling alcohol. While the spirit is being heated, some of the substance melts to a brown resin, which dissolves by continued heating with new alcohol. The solutions added together yield on cooling yellowish red amorphous flakes. These flakes are not again entirely soluble in alcohol, probably because the chloro-compound undergoes a change during the heating with the alcohol and subsequently. This supposition was confirmed by the results of elementary analysis.

List of Preparations of Uromelanine referred to in this Research.

List of preparations.

1. *Prize Essay Preparations.*

From fresh urine.	By boiling with H_2SO_4	A. I.	Element. analyses, neutral barium salt; zinc salt; lead salt.
		A. II.	Silver salt; barium salt.
From putrid urine.	By addition of H_2SO_4, no boiling.	A. III.	Silver salt; barium salt; calcium salt.

2. *Preparations made specially for the present Research.*

From fresh urine.	By boiling with H_2SO_4	B. I.	2 Elementary analyses.
		B. II.	
		B. III.	
	Before boiling	C. I.	
	After boiling with H_2SO_4	C. II.	6 Elementary analyses.
	Before boiling	D. I.	2 Elementary analyses. Silver salt.
	After boiling with H_2SO_4	D. II.	Calcium salt; zinc salt.
		D. III.	
		D. IV.	2 Elementary analyses. Silver salt; barium salt; zinc salt.

From the notes on the left it will be seen that uromelanine from putrid urine, A. III., and C. I. and D. I. from fresh, were obtained without boiling, by the mere addition of acid to the concentrated liquid. All the other specimens required boiling of the mixture for their formation. The notes to the right of the numbers indicate the analyses and combinations to which they were subjected.

Synopsis of Uromelanates produced for this Research.

Synopsis of uromelanates.

Silver Salts.

Ur.	:	Ag.	Ag. found.	Preparation employed.
1	:	1	13·38 per cent.	A. II., A. III.
2	:	3	18·56 „	D. I.
3	:	5	20·45 „	D. IV.

Barium Salts.

Ur.	:	Ba	Ba found.	
5	:	2	7·20 per cent.	D. IV.
2	:	1	9·05 „	A. I., D. IV.
4	:	3	13·28 „	A. II., A. III.

Calcium Salts.

Ũr.	:	Ca	Ca found.	
5	:	2	2·03 per cent.	D. I.
4	:	3	4·35 „	A. III.
2	:	3	7·27 „	D. I.

Zinc Salts.

Ũr.	:	Zn	Zn found.	
3	:	1	2·82 per cent.	D. I.
5	:	2	3·54 „	A. I.
2	:	1	4·42 „	D. IV.

Lead Salt.

Ũr.	:	Pb	Pb found.	
3	:	2	15·70 per cent.	A. I.

Composition of uromelanine.

Elementary Composition of Uromelanine.—From the analyses of preparations A. I., A. III., D. I., D. IV. (leaving C. II. at present out of the calculation), and from the two-thirds basic silver salt Ũr : Ag = 3 : 5, it follows that uromelanine is $C_{36}H_{43}N_7O_{10}$.

Theory of atoms.		Per cents.	Found mean.
C_{36}	432	58·93	57·21
H_{43}	43	5·86	5·74
N_7	98	13·36	12·88
O_{10}	160	21·85	24·17
	733	100·00	100·00

Silver-compound. (Ũr Ag.)

Normal or neutral Uromelanine-silver.—Ũr : Ag = 1 : 1. A neutral ammoniacal solution of uromelanine was prepared by evaporating a dilute solution of the substance in ammonia water to dryness on the water-bath, and extracting the salt which had remained soluble from the uromelanine which had become insoluble by the loss of ammonia by means of water. This dark brown solution was precipitated by silver nitrate, the precipitate contracted by heating in the fluid, washed by decantation, then on the filter, and dried in the steam-closet. The compound had the composition expressed by the formula $C_{36}H_{40}AgN_7O_9$; it was therefore Ũr + Ag − H_3O, or an atom of water had left upon the substitution of an atom of hydrogen by one of silver.

Theory of atoms.		Per Cents.	Mean found.
C_{36}	432	52·55	52·41
H_{40}	40	4·86	5·15
N_7	98	11·92	12·47
O_9	144		
Ag	108	13·13	13·38
	822		

Silver-salt. ($Ũr_2 Ag_3$.)

Half-basic Silver-uromelanate, Ũr : Ag : : 2 : 3.—Uromelanine was dissolved in a minimum of ammonia, and the solution digested with an excess of uromelanine which remained undissolved. The solution was now boiled for a long time ; as on cooling a slight deposit ensued the solution was filtered. It was then precipitated with silver nitrate, washed and dried at 100° to 105°. It yielded 18·57 per cent. of Ag,

and contained, therefore, exactly two $\tilde{U}r$ upon three silver. Or it consists of one atom of neutral and one of basic salt.

$$\begin{array}{rrl} 2 \text{ uromelanine} - 3H = & 1{,}463 & \\ 3 \text{ silver} & 324 & = \begin{cases} \tilde{U}r + Ag \\ \tilde{U}r + \begin{cases} Ag \\ Ag \end{cases} \end{cases} \\ & 1{,}787 & \end{array}$$

Silver-compound. ($\tilde{U}r_3 Ag_5$.)

Two-thirds basic Silver-uromelanate.—$\tilde{U}r : Ag :: 3 : 5$. Some uromelanine was dissolved in concentrated ammonia water, and after having been boiled down to one-half was precipitated with silver-nitrate. The filtrate and first washing water were colourless, but the later washings became progressively darker. These dark filtrates, however, contained no trace of silver. The preparation contained 20·1 per cent. of Ag. It was therefore clear that the ammonia could not be sufficiently removed from a uromelanine solution by boiling down to one-half. A third of the same solution was treated with $Ba Cl_2$, and yielded the neutral barium compound, as if the solution had been strongly alkaline. A second preparation was therefore made as follows: The uromelanine was dissolved in ammonia and the solution was evaporated, not as in the first preparation only to one-half, but to dryness. The residue easily dissolved in water, leaving but an insignificant quantity of insoluble matter behind. This circumstance pointed to the presence of enclosed alkaline salt. The filtered fluid was treated with silver-nitrate, and the flocculent precipitate washed on a filter. The first filtrate was colourless, the subsequent washings slightly coloured. Its analysis led to the following data:—

Pentargyric Triuromelanine.

	Atomic Weights.	Required in 100.	Found mean.
C_{108}	1,296	47·40	46·90
H_{124}	124	4·53	4·77
Ag_5	540	19·75	19·77
N_{21}	294	10·75	10·36
O_{30}	480	17·57	18·20
	2,734	100·00	100·00

This result by the following formula $\frac{2{,}734 - 540 + 5}{3} = 733$ leads to the atomic weight of uromelanine as also determined by other analyses. But this silver salt is the firmest basis for that theory, as it is very definite, and has been analysed repeatedly regarding its four directly determinable elements. The means found correspond in a remarkable manner with the requirements of theory.

Barium salt. ($\tilde{U}r_5 Ba_2$.)

Half-acid Barium-uromelanate.—$\tilde{U}r : Ba = 5 : 2$. $\tilde{U}r$ was dissolved in excess of concentrated ammonia, and precipitated by $Ba Cl_2$. It was washed during more than a week with nearly 100 portions of water, before it became steady and the filtrates were free from Ba.

	Theory of Atoms	in 100.	Found.
C_{180}	2,160	54·89	52·96
H_{211}	211	5·36	5·5
N_{35}	490	12·44	11·88
O_{50}	800		
Ba_2	274	6·96	7·2
	3,935		

Barium salt. ($\tilde{U}r_2$ Ba).

Neutral Barium Uromelanate.—$\tilde{U}$: Ba = 2 : 1. A dilute strongly alkaline solution of uromelanine was treated with barium chloride, the precipitate washed with water and dried. A second preparation was made from the same specimen by boiling its strongly alkaline solution down to one-half, and then precipitating it by Ba Cl_2. During washing the coloured filtrates became darker, and the Ba ceased to be contained in them, before uromelanine. The precipitate was washed with alcohol, dried, and analysed.

	Theory of Atoms	in 100.	Mean found.
C_{72}	864	53·96	,,
H_{84}	84	5·24	,,
N_{14}	196	12·24	11·3
O_{20}	320	,,	,,
Ba	137	8·55	8·34
	1,601		

Barium salt. ($\tilde{U}r_4$ Ba_3).

Tribarytic Tetrauromelanine.—$\tilde{U}r$: Ba = 4 : 3. The precipitation of this barium salt has to be effected in a solution containing a minimum of ammonia, otherwise the gelatinous precipitate retains ammonia longer than the excess of chloride of barium, and the alkali then decomposes a small quantity of the combination, so that the filtrates which at first are colourless become darker as the washing proceeds. The first washing is therefore best effected with water containing a little chloride of barium, and ultimately the washing is completed with alcohol. The compound consists of one molecule of basic and one molecule of neutral uromelanate.

$$\left.\begin{matrix}\tilde{U}r\ Ba \\ \tilde{U}r\ Ba \\ \hline \tilde{U}r \\ \tilde{U}r\ Ba\end{matrix}\right\} = C_{144}\ H_{166}\ Ba_3\ N_{28}\ O_{40}$$

$$4 \times 733 = 2{,}932 - 6 = 2{,}926$$
$$+ 3\ Ba = 411$$
$$\text{Molecular weight of compound} = 3{,}337$$

This theory derives great support from the constitution of a calcium compound to be described lower down.

Calcium salt. ($\tilde{U}r_5$ Ca_2).

Half-acid Calcium-uromelanate.—$\tilde{U}r$: Ca : : 5 : 2. The ammoniacal solution was made neutral by digesting it with excess of uromelanine, and after filtration boiling it, and filtering again from a little deposit which had formed. $\tilde{U}r$ 733 × 5 = 3,665 + 2Ca = 80 − 4H = 3,741 requires 2·13 per cent. Ca, found 2·03 per cent. Ca.

Calcium salt. ($\tilde{U}r_4$ Ca_3).

Tricalcic Tetrauromelanine.—$\tilde{U}r$: Ca = 4 : 3. In the preparation of this salt the same precautions have to be observed which have already been mentioned under uromelanine-barium. It has to be washed with water containing chloride of calcium, and ultimately the excess of

hloride has to be removed by alcohol. The compound is exactly analogous to the tribarytic tetrauromelanine, and its formula is

$$\left.\begin{matrix}\tilde{U}r\\ \tilde{U}r\end{matrix}\right\}\text{Ca}\Bigg\}=\text{C}_{144}\,\text{H}_{166}\,\text{Ca}_3\,\text{N}_{28}\,\text{O}_{40}=\text{Mol. W. 3,046.}$$

Tricalcic-diuromelanine, or Hyperbasic Calcium-uromelanate.— Calcium salt. $\tilde{U}r : Ca :: 2 : 3$. The strongly alkaline solution was precipitated with $(\tilde{U}r_2Ca_3)$. Ca Cl_2 and dried at 100°.

1,466 − 6 + 120 = 1,580, requires in 100° Ca 7·59, found mean 7·33.

$$\left.\begin{matrix}\tilde{U}r\\ \tilde{U}r\end{matrix}\right\}\text{Ca}\Bigg\}=\text{C}_{72}\,\text{H}_{80}\,\text{Ca}_3\,\text{N}_{14}\,\text{O}_{20}.$$

Acid Zinc-uromelanate, or Monozinc Triuromelanine.—$\tilde{U}r : Zn :: 3 : 1$. A quantity of $\tilde{U}r$ was dissolved in ammonia and made neutral by boiling for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The vapour then did not give any fumes with the H Cl glass rod. Sulphate of zinc was employed for the precipitation. Analysis yielded 2·82 per cent. Zn, which leads to the following theory :— Zinc-salt. $(\tilde{U}r_3\,Zn.)$

$$\begin{aligned}3\,\tilde{U}r - 2\,H &= 2{,}197\\ +1\,Zn &= \quad 65\end{aligned}$$

1 mol. of compound = 2,262 requiring in 100 2·87 per cent. Zn.

$$\left.\begin{matrix}Ur\\ \tilde{U}r\\ \tilde{U}r\end{matrix}\right\}\text{Zn}\Bigg\}=\text{C}_{108}\,\text{H}_{127}\,\text{Zn}\,\text{N}_{21}\,\text{O}_{30}.$$

Normal Zinc-uromelanate.—$\tilde{U}r : Zn :: 2 : 1$. Some uromelanine was dissolved in concentrated ammonia and after having been boiled to drive off the excess of ammonia was precipitated with zinc sulphate. The filtrate and first washing water were colourless, but by progressive washing the water became darker. As these filtrates contained no zinc the washing was arrested and the compound dried. The zinc was determined as oxyde by combustion, and found to amount to 4·42 per cent. Zn. This leads to the formula $C_{72}\,H_{84}\,Zn\,N_{14}\,O_{20}$ M.W. = 1,529. Zinc salt, $(\tilde{U}r_2\,Zn)$.

The solution employed in this experiment was one-third of a solution, the other third of which yielded the second preparation of normal or neutral barium-uromelanate, which contained 8·03 Ba. The last third of the solution by treatment with silver-nitrate yielded not a normal but a two-thirds basic silver-salt, or pentargyric triuromelanine with 20·11 per cent. of Ag, or a trifle in excess of the theory.

Half-acid Uromelanate of Zinc.—$\tilde{U}r : Zn :: 5 : 2$.—A preparation was made by adding Zi SO_4 to a filtrate from uromelanate of ammonia which during evaporation had lost ammonia, and deposited a portion of its uromelanine in scales. Another preparation was obtained by treating the mother liquors from urochrome preparation with lime, ultimately with Zi Cl_2 to separate creatinine. The creatinine-chloride of Zinc salt, $(\tilde{U}r_5\,Zn_2)$.

zinc deposit was washed, and then dissolved in boiling water. A gelatinous brown precipitate remained undissolved, and was found to be uromelanine-zinc by analysis. The molecular weight of this salt is $2\,\text{Zi} = 130 + 5\,\text{Ur} - 4\,\text{H} = 3{,}661$, total $= 3{,}791$. This requires 3·42 per cent. Zn. Found 3·54 per cent.

It may be considered as a compound of two molecules of neutral zinc uromelanate and one molecule of uromelanine. Thus :—

$$\left.\begin{matrix}\tilde{\text{U}}\text{r}\\ \tilde{\text{U}}\text{r}\end{matrix}\right\}\text{Zn}\;,\quad \left.\begin{matrix}\tilde{\text{U}}\text{r}\\ \text{Ur}\\ \tilde{\text{U}}\text{r}\end{matrix}\right\}\text{Zn} \;=\text{one molecule of dizincic penta-uromelanine.}$$

Lead salt, ($\text{Ur}_3\,\text{Pb}_2$)

Half-basic Uromelanate of Lead.—$\tilde{\text{U}}\text{r} : \text{Pb} :: 3 : 2$. A solution of uromelanine from fresh urine in ammonia was made, so neutral that some uromelanine remained undissolved. To the clear filtrate neutral acetate of lead was added. The precipitate was perfect, the filtrate colourless. The precipitate was washed until the filtrates were free from lead.

Molecular weight of this compound :—

$$\overbrace{3\,\tilde{\text{U}}\text{r}}\quad -4\,\text{H} + 2\,\text{Pb}$$

$$733 \times 3 \;-\; 4 \;+\; 414 \;=\; 2{,}609.\quad \text{M. W.}$$

Pb required in 100 = 15·86.

found " = 15·703.

$$\left.\begin{matrix}\text{Ur}\\ \tilde{\text{U}}\text{r}\end{matrix}\right\}\text{Pb}\;,\quad \tilde{\text{U}}\text{r}\;\text{Pb} \;=\text{one molecule of diplumbic tri-uromelanine.}$$

The Origin and Physiological and Pathological Significance of Uromelanine.

Uromelanine is not as such contained in urine, but is a product of the decomposition by putrefaction, or the influence of sulphuric acid and time, or sulphuric acid and heat of another substance contained in it. This original substance is urochrome, the colouring matter. When urochrome splits up into its constituents under the influence of putrefaction it does not immediately yield uromelanine, but a less oxydised substance of light yellow colour, which on exposure to oxygen quickly becomes brown ; and during evaporation of the putrid urine, while exposed to air, assumes a perfectly black colour, and is in part precipitated.

It is this melanigenous substance together with the carbonate of ammonia which gave to putrid urine its value in indigo-dyeing ; the ammonia dissolved the indigo, the melanigene reduced it, the textures to be dyed were now steeped, and on subsequent exposure to air assumed the indigo-blue colour. As 300 pounds of good putrid urine were required to dissolve and reduce one pound of indigo, it is possible to form a rough guess of the quantity of melanigene present in that quantity of urine, supposing melanigene to be the only oxydisable substance present in putrid urine.

Uromelanine probably contained in melanotic tumours.

Late researches instituted in the hospital at Prague have made it probable that melanigene or melanine are regular ingredients of melanotic tumours, particularly the cancers of that class. It is true that the "melanine," which the Prague observers extracted from the urine

of patients suffering from melanotic cancer, is nothing else than the uromelanine which can be obtained from all urine. But as they assert to have obtained the same substance from the tumours themselves a remarkable inquiry is opened.

In his analyses of the pigment of the choroidea, Scherer had found results which it is interesting to compare with those yielded by uromelanine.

Melanine of the eye.		Ũr.	Theory of Ũr.
C	58·28	57·21	58·93
H	5·92	5·74	5·86
N	13·77	12·88	13·36
O	22·03		

The composition of melanine is, therefore, very similar to that of Ũr. as found, and more so to that calculated from its compounds.

Rosow, however, at a later period found in the pigment of the choroidea, Heintz in pigment from melanotic tumour—

Pigment of choroidea.		Melanine of tumour.	
C	54·0	C	53·44
H	5·3	H	4·02
N	10·1	N	7·1
O	30·	O	35·44
Ash	0·6		

As Rosow did not analyse a pure preparation, we cannot attribute the same value to his analyses as to those of Scherer.

Uromelanine, why remarkable.

As the most general result of these new researches we make the acquaintance of one of the most interesting and remarkable compounds in the whole range of organic chemistry. The distinction here claimed belongs to uromelanine in the first instance, by reason of its atomic weight, which is 733. There are but very few organic substances which attain so high a number of carbon atoms as 36, and still fewer which combine with that number, besides hydrogen and oxygen, seven atoms of nitrogen. Uromelanine is a very stable body compared to any compound of similar atomic pretensions, and combines readily in a great variety of proportions with very different bases. Its derivates of a substitutive or otherwise metamorphic quality promise to be very great in number, and invite the chemist to attentive study. But by far the greatest interest attaches to uromelanine as an animal matter, and particularly as that animal product which amongst all decomposition products of excretory substances of the animal economy occupies by its atomic weight and complicated constitution the highest place. Another element of the importance claimed for this substance is the circumstance that it affords an imperturbable basis for the operations which animal chemistry will have to undertake in order to determine the nature, composition, and atomic weight of the colouring matter of urine. This latter must necessarily have a higher atomic weight than 733, and possess a constitution of singular complication and variety as regards the nuclei or radicals contained in it. Then if our ideas about the nature of excretory substances are correct in their application to urochrome no less than to uric acid, we are driven to the assumption that as uric acid is a derivate of albumen, so urochrome is a derivate of a constituent of the blood of much higher atomic complication than albumen, and as such we could claim only one material, namely, the most characteristic ingredient of the blood corpuscles, or hematocrystalline, the crystallisable compound which may be split up into an albuminous body and into

Uromelanine firm basis for studying urochrome.

Urochrome possibly derived from cruorine.

hematine. We thus may obtain, probably, a new means of estimating the effects of the febrile process upon the organ of oxygenation, the blood-disk, or its ally, the myochrome or red colouring matter of the muscles. But we also obtain by a direct process of reasoning a new insight into the chemical processes of life altogether. If uromelanine is of atomic weight 733, its precursor urochrome could not be a derivate of albumen with atomic weight 1,612, or of fibrine with atomic weight 2,200, but would have to be derived from a compound of much higher chemical constitution. This could not be hematine, but solely hematocrystalline, to which we now begin to attribute the importance of being a chemical compound of about 13,000 atomic weight. Hitherto we had been taught that the animal was not a chemical machine with a synthetical tendency of higher aim than the production of fat or wax from sugar and starch. It was believed to receive all its materials, its albumen, caseine, cerebric acid, in a ready-made condition from the plant; no doubt it organized them in the shape of tissues, but it was believed incapable of chemical synthesis of a high order. We shall now have to change these views completely. The highest atomic weight produced in the plant is about 2,200, the highest atomic weight produced in the animal is about 13,000. The complication of the material of the most developed chemical machine of the animal is six times greater than the most complicated material produced in the vegetable economy.

Probable high atomic weight of cruorine.

New philosophy regarding animal synthesis being higher than that of plants.

Paramelanine.

As in spectroscopic analysis of inorganic matters light shoots up here and there for an instant, marking the presence of a minute amount of some matter or other, so in general analysis a few collateral products are met with which indicate their own existence, but at the same time a genetic coherence of the matters under investigation. While uromelanine preserves no reminiscence in its optical characters of the hematine to which it has such particular similarity by its stability and high atomic weight, there is accompanying it a small amount of a substance, which when treated with sulphuric acid yields the spectrum of cruentine.

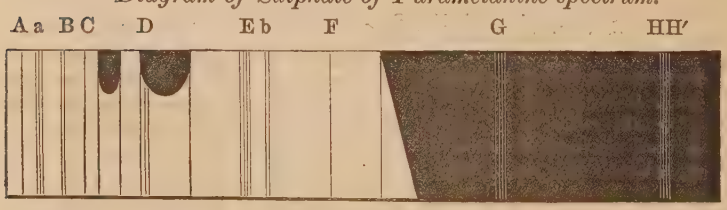
Body accompanying uromelanine yields the spectrum of cruentine.

Paramelanine.

This body I term paramelanine. It was obtained in the following manner. Uromelanine, after separation from the products soluble in alcohol, was dissolved in potash and re-precipitated by sulphuric acid. It was washed with water, lastly with alcohol. These alcoholic solutions had stood a long time and deposited a black matter. This was found to have become insoluble in ammonia. Dissolved in concentrated sulphuric acid it showed a spectrum with two bands.

1. 142 °6′—141° 54′=0° 12′
2. 141° 45′—141° 15′=0° 30′

Diagram of Sulphate of Paramelanine spectrum.



The two bands are therefore of the same breadth as those of cruentine-sulphate, but they are situated 0° 12′ more towards the violet. On addition of water the solution remains clear, and the dilute liquor retains

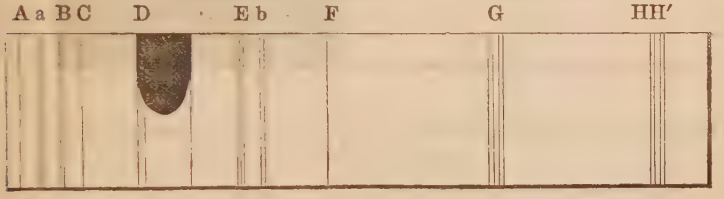
the bands. It has not yet been possible to cause this body to undergo the transformations of cruentine, as its quantity is too small in comparison with the impurities with which it is mixed. What little can be extracted from the original residue by ammonia exhibits no bands.

Omicholine and Omicholic Acid.

Conjointly with uromelanine and paramelanine there are obtained from urine by the chemolytic process other bodies, of which uropittine shows no particular spectral phenomena. The more remarkable are the spectral phenomena of omicholine and omicholic acid.

Omicholine. Omicholine is a part of the resinous product which is soluble in alcohol and ether. It is insoluble in ammonia, and does not combine with bases. It dissolves a little in boiling water. It is exceedingly difficult to obtain it pure. Many analyses of several specimens have led to an average empirical formula $C_{22}\ H_{35}\ NO_3$. It has a powerful odour, most apparent on heating, and when a little only is burned fills the room with the peculiar odour of burned urine. Its solution in ether has a fine ruby red colour, and shows a band in green, 141° 42′ — 141° 12′ = 0° 30′. Near to it in green there is a shading. What ought to be the blue part of the spectrum is strikingly violet. This peculiarity indicates the fluorescent character of the matter which we accordingly discover. In the sun-cone the red solution fluoresces green, thus offering the reverse of the phenomena of chlorophyll, which is green and fluoresces red.

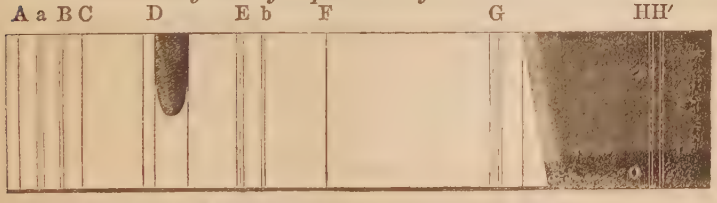
Diagram of Spectrum of Omicholine.



The general impression of this spectrum (see Plate IV. fig. 1) is that it consists of three parts, of which the red and yellow are very light; then follows the green part with the band, and lastly a violet end without any blue.

Omicholic acid. Omicholic acid is that part of the resinous products soluble in alcohol which is soluble in ammonia, and thereby separated from omicholine. It is very similar to omicholine, and one is probably derived from or closely related to the other, although they differ very much in chemical composition. For the average of many analyses of omicholic acid has led to the empirical formula $C_{15}\ H_{23}\ NO_4$. The ether-solution of omicholic acid has a band in green, 141° 36′ — 141° 18′ = 0° 18′

Diagram of Spectrum of Omicholic Acid.



The blue part of the spectrum (see Plate IV. fig. 2) is coloured violet. The entire spectrum makes the impression of being divided into two parts

by the band, one being very light, the other shady and containing only little violet instead of blue. The chloroform solution has the same spectrum, but the second part is almost entirely obscured. The ammoniacal solution of omicholic acid has no bands in the spectrum. Omicholic acid is red, and fluoresces green, but there are slight differences in its phenomena from those of omicholine.

In order to exhibit the differences of the spectra of these substances from those of choleraic urorubine and urocyanine (see Plate III. figs. 2 and 3), I subjoin diagrams of the latter :—

Diagram of Spectrum of Choleraic Urocyanine.

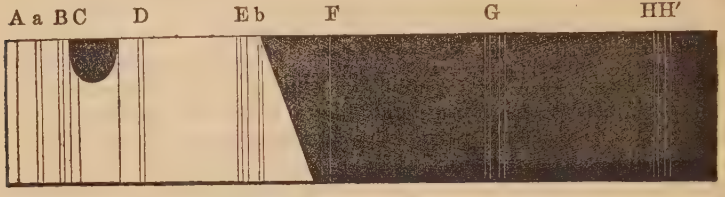
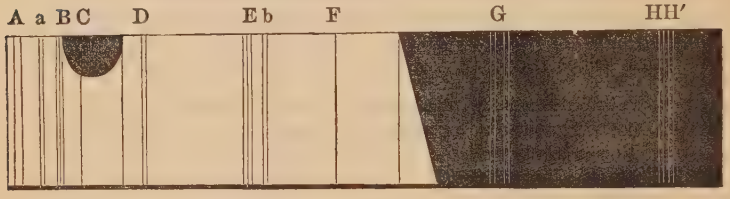


Diagram of Spectrum of Choleraic Urorubine.



Determination of the Quantity of Uromelanine obtainable from healthy Urine.

Quantity of uromelanine in healthy urine.

The whole amount of urine passed by a healthy man in 24 hours, amounting to 2,072 cubic centimetres, was evaporated to a syrupy consistency, and then some dilute sulphuric acid added to it. After 24 hours' standing the precipitate was separated, and found to consist of uric and hippuric acid, coloured brown by a little colouring matter. The filtrate was mixed with a little more sulphuric acid and distilled on the sand-bath. The first portion of distillate had a penetrating odour, and was yellow; over night it became darker. The later distillates were almost colourless, and remained unaltered. The fluid in the retort was filtered from the formed deposit, the latter washed, and extracted with alcohol. What remained insoluble, uromelanine, was dried at 105°, and found to amount to 0·7315 grammes. The alcoholic extract, containing omicholine, omicholic acid, and uropittine after evaporation of the alcohol, amounted to 0·3472 grammes.

This being the first attempt to determine the physiological quantities of the ingredients of urine which yield uromelanine, it would be hazardous to state conclusions. It is remarkable that the quantity of uromelanine obtained from a day's urine is about equal to that of the uric acid excreted on an average under similar conditions.

Uromelanine, &c., in a case of Tropical Fever.

Uromelanine in tropical fever.

A gentleman, a coffee planter from the south of India, was obliged by unceasing attacks of fever to return to England. He arrived

emaciated, with a yellow coloured skin peculiar to the subjects of tropical fever. His tongue was much furred; the liver was so greatly enlarged that the probability of its containing an abscess had been suggested. The urine was of a deep red colour, and deposited urates. The urine from two days was subjected to the chemolytic process described in the foregoing. During boiling of the products in alcohol a small quantity was lost by bumping, the quantities found by weight are therefore only approximatively correct, but can be assumed as such.

Uromelanine found - -	0·2915	grammes.
or per 24 hours - - -	0·14575	„
Uropittine and omicholine -	0·1242	„
or per 24 hours - - -	0·0621	„

The products soluble in alcohol stand therefore to the uromelanine in the same relation of quantity as in the healthy urine. The total quantity of products was certainly less than from healthy urine, although the actual amount, owing to the accidental loss, cannot be accurately stated.

This urine yielded no uric acid whatever, and the filtrate from the uromelanine was unusually dark, as if it contained an abnormal colouring matter in solution.

VIII.—Studies of the Urine in Morbus Addisonii.

A woman, *J. T.*, formerly a servant at the Shorlane workhouse, was admitted into the Middlesex Hospital, under Dr. Sanderson, September 16th, 1867.*

Family history.—Father died of hemorrhoids at the age of 40, mother of diseased heart at 60. One brother met with his death accidentally, another died of some chest affection, and a sister, still living, enjoys good health.

Previous history.—When 14 years of age had typhus. Was born in Scotland, but for the last six years has lived in London, and has been subject to occasional catarrh with cough, but without expectoration. Her patella was once fractured, and she says that three years ago she strained her back while turning a mangle, causing lameness for a time, and being followed by pain in mid-dorsal region, which lasted some two or three months. In July 1866 she fell downstairs, had hemophysis two or three days after, and felt pain in the back for a week or 10 days.

History of present illness.—About a year ago caught cold, which lasted some four months, after which felt weak, drowsy, and languid, symptoms which appear to have been gradually coming on from the time she first took cold, for she states that six weeks after her present illness commenced she had nausea and vomiting which lasted for three months without intercession, but these symptoms were accompanied with, and also preceded by, much languor and drowsiness.

After three months of continuous sickness, two months elapsed, during which patient did not vomit at all, but the general weakness with drowsiness and languor still continued; moreover, gradually increasing palpitation after slight exciting causes was now for the first

* My thanks are due to Dr. Sanderson for kindly having afforded me opportunities of observing this remarkable case, and to Dr. King, resident physician to the Middlesex Hospital for the great care and regularity with which he transmitted to me the daily records of the case, and the specimens of excretions submitted to analysis.

time noticed. The nausea and vomiting then returned, and lasted about seven weeks, during which time there was sickness after food regularly once or twice a day. At this time also she complained of pain in the knees and ankles, but nowhere else.

There followed a period of entire freedom from nausea and vomiting, which lasted till two weeks before her admission, nevertheless she always felt tired and sleepy. Patient gave up work in August 1866, but took another place for a couple of months, which she resigned owing to present illness. She has lately been spending her time at Hammersmith for the benefit of her health. A fortnight ago sickness recommenced, but lasted one day only. There has been some dyspnœa on exertion for the last seven months. Catamenia are regular but scanty and pale. Patient first observed that she was getting darker about three months ago, and some six weeks before that thought she was slightly jaundiced, as there was a yellowish tinge about the face.

State on admission.—Pulse, 84 ; resp. tranquil ; B. confined, stools somewhat hard ; mucous membranes of hard palate discoloured and darkened. Skin of face, neck, and hands of a dark olive brown colour ; that of trunk and lower extremities discoloured in a less degree ; beneath the chin and at the left side of the neck a few morbidly white patches may be observed. No pain or tenderness in hypochondria or loins. Hepatic dulness normal.

Phys. signs.—There is impaired resonance of the right supra scapular fossa. It is also doubtfully defective below either clavicle, where expiratory murmur is somewhat harsh, and heart sounds are abnormally distinct, but no moist râles are audible. At the bases partial resonance extends downwards to level of 11th spina; and in tracing the limit of resonance forwards it is found to extend upwards and forwards from the outer edge of the scapula as far as the axillary line, then it turns downwards and forwards towards the præcordia. Sub-tubular breathing with crackles in dull region. Heart sounds feeble, with a faint soft systolic bruit at 4th left costal cartilage.

Sept. 26th.—Slept well last night, and did not vomit till after breakfast this morning, and then only to a small extent. B. regularly open.

Sept. 27th.—The vomiting returned during the night, and there was some sickness after breakfast, but none since dinner. P. 72. Tongue clear, some coolness of extremities and drowsiness.

Sept. 28th.—Was very sick during the night.

29th.—No sickness since yesterday morning. B. not open for three days, aspect languid and listless, evidently does not like to be disturbed, but answers questions correctly. P. 78, very thready and feeble.

30th.—Vomited a little after tea and supper last evening, and again after breakfast this morning; slept well; P. 70; still complains of tenderness and pressure over lower dorsal and upper lumbar spinas ; B. not yet open.

Oct. 2nd.—Vomited scarcely at all yesterday, and passed a tolerably good night. Complains of some vertigo this morning. P. 70.

3rd.—Slept fairly, and complains of feeling very drowsy to-day; has again had severe vomiting. B. regularly open.

4th.—Vomited about 0j. of watery fluid during night.

7th.—Until last evening patient had enjoyed 36 hours freedom from nausea and vomiting; these symptoms returned, however, last night, and there has been some slight sickness this morning. P. 76.

10th.—Was sick again during the night, the vomitted matters containing a small quantity of blood. P. 82.

14th.—Yesterday morning patient coughed up a little blood which was quite bright in colour. Brandy ʒiij.

18th.—No sanguinous excretions yesterday, but again to-day to the extent of about ʒij.

20th.—Vomits bloody mucus daily, usually before breakfast. Eats her chop with relish. B. regular, if anything confined.

24th.—Pt.

27th.—Became worse again two days ago, and yesterday morning fancied she saw rats on her bed; indeed she still imagines she sees them running about; has been very sick this morning, and vomited blood as previously. Brandy ℥vi.

28th.—Patient continues in much the same state. P. 88.

2 p.m. P. 80. Surface cold, pupils small; some squinting still continues, and patient is incoherent and restless as before.

31st.—Continued better till yesterday at 3.30, when faintness came on and the breathing got rapid. This condition lasted about a quarter of an hour, was preceded by faintness and followed by increased talkativeness. During the night patient slept quietly, but at 7 a.m. complained of pain in the head, which was followed by faintness and hurried respiration. Breathing is now 28, P. 88, and very small; has vomited her egg. Tongue pale and bare, but tolerably moist. During examination the breathing became voluminous and rapid. B. regularly open. Strabismus continues at intervals.

Nov. 6th.—Since last report has gradually become less talkative, but still refers to some of her delusions, *e.g.*, that she has received presents from royalty, &c. Appetite has improved; there is still some squinting at times, but not so much. B. regular, no vomiting for the last few days. P. 80; R. 26.

15th.—Went on well from last report up to November 13th, when she complained of stiffness in all her joints, and began to squint again. Yesterday morning the catamenia appeared and patient was quite rational till 11 o'clock, but refused her food and afterwards became talkative and incoherent. For the last week she has had profuse discharge from the vagina. Last evening patient was quieter, but this morning she again became talkative and moreover *discontented*. P. 72, pupils contracted, some internal strabismus, says she wants to leave and refuses to put out her tongue; on the whole has much the same delirium as before, but is unusually ill-natured. Has 6 oz. brandy daily and takes her food well. B. regular.

Nov. 26th.—P. 80, R. 30 to 36, very irregular as regards extent, modus altered, inspiration and expiration equal with much upper sternal movement. Vomits considerably, vomited matter not tenacious, but occasionally streaked with blood; yesterday morning blood alone was brought up. T. natural, slight internal strabismus still remains, pupils slightly but equally contracted, no wandering, and patient takes her food pretty well.

Dec. 2nd.—P. 88, R. 26, very shallow; B. not open for two or three days. Vomited as usual last night and again after breakfast this morning, but not after dinner. Matters vomited abundant and like coffee grounds, not bloody. Brandy ʒ IV. Rept. Pil. podophyl.

Dec. 9th.—During the past week there has been a little wandering and patient has complained of sore throat. It is noticeable that there are now some pale hairs among the black ones. There is a laryngeal tenderness and no tonsillitis. Complains of increased feebleness and sacral pain. Catamenia did not appear at their proper time (viz., a week ago) and patient suffers from leucorrhœa.

January 7th, 1868.—10 a.m. Patient usually vomits once or twice a day, but the amount as well as the frequency varies greatly. B. somewhat confined. Tongue clear, appetite tolerably good. Considerable prostration is complained of, but there is no faintness now. P. 88, R. 36, T. 96. Urine rather thick, slightly opaline after boiling, and is not entirely cleared by $N\Theta_3H$. Since last evening 7 o'clock 26 oz. have been passed.

On this day I carefully examined the patient, and arranged for the collection and transmission of the specimen of urine, which in the following record are numbered from 1 to 72.

1.—Jan. 8th, 1868.—From 10 a.m. yesterday till 10 a.m. to-day the bowels have not acted, and 21 oz. of urine have been passed, sp. gr. 1,015, strongly acid in reaction, and somewhat cloudy in appearance, which latter character is not entirely removed by heat and $H\,N\Theta_3$. On microscopical examination a few

scales of epithelium from the urinary passages were observed, together with numerous multinuclear cells possessing the physical characters of pus.

Pulse 84. Resp. 40. Temp. 96·6. Respirations are somewhat irregular, and patient complains of much shortness of breath, but there has been no return of the vomiting since yesterday's report.

2.—Jan. 9th, 1868.—Was very faint at times yesterday and vomited frequently. Feels somewhat better this morning but still complains of shortness of breath. B. have acted once since last report, motion natural. Breath rather offensive. Urine acid, sp. gr. 1,019, still somewhat thick and cloudy, an appearance which is not entirely removed by heat and H NΘ. 33 oz. have been passed from 10 a.m. yesterday till 10 a.m. to-day. P. 88. R. 36-40. T. 98·2.

3.—Jan. 10th, 1868.—Did not sleep well during the night, but breath is not so short, and patient feels altogether better. The B. have not acted, nor has there been any vomiting since last report.

6.—Jan. 13th, 1868.—Slept well, and feels somewhat stronger this morning. Breath not quite so short, extremities rather cold, no return of vomiting. B. have not acted since last report. Urine acid, still cloudy in appearance, and not entirely cleared by heat and H NΘ . sp. gr. 1,020; 24 oz. passed from 10 a.m yesterday till 10 a.m. to-day. P. 84. R. 40–44. Temp. 97·2.

8.—Jan. 15th, 1868.—Slept well and feels better to-day ; some vomiting after supper last evening, and again after breakfast this morning. B. open last night, motion hard and mixed with a small quantity of blood. Urine unaltered in character, acid, sp. gr. 1,017, cleared by heat and H NΘ_3; 26 oz. passed from 10 a.m. yesterday till 10 a.m. to-day. P. 92. R. 36–40. T. 98.

9.—Jan. 16th, 1868.—Slept badly, owing (she says) to shortness of breath. Vomited a little last evening. B. have not acted since last report. Complains of frontal headache with pains in limbs. Some nausea after breakfast this morning, but no vomiting, faintness, or vertigo. Urine acid, sp. gr. 1,021, still cloudy in appearance, and slightly opaline after heat and H NΘ_3; 22 oz. passed from 10 a.m. yesterday till 10 a.m. to-day. P. 88. R 44–48. Temp. 97·4.

10.—Jan. 17th, 1868.—Slept well, vomited a little last evening and was very short of breath, but feels much better this morning. B. open yesterday, and motion contained a small quantity of blood. Urine acid, sp. gr. 1,020, cleared by heat and H N Θ_3; 21 oz. passed from 10 a.m. yesterday till 10 a.m. to-day. Examined microscopically it is found to contain a number of the same kind of puriform bodies noticed on the last occasion, together with epithelial cells of almost every size and shape; nothing at all resembling a renal cast was observed. P. 84; R. 36; T. 97·4.

15.—Jan. 22nd, 1868.—Did not sleep well as limbs appear to be more painful during the night. No return of vomiting, and patient says she feels much better this morning. B. have acted once since last report, and a good deal of blood was passed with the motion. Patient generally complains of headache and vertigo towards evening. Urine still cloudy, acid, sp. gr. 1,017. Opalescence slightly if at all affected by boiling, and not wholly removed by the subsequent addition of nitric acid; 24 oz. passed from 10 a.m. yesterday till 10 a.m. to-day. P. 88; R. 40; temp. 98·6.

16.—Jan. 23rd.—Slept well and is quite free from pain in limbs or elsewhere this morning; no return of vomiting; B. have not acted since last report. Urine acid, sp. gr. 1,020; general appearance as before, but cleared by heat and H NΘ_3; 27 oz. passed from 10 a.m. yesterday till 10 a.m. to-day. P. 84; R. 32, more regular; temp. 98·4.

22.—Jan. 29th.—Slept well; no return of vomiting, vertigo, or faintness, though still complaining of pain in limbs, especially at night. B. acted last evening; motion natural, and free from blood. Urine acid, sp. gr. 1,020; somewhat opalescent after heat and H NΘ_3; 33 oz. passed from 10 a.m. yesterday till 10 a.m. to-day. P. 88; R. 32–36; temp. 98.

23.—Jan. 30th.—Slept well; no return of sickness, vertigo, or faintness; B. have not acted since last report; patient says she feels better, being free from headache, though still complaining of pains in limbs. Urine

acid; sp. gr. 1,015, cleared by heat and H $N\Theta_3$; 16 oz. passed during the 24 hours ending 10 a.m. this morning. P. 80; R. 32; temp. 98.

24.—Jan. 31st.—Did not rest so well last night, owing to pains in limbs and pricking sensation at præcordia, which still continues; no return of vomiting, vertigo, or faintness. B. open this morning, and some blood was passed with the motion. Urine acid, sp. gr., 1,020; some cloudiness after heat and H $N\Theta_3$; 28 oz. have been passed from 10 a.m. yesterday till 10 a.m. to-day. Hands are not so cold as usual; tongue clean; appetite tolerably good. P. 92; R. 36-40; T. 98·4.

29.—Feb. 5th.—Did not sleep so well, owing to pain in left leg and ankle, no sickness, but patient says she felt faint and giddy last evening, with increased shortness of breath, which lasted the greater part of the night. B. open this morning, and a small quantity of blood was passed with motion. 25 oz. of urine have been passed during the 24 hours ending 10 a.m. to-day. P. 88. R. 48. Temp. 97·4.

30.—Feb. 6th.—Slept well, no sickness, faintness, &c., but still complains of constant pain in limbs, especially left leg and ankle. B. open this morning, motion slightly tinged with blood. Urine acid, sp. gr. 1,020. 26 oz. passed during the 24 hours ending 10 a.m. to-day. P. 80. R. 36. T. 96·2.

31.—Feb. 7th.—Slept tolerably well, and has had no return of sickness or vertigo, but felt a little faint last evening, pains in limbs still continue. B. acted this morning, and motion is slightly intermixed with blood. Urine acid, sp. gr. 1,013, tolerably clear after heat and H $N\Theta_3$; 16 oz. passed from 10 a.m. yesterday till 10 a.m. to-day. P. 82. R. 28-32. Temp. 98·4.

32.—Feb. 8th.—Did not sleep quite so well, but complains chiefly of pain in limbs. B. open this morning, and motion mixed with blood. Urine acid, sp. gr. 1,019, quite clear after heat and H $N\Theta_3$; 27 oz. passed from 10 a.m. yesterday till 10 a.m. to-day. P. 84. R. 40. Temp. 97.

33.—Feb. 9th.—Slept tolerably well, still complaining of pain in limbs, especially legs and ankles, which are considerably swollen, but do not "pit on pressure." B. not open since yesterday morning. Urine clear after heat and H $N\Theta_3$; sp. gr. 1,020, acid, only 7 oz. passed from 10 a.m. yesterday till 10 a.m. to-day. P. 80. R. 32. T. 97·2.

38.—Feb. 14th.—Did not sleep quite so well, but says she feels better this morning. B. open last evening. Motion mixed with blood; no vertigo or faintness, but patient vomited once yesterday. Urine acid, sp. gr. 1,012 cleared by heat and H $N\Theta_3$; 17 oz. passed during 24 hours ending 10 a.m. to-day. P. 88, R. 36–40, Temp. 97·6.

39.—Feb. 15th.—Slept well; no return of vomiting, vertigo, or faintness. Still complains of pain at back of neck and in legs, ankles remain swollen. B. not open since last report; *patient appears to be less discoloured than she was some few weeks back.* Urine acid, sp. gr. 1,021, clear after heat and H $N\Theta_3$; 12 oz. passed. P. 80, R. 32, T. 97.

40.—Feb. 16th.—Feels much better; had a good night's sleep; was faint for about an hour yesterday afternoon; no vomiting or headache; legs and ankles still swollen and painful. B. open this morning; no blood in motion. Urine acid, sp. gr. 1,020, no albumen, 24 oz. passed. P. 88, R. 40, T. 98.

41.—Feb. 17th.—Vomited several times last evening and once again this morning, but slept fairly and does not feel any the worse. B. not open since last report; no vertigo or faintness. Urine acid, 1,024, clear after heat and H $N\Theta_3$; 12 oz. passed from 10 a.m. yesterday till 10 a.m. to-day; P. 80, R. 36, T. 96·8.

42.—Feb. 18th.—Did not sleep during the night; vomited two or three times this morning, and complains of severe pain in limbs and at back of neck. B. not open since last report. Urine acid, sp. gr. 1,024, clear after heat and H $N\Theta_3$; 14 oz. passed. P. 88, R. 44, Temp. 96.

Feb. 23rd.—Yesterday evening commenced vomiting, which continued during night. Bowels open three times after aperient. No urine saved. Very little sleep during night.

47.—Feb. 24th.—Vomiting continues; vomited matters consist principally of undigested food; no blood. Very restless night; no sleep. Tongue clean, red, moist. Complains of headache, thirst, and pains in limbs. Pulse 80, small, irregular. Resp. 52. Temp. 99. Urine, 30 oz. passed. Sp. gr. 1,017. Acid clear by heat and nitric acid.

48.—Feb. 25th. Urine, 16 oz. passed, sp. gr. 1,021, acid; no albumen.

49.—Feb. 26th.—Has not been sick since yesterday; complains of giddiness; no sleep for several nights; pains in limbs better; no appetite; tongue clean and moist; bowels open yesterday morning; less thirst; P. 88, very small and irregular; R. 30, easy. Urine, 8 oz. passed; sp. gr. 1,025; acid; cleared by heat and H $N\Theta_3$. Temperature not taken.

50.—Feb. 27th.—Urine, 18 oz. passed; acid; sp. gr. 1,016; clear after heat and nitric acid.

51.—Feb. 28th.—No vomiting since last report; sleeps fairly; still complains of pains in limbs, and also along spines of cervical vertebræ, where is slight tenderness on pressure; no giddiness for two days; bowels open daily; no thirst; tongue clean and moist; pulse 86, small and irregular; R. easy, 30. Urine, sp. gr. 1,022; acid; 15 oz. passed; clear after heat and nitric acid.

58.—March 6th.—Feels better; pains in cervical spines and limbs continue. the same as at last report; no vomiting or giddiness; *complexion appears somewhat lighter in colour than it was several weeks ago;* appetite good; bowels open daily; tongue clean; P. 88; R. 26. Urine, 15 oz. passed, acid; sp. gr. 1,020; clear after heat and nitric acid.

March 9th.—Sleeps well; pains in neck very severe, and in limbs much the same as at last report; no giddiness or vomiting; feels stronger; P. 88, small and irregular; R. 20; appetite good.

62, 63.—March 11th, 1868.—Slept well; some little nausea complained of this morning, but no vertigo, headache, or faintness; legs are still swollen and painful to the touch, though neither inflamed nor œdematous; B. open last evening; tongue clean; appetite good. Urine acid; sp. gr. 1,020; clear after heat and H $N\Theta_3$; 12 oz. passed during the last 24 hours; P. 96; R. 44. Yesterday 20 oz. of urine were passed, acid, sp. gr. 1020, and no albumen.

64.—March 12th.—Urine acid; sp. gr. 1,020; 14 oz. passed; no albumen.

65.—March 13th.—Patient appears to be improving; skin clear and less discoloured; no return of nausea, vertigo, or faintness, but some pain in legs still complained of; B. open yesterday. Urine acid; sp. gr. 1,015; no albumen; 22 oz. passed. P. 92; R. 36–40.

Total Quantity of Urine excreted in 24 Hours.

No. of Specimen.	Date.	Total Quantity of Urine excreted in 24 Hours in Cubic Centimètres.	Remarks.
1	Jan. 8th	615	Of each specimen 20 CC were taken away for investigating the constituents generally. The remaining main bulk was used for investigating uric acid and urochrome. Nos. 1 to 6 treated for uric acid with hydrochloric acid.
2	„ 9th	950	
3	„ 10th	863	
4	„ 11th	570	
5	„ 12th	643	
6	„ 13th	690	
7	„ 14th	765	
8	„ 15th	735	5 CC for testing. Nos. 7 to 12 treated for uric acid with sulphuric acid.
9	„ 16th	610	„ „
10	„ 17th	605	„ „ Mean of uromelanine 0·0649 per day; uropittine and omicholine 0·0886 grammes per day.
11	„ 18th	760	„ „
12	„ 19th	327	„ „

Total Quantity of Urine excreted in 24 Hours—*continued.*

No. of Specimen.	Date.	Total Quantity of Urine excreted in 24 Hours in Cubic Centimètres.	Remarks.
13	Jan. 20th	862	5 CC for testing.
14	„ 21st	1,007	„ „ } Nos. 13 to 15 treated for uric acid with hydrochloric acid.
15	„ 22nd	705	„ „
16	„ 23rd	832	„ „
17	„ 24th	570	„ „
18	„ 25th	390	„ „ Nos. 16 to 65 treated for uric acid with sulphuric acid.
19	„ 26th	572	„ „ Mean of uromelanine in each
20	„ 27th	215	„ „ day, from 13th to 24th, 0·0557
21	„ 28th	918	„ „ grammes; mean of uropittine
22	„ 29th	995	„ „ and omicholine, 0·0255 gram-
23	„ 30th	470	„ „ mes.
24	„ 31st	768	„ „
25	Feb. 1st	705	No further portions were removed for general testing, as no questions were raised by appearances or symptoms.
26	„ 2nd	998	
27	„ 3rd	852	
28	„ 4th	845	
29	„ 5th	700	Sulphuric acid employed for uric acid research, and a new quantity for chemolysis.
30	„ 6th	740	Found uromelanine, mean per day, 0·0794
31	„ 7th	456	grammes; omicholine and uropittine, 0·0362
32	„ 8th	762	grammes.
33	„ 9th	185	
34	„ 10th	483	
35	„ 11th	215	
36	„ 12th	376	
37	„ 13th	308	
38	„ 14th	510	
39	„ 15th	387	
40	„ 16th	652	
41	„ 17th	352	
42	„ 18th	412	
43	„ 19th	460	
44	„ 20th	575	
45	„ 21st	590	
46	„ 22nd	752	Feb. 23rd, no urine saved.
47	„ 24th	865	
48	„ 25th	508	
49	„ 26th	270	
50	„ 27th	530	Acids employed as above. Found urome-
51	„ 28th	455	lanine, mean per day, 0·0682; uropittine
52	„ 29th	760	and omicholine, 0·0398.
53	Mar. 1st	527	
54	„ 2nd	722	
55	„ 3rd	405	
56	„ 4th	362	
57	„ 5th	750	
58	„ 6th		
59	„ 7th	238	
60	„ 8th	345	
61	„ 9th	518	
62	„ 10th	320	
63	„ 11th	572	
64	„ 12th	422	
65	„ 13th	590	

Chemical examination of the urine.

Chemical Examination of the Urine.—The filtered urine was concentrated on the steam bath, and mixed with some acid. With the first six specimens, and with Nos. 13, 14, and 15, hydrochloric acid was

employed; to all others sulphuric acid was given. After 24 hours standing a deposit of a reddish brown or violet colour had collected, which was separated by filtration and washed until free from acid. This deposit never showed any appearance of crystals, so that if it contained any uric acid this must have been present in an amorphous state. The precipitate was first extracted with alcohol as long as this agent removed any coloured ingredients; the residue was thus free from hippuric acid and omicholine and uropittine, which, if present, must have been contained in the alcoholic solution. The residue was next extracted with dilute ammonia, in order to remove any uromelanine. Some brown matter was extracted, but found not to be uromelanine. The extract was quite free from uric acid. The residue left undissolved by ammonia was now treated with caustic potash to extract any uric acid. None could ever be obtained by the analysis of the urine of a single day, or of the combined urine of three or six days. The whole of the precipitates obtained from the whole of the urine from 12 entire days had to be united in order to obtain an unequivocal proof of the presence of uric acid; but the quantity which could be precipitated by acetic acid from the potash solution was only just large enough to serve for a microscopical test and a reaction with nitric acid. It was not feasible to weigh what remained as it was so small a quantity.

The urines Nos. 13 to 24 inclusive were treated like the first dozen specimens, the whole of the quantities being always employed. No trace of uric acid was found.

Nos. 25 to 36 similarly treated gave no evidence whatever of the presence of uric acid. Nos. 37 to 48 also contained no trace of uric acid. The ammoniacal and alcoholic extracts were in each case examined for uric acid, but as was to be expected were found quite free from it.

The acid liquid which had been filtered from the precipitate was mixed with sulphuric acid and subjected to distillation in a retort. By chemolysis a considerable precipitate was produced, which was isolated on the filter and washed. It appeared granular, and not resinous or semi-fluid. It was extracted with alcohol, which removed uropittine and omicholine, and left uromelanine behind on the filter. The latter was dried and weighed. The uropittine and omicholine were obtained by evaporation of the alcohol, dried in watch glasses, and weighed together. The quantities of uromelanine and uropittine and omicholine obtained are stated in the following table :—

No. of Urine.	Grammes of			
	Uromelanine.		Uropittine and Omicholine.	
	Total.	Per Day.	Total.	Per Day.
1 to 12 - -	0·7793	0·0649	1·0641	0·0886
13 to 24 - -	0·6685	0·0557	0·3070	0·0255
25 to 36 - -	0·9539	0·0794	0·4346	0·0362
37 to 48 - -	0·8186	0·0682	0·4780	0·0398

Conclusions.

From the above researches the following conclusions may be drawn :—

1. The urine in this case of bronzed skin disease or peculiar degeneration of the supra-renal glands contained during the first 12 days of observation only a minimum of uric acid. 2. During a continuous

period of 36 days the urine contained no uric acid whatever. 3. By chemolysis the urine yielded quantities of uromelanine, which amounted to about one-twelfth part of the quantity obtained from the urine of healthy persons during equal times. 4. The matters soluble in alcohol (omicholine and uropittine) obtained by chemolysis are far below the normal quantities, and do not stand in any uniform ratio to the uromelanine, the first 12 days yielding more matters soluble in alcohol than uromelanine, while the three periods of 12 days each which follow yield only about a third of the weight of the uromelanine in matters soluble in alcohol. If the fact of the irrationality of the quantity of these products should be well established, it would show that uromelanine on the one hand, and uropittine and omicholine on the other, cannot be derived from one and the same substance (urochrome). I hesitate, however, in forming that conclusion, because I suspect that uropittine is capable of transformation into uromelanine, and in that case the apparent irrationality of the results of the first 12 days might disappear on subsequent separate determination of the omicholine and omicholic acid.

General remarks on bronzed skin disease.

The above history of the case leads to some remarkable conclusions, which it is desirable to point out. 1. The brown deposit in the skin is the varying balance of a current account. It may increase or decrease. It decreased in the above case during two distinct periods. 2. The origin of the coloured matter is to be sought in the hematocrystalline, which while in the blood corpuscles undergoes a change unfitting the blood to pass through the capillaries. Hence the many hemorrhages and secretions on the one hand, the swellings and nervous symptoms on the other, and the deposits in the periphery, which become changed mainly under the influence of light. The further analysis of this case, and of similar ones, must be the work of a future time.

IX.—Calculi arising in the Urinary Bladder in Typhus.

The relaxation of the striated muscles which takes place in typhus fever frequently causes, particularly in old persons, great distension of the urinary bladder. This distension is not rarely overlooked, as there is no impediment to the flow of urine. It is also accompanied with involuntary passing of the urine, particularly in young persons. In children I have seen it pass into retention, with deposits forming in the bladder. It is most frequent amongst men in the later periods of life. The retention does not, so long as the urine has the acid concentrated character of the febrile stage, produce any phosphatic deposits; but during the anæmic state of recovery ammoniacal decomposition takes place, mucus is secreted, phosphates are deposited, and calculi are formed, which increase rapidly, and if not removed by operation cause kidney disease and death. The calculi under consideration, four in number, came from such a case. They had the size of walnuts, were white, hard, and contained each a cavity of the size of a pea in their interior. The cavities were empty when observed, which was after the calculi had been dry for some time. There is little doubt that the contents of these cavities were originally mucus, upon which the outer matter had been deposited. The mucus drying up left the cavities.

Analysis of one of the calculi.

Analysis of one of the Calculi.—The finely powdered stone was almost entirely soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid, the solution being only slightly opalescent. The filtered solution gave on addition of ammonia a precipitate easily soluble in dilute acetic acid. On addition of oxalate of ammonium a minute precipitate of oxalate of calcium was observed. On adding caustic potash to the powdered stone ammonia

was evolved. The calculus therefore consisted mainly of phosphate of magnesium and ammonium, with traces of phosphate of calcium and ammonia. There was no uric acid and no oxalate of calcium.

The quantitative analysis yielded some curious results. 1·0195 grammes during drying in the water-bath at 100 lost 0·4120 grammes, or 40·41 per cent. From the residue there were obtained by oxalate of ammonium, &c., 0·03 grammes calcium carbonate, corresponding to 0·031 grammes of phosphate of calcium ($3\,Ca\,P_2O_8$), or 3·04 per cent. Further, 0·4482 grammes of pyrophosphate of magnesium ($2\,Mg\,P_2O_7$), corresponding to 0·9892 ammonio-phosphate ($Mg,\ NH_4\ PO_4,\ 6\ H_2O$) or 97·02 per cent. of the original calculus.

$3\,Ca\ P_2\ O_8$ - - - - -	3·04
$Mg,\ NH_4\ PO_4\ 6\ H\ O$ - - -	97·02
	100·06

As the 1·0195 grammes of calculus lost 0·4120 in weight during drying, while, if the loss had been that of five-sixths of the water contained in the triple phosphate, it should have amounted to 0·3633 only, there was an excess of 0·0487 lost. The question now arose whether this was water or ammonia.

1·2259 grammes of calculus powder were heated in the water-stove. After having been in it for about half an hour the powder was taken out, and a glass rod moistened with hydrochloric acid was brought near to it. Thick vapours of chloride of ammonium were immediately formed, A piece of blue litmus paper, reddened by vapours of hydrochloric acid, was turned blue again while being held over the powder. The powder therefore lost both water and ammonia during drying at 100°, and, as was ascertained by five weighings, the more the longer the drying was continued.

A quantity of pure phosphate of ammonium and magnesium was now prepared, and when air-dry was brought into the vacuum over sulphuric acid. It was kept there for six weeks, and during that time weighed eight times, at nearly equal intervals. Each time it was found to have lost five or six centigrammes in weight. It is therefore clear that the crystallized triple-phosphate, when brought air-dry or nearly so into a vacuum, loses, besides adherent moisture, either water of crystallization, or ammonia, or both.

The calculus thus contained in 100 parts—

Water, and little ammonia given off at 100° -	40·41
Water and ammonia given off by red heat -	12·59
Pyrophosphate of magnesium - - -	43·96
Phosphate of calcium - - -	3·04
	100·00

X.—On Alcohol, in relation to the Chemistry of the Human Body.

Alcohol.

Alcohol is the principal produce of the fermentation of the juice of the grape, and no doubt it was by the natural transformation of the juice of the grape that alcohol was first discovered. Other fruits containing sugar also yield alcohol by the natural decomposition which they undergo the moment they are taken from the tree and crushed. Alcohol, then, is the active ingredient of all vinous or spirituous liquids. It is derived from a kind of sugar which we term "fermentescible sugar,"

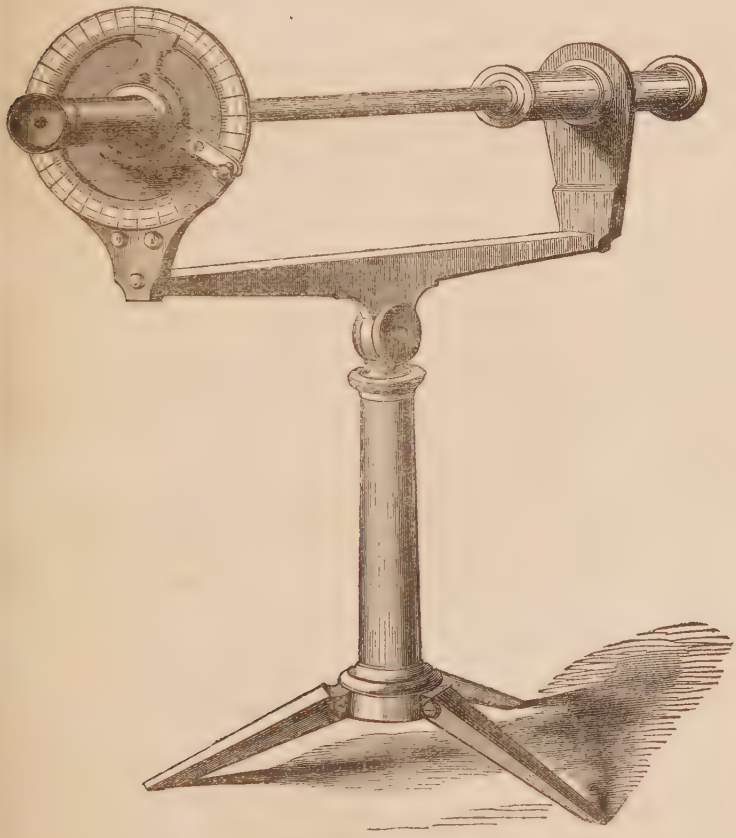
ınd about which the learned of the various nations are not yet quite ıgreed. This sugar is most probably a mixture in atomic proportions of one kind of sugar which turns to the right the plane of polarization, ınd another kind which turns the plane of polarization to the left.

The sugar which turns the plane of polarization to the right is called lextrose, or starch sugar, and its formula is $\overline{C}_6 H_{12} \overline{O}$. In some of its ·rystallized forms it possesses water of crystallization, and when it is ·rystallized from absolute alcohol it falls down in needles, which are anhydrous; but when it is crystallized from watery spirit solution it is leposited in cauliflower-shaped masses which are hydrated. The second kind of sugar which is contained in fruit is that which is called levulose, from *lævus*, left,) or left-turning sugar. The formula is $\overline{C}_6 H_{12} \overline{O}_6$. Some ·hemists assume a difference, inasmuch as they say that one is a polymer of the other, but that is not well established.

Invert sugar.

The reader may perhaps ask, what is the right-turning and what is he left-turning property? Practically and shortly it amounts to this, ·hat when you have a polarizing apparatus of which the index stands ıt zero, while nothing or ordinary water is in it, then when you put a ·olution of dextrose into the tube the index has to be turned to the right

Polarization.



Chromatic Polarimeter.

in order that the light may fall through the apparatus in the same manner as when it was empty; or, in the case of levulose, the index has

to be turned to the left in order that you may look through the fluid as you do for the zero point.

The polarization of bodies changes very much according to the heat which they undergo. If dextrose is not heated it turns to about 116° of the circle, but when it is boiled once, or heated to near the boiling point, it only turns to 54°. This is the distinguishing property of of dextrose. Levulose, which turns to the left, does not show this change by heating. Now when these two varieties of sugar are present in wine, or in any artificial produce such as that which can be made by sulphuric acid from starch or cane sugar, the optical effect of the one hides the optical effect of the other if they are present in equal atomic proportions. If they are not present in equal atomic proportions then the one hides only a certain quantity of the other, and the optical effect is that only a portion of that which is in excess is perceived. For this reason, that the levulose reverts, as it were, the polarization of the dextrose, the mixture has been called "invert sugar," or "sucre interverti," which is the French name.

Immediate production of invert sugar.

We can in one instant produce the invert sugar by a very interesting experiment. This has been known since the year 1812, but it has been completely forgotten in all the discussions which have taken place as to the nature of yeast. We will take two parts of common white sugar, or cane sugar of the formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, and mix them with one part of dry solid, so-called German yeast. The quantity of water which may be present in this yeast must be very small. It is hard, well-pressed yeast, and it does not even wet the paper in which it is contained. If we press the paper, and however much we press it, there is no mark of water upon it. We take a quantity of this, which we have detached from the lump, and weigh it off. We mix with that the double quantity of sugar by stirring them in a mortar. As if by magic the sugar is transformed into a syrup, the transformation of cane sugar into invert sugar is completed. I keep in the laboratory a quantity which I have made some time ago, and it is still a flowing liquid mass, a syrup. Now, when this is allowed to stand for only a very short time the proof that it is inverted sugar can be easily afforded. Cane sugar when treated with Fehling's solution does not give the reaction which consists in the reduction of the oxyide of copper contained in that solution. We will take a little of the cane sugar, and put it into this tube with a little of Fehling's solution. This consists of sulphate of copper to which some tartaric acid has been added, and the mixture has afterwards been made alkaline by the addition of an excess of caustic potash. Now when we heat this we obtain no reduction of the oxide of copper. The oxide of copper remains perfectly clear in the alkaline blue solution, but the moment we take a little of this inverted sugar, produced by the effect of yeast upon cane sugar, we obtain the reduction of the oxide of copper, and it is deposited in the form of yellow hydrated suboxide of copper, a sufficient proof that the cane sugar has actually been transformed into the inverted sugar.

Theory of yeast.

This is of the utmost importance, as directing the view which we may take of the nature of yeast. I consider this a fundamental experiment, which speaks against the assumption that the action of yeast in producing fermentation is due to organic life action. I believe it entirely upsets that idea, inasmuch as the transformation is instantaneous, and partakes of the nature of those actions which in chemistry we are in the habit of calling "contact actions." Moreover, it is not necessary, in order to produce the transformation, that we should use the yeast itself. We can take a watery extract of yeast, and this

extract of yeast will have the same effect, and almost in the same manner.

It is interesting to know that that kind of sugar which is excreted from the body in such large quantities in a particular disease is not this inverted sugar. Diabetic sugar consists mainly of grape or dextrose sugar. At present it is almost impossible to get any levulose at all out of diabetic urine, because it does not crystallize. It is a syrup, and by no means in our power can we make it solid, but it remains a liquid like glycerine. During the process of fermentation, on the other hand, we perceive the quantity of left-turning sugar to prevail over the other. In the beginning of fermentation there are two dextrose upon one levulose, and at the end of fermentation there are two levulose upon one dextrose. In the various stages intermediate between the beginning and the end of fermentation these proportions vary.

Diabetic sugar is dextrose.

Change of proportions of sugar during fermentation.

We are obliged to omit the consideration of other properties of these various sugars in order to come to their transformation. When the mixture of dextrose and levulose are subject to the action of yeast for any length of time, then a transformation takes place, which consists in the production of alcohol and other matters. Hitherto it was believed that sugar was directly transformed into nothing but alcohol, and carbonic acid :—

$$C_6 H_{12} O_6 = 2 (C_2 H_6 O) + 2 (CO_2)$$

This was believed to be the formula of the breaking up of the whole sugar, but we have found now that it is very different, and that of 100 parts of sugar only 94 pass into carbonic acid and alcohol, and that

3·5	are transformed into	glycerine,
0·5	„	succinic acid,
1·5	„	cellulose,
·5	„	carbonic acid,

in connexion with the glycerine and succinic acid. We have here, therefore, an important modification of our former ideas on the subject of fermentation.

We will for an instant see what is the action of yeast under these circumstances. We have seen that in the transformation of cane sugar it is instantaneous, and that the presence of the yeast-cell is not necessary, but that an extract, something coming from the yeast-cell, will do it. It is similar in the case of the transformation of sugar into alcohol. Here, however, the presence of the yeast cell is certainly necessary, but nevertheless the yeast-cell itself is not that which causes the transformation. It is something which comes from the yeast-cell which causes the transformation. The yeast-cell is supposed to be a kind of fungus the individuals of which multiply by growth.

Action of yeast.

Some suppose that these cells absorb the sugar, and then breaks it up in its interior and gives out alcohol and water. But this is a process which we cannot for an instant assume, because there is no benefit to the yeast done in that, and moreover the action is too rapid. It does not stand in any proportion to the amount of matter which any plant, or any living body, can consume in any given time, and any quantity of yeast, even a small quantity, may transform so vast an amount of sugar, that it is inconceivable that that plant should have used this amount of sugar as physiological food. Be that how it may, the result of this process is the production of alcohol.

Yeast cells.

Other sugars, mannite, dulcite, sorbine, lactose, including glycerine, cane sugar, starch, gum, and the dextrine which is found in the liver, or so-called hepatine, yield alcohol under certain influences, *e.g.*, water,

Various sugar-like substances yield alcohol.

chalk, and cheese, at a temperature not exceeding 60°. Alcohol, therefore, is by no means the exclusive product of levulose and dextrose, but other matters also produce it in small quantities. There is also another substance acetylene, $C_2 H_4$, which may be dissolved in sulphuric acid, and if this is afterwards mixed with water and distilled alcohol passes over. This has given rise to the proposition, that for the future a portion of the alcohol consumed by the public should be made from coal gas, which contains a small quantity of this gas. Should that proposition be realised the public may be supplied with light and with spirit from the same source.

Alcohol, description of.

Alcohol, in its isolated and distinct form, was discovered about the 12th century, and it was named by the Arabian physician Geber alcohol, that is, spirit. No doubt alcohol was known to the ancients, and it is not to be supposed that the famous Pramnic wine, of which Homer speaks, and which could be taken diluted with 20 measures of water, and yet make a man drunk, was anything short of 60 over-proof spirit. But the chemistry of alcohol has only in this century been more clearly evolved. We have learned that alcohol is a hydrated oxide of a radical which we call ethyl, and in that capacity is the representative of a series of bodies which are of the utmost importance in organic and theoretical chemistry, namely, of the alcohols. Ethylic alcohol may be written thus :—

$$\left.\begin{matrix} C_2 H_5 \\ H \end{matrix}\right\} O$$

Absolute alcohol is a liquid. It is colourless, it has an agreeable flavour, and burns when fire is set to it. It has also a burning taste, but the taste of pure alcohol is very agreeable indeed, and this is quite the reverse of what people ordinarily say, namely, that distilled alcohol has a nasty taste. It has a nasty taste, as ordinarily obtained, but this is due to the circumstance that certain products of decomposition are mixed with it, which, however, can be entirely removed, as Döbereiner has shown, by passing the distilled alcohol 50 times over animal charcoal. When it passes 50 times it is absolutely pure, and has the chemical properties and taste described.

Its specific gravity at zero is ·8095. At 14, however, which is the ordinary temperature, it is ·7982. It boils at 78 of the centigrade thermometer, under the pressure of 760 millimetres of the barometer. Even at the strongest cold, a temperature of — 100, it is only transformed into a thick fluid, but it is not solidified at any temperature or by any means. It can be burnt in a spirit lamp, and there comes little or no light from it. Alcohol attracts the moisture very rapidly, so quickly so that it may be compared to sulphuric acid in its power of so doing. With water it becomes warm and then contracts ; 49·8 volumes of water, and 53·7 volumes of alcohol, which if they mixed without contraction would give 103·5, will contract so as to form 100.

Brandy obtained by distillation of wine.

When wine is distilled at a moderate heat a mixture of alcohol and water passes over which has about the foregoing composition, and this mixture is called brandy, but, whereas the art of distilling has become very much greater of late years, this brandy is not manufactured any more. In fact, it is an important element in trade that the articles to be sold and transported should be as concentrated as possible. Why should the brandy merchant in London carry three barrels from Montpelier to London when he can carry the same value of alcohol in two ? Consequently the distiller transforms all his brandy into the strongest alcohol, namely, 60° over proof, and he does this by means of a particularly

adapted still. This mode is now generally adopted by the distillers of alcohol in all the great brandy-producing districts of France, Montpelier and Cognac in particular. There were last year 400,000 hogsheads of strong alcohol produced there, but the old method of producing brandy is almost out of use. The new method, then, gives a very strong alcohol, but it still contains some water. The chemist, therefore, in order to obtain alcohol pure, avails himself of various processes for the purpose of extracting it. The trade, who do it on a large scale, use burnt lime. Burnt lime is put into large vats, the alcohol is poured over, and the pure alcohol comes off, the water being retained in the lime. In the laboratory, however, we do it on a smaller scale, and use as a dehydrating agent the sulphate of copper. This salt is crystallised with a certain amount of water, and then is blue, but when we heat it it loses the water and becomes white. By shaking a sufficient quantity of this with strong alcohol the latter is made quite dry, and the copper salt becomes again blue or hydrated. We use this test also for the purpose of ascertaining whether the alcohol which we have been producing is anhydrous or not. If it be anhydrous the sulphate of copper will remain white; if it contains water the sulphate of copper will become blue. By means of large quantities of dehydrated sulphate of copper great quantities of dehydrated alcohol may be made.

Modes of obtaining concentrated and anhydrous alcohol.

Method of determining the Quantity of Alcohol in Fluids.—When we have a mixture of alcohol and water we obtain the specific gravity by means of an instrument called the hydrometer. In water only this hydrometer would stand at 1,000, but the lighter the fluid becomes the deeper it would sink, and in absolute alcohol it would sink to 798·2. If we have a mixture of alcohol and water, and we will determine the quantity of alcohol contained in it by the use of this hydrometer, we read the specific gravity, and from certain tables which we have we can tell the quantity per cent. by weight of alcohol contained in that fluid.

Method of determining quantity of alcohol in fluids.

Now this is the scientific method of doing it. But the law of England in this respect is different, and is distinguished from the practice of all continental nations in this, that it assumes a different standard, namely, a standard which is called "proof-spirit." By an Act of Parliament which was passed in the 56th year of the reign of George III. chapter 160, in the year 1816, it is enacted that the standard of all spirits upon which the excise shall levy taxes is to be a mixture of alcohol and water which shall weigh 12, while the same volume of distilled water shall weigh 13, all at a temperature of 51° Fahr.; or in the words of the Act: "And whereas since the passing of the said Acts an hydrometer "called Sykes's hydrometer has with great care been completed, and "has, by proper experiments made for that purpose, been ascertained "to denote as proof-spirit that which at the temperature of 51 degrees "by Fahrenheit's thermometer weighs exactly $\frac{12}{13}$ parts of an equal "measure of distilled water." How has the Legislature, or the traditions of this country, fallen upon this curious standard? This is a very singular story to tell. Before science had anything to do with buying and selling, it was usual to take a saucer and put a little gunpowder in it, and then pour a little of the spirit which was to be tested over it. Then the spirit was set fire to and burned, and at the conclusion of the combustion it was necessary that the gunpowder should also take fire. The spirit was called "proof" if it was sufficiently concentrated to cause the gunpowder to burn; for if the spirit contained so much water that at the end of the combustion the gunpowder was wet, then of course it did not burn. This, then, is the derivation of "proof-spirit," and according to this standard nearly all the spirit used in this

Proof-spirit.

History of "proof."

country is now bought and sold. Doubtless we shall in time conform to the method of other countries, so that also here a spirit shall be bought and sold according to its per-centage by weight in volume.

Discussion of medicinal properties of alcohol.

I have given a very explicit description of this particular substance, because I wish to go to the root of a certain question which has for a long time agitated the learned, and particularly physicians. Some years ago there was a great discussion on the question: Is alcohol food or physic? The great wonder was that while hundreds of men talked about it, none ever dreamed of setting to work to ascertain the solution of the question, until it struck three French learned men, namely, Lallemand, Perrin, and Duroy (the first one the late surgeon who died in the Mexican expedition), that they would investigate the question whether

French experiments.

alcohol when it was taken into the body was actually burned up, as Liebig had stated, or whether it was given out again unchanged. They caused a man who could consume a great quantity of alcohol to drink a certain quantity, and then they collected his urine, distilled it over, and to their very great surprise they found that the alcohol reappeared in the urine. They could burn it, they could show its presence, and straightway they ran to the conclusion that alcohol is not food. They said, "Alcohol is taken "into the body and goes again out of the body; it is true we have only "found a small quantity in the urine, but we must imagine that the lungs, "the skin, and the fæces admit of a very much greater portion being "exhaled, and therefore the fact that we have not found the whole does "not matter." In fact the question of quantity hardly entered their minds. They had found alcohol, and they straightway went to the conclusion that the alcohol is entirely secreted, and is a stimulant and not

New experiments.

a food. About two years ago this question engaged my attention, and I availed myself of an opportunity which I had of making an experiment on a large scale. 44 bottles of wine were drunk by 33 men during six hours of athletic sports, and their urine passed during six hours was collected under my observation for analysis. It was then subjected to 24 distillations, whereby with the aid of dehydration by copper sulphate a small quantity of alcohol was obtained weighing ten grammes. Then arose the remarkable question: In what proportion does the alcohol recovered stand to the alcohol consumed? and there we must again be guided by chemical analysis. The 44 bottles which were drunk by the 33 men contained 4,000 grammes of absolute alcohol, and there were, after dehydration, 10 grammes of alcohol obtained, the rest having been burned up in the system. Supposing that 10 grammes more passed out through the breath, the pores of the skin, &c., it would only give five grammes out of every thousand, or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as the quantity which was left unused by the system. We have, therefore, here a direct proof that out of the whole quantity of alcohol drank only a quarter per cent. was excreted by the kidneys.

Subsequently going further, and in conjunction with my friend, Dr. Dupré, lecturer on chemistry to the Westminster Hospital, I made a great many smaller experiments in order to prove that the above was not an exceptional fact but the actual and invariable rule.

Dr. A. Dupré's experiments.

Experiment with Bordeaux Wine upon Six Men.—Six young men consumed 255 fluid ounces of red Bordeaux wine, containing 11,018 grains of absolute alcohol. The observation commenced at 1 o'clock p.m., and within an hour and a half, during which the men were engaged in sports and gymnastic exercises, four-fifths of the wine had been taken. All were more or less affected, two very strongly, which had not been the case in the previous experiment. Their urine was

collected till 5 p.m., and found to amount to 216 fluid ounces. It was four times distilled with the usual precautions. The final distillate amounted to 3 oz. The specific gravity of this distillate at 15·5° C. was 989·16, and therefore contained 6·32 per cent. of absolute alcohol by weight. A portion of the same distillate, when oxydised by potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid, gave an amount of acetic acid which was equivalent to six per cent. alcohol. Another portion of the distillate tested in Geissler's vaporimeter gave an indication leading to 7·3 per cent. alcohol, which would indicate that there was a small quantity of a substance more volatile than alcohol contained in the mixture.

Absolute alcohol taken in 255 oz. of wine = 11,088 grains.
„ „ obtained from 216 oz. of urine = 91·03.

Therefore of every 121·8 grains of alcohol taken 1 grain was reobtained from the urine. Of 100 absolute alcohol only 0·82, or a little more than four-fifths per cent. was recovered.

Comparison of the two foregoing experiments.

In my experiment on the large scale we could not be sure whether some very small quantity of the wine may not have been accidentally lost. But the foregoing experiment was minutely accurate in this respect. The quicker consumption in the second case may have made a difference, for less alcohol passes into the urine in proportion as we drink it in smaller quantities and at longer intervals; and I believe from further experiments that there is a limit, and that if we do not pass that limit no alcohol whatsoever, excepting the merest infinitesimal portion, passes into the urine, and that is 8, or 10, or 12 ounces of wine, namely, just that quantity which a reasonable man might drink with his dinner.

Mode of isolating alcohol from organic fluids.

Before continuing the account of the experiments on alcohol, I shall proceed to consider the manner in which it is isolated from organic liquids.

We will, as a pattern-fluid, take urine, which we have examined most frequently; but if it were necessary to analyse any other liquid of the human body, lymph, or any serous liquids, or watery extracts from any organ, in case we wanted to investigate the distribution of alcohol in the tissues, we would apply the same process to those watery extracts.

Distillation with tannic acid.

In the first instance we put them into a retort, and add a small quantity of tannic acid. This tannic acid is very necessary in order to prevent frothing. If we were to boil urine merely by itself without adding tannic acid, we would probably have bumping and frothing, and a small quantity of urine would pass over into the condenser, and we would lose our distillation. Having thus distilled the fluid once by itself, we proceed to re-distil it in order to remove from it any acid that may be present. We add a small quantity of caustic potash to the liquid, and after having given time for the reaction we proceed to distil it again. The effect of that process is that all the volatile acids are retained, while nothing but the alcohol and the ether present passes over. We have now already reduced the quantity of the fluid very much, and subject it now to a third distillation, this time with sulphuric acid, so that any volatile alkalies which may have been driven out in the first instance may not pass over but be retained. The third distillate, then, which is mostly only about one-eighth part of the original quantity, contains all the alcohol, no volatile acids, no volatile alkalies, and this produces a liquid which we now use for the test to be described.

Distillation with caustic alkali.

Distillation with sulphuric acid.

Chromic acid test for alcohol.

Alcohol when it is brought in contact with free chromic acid is so

much heated that it takes fire, and a kind of explosion takes place; but when we take a dilute solution of chromic acid, such as is produced by mixing dichromate of potash with sulphuric acid, we only obtain a slight reduction, and that is indicated by a transformation of the red colour of our test into a green colour. The sulphate of oxide of chromium is formed instead of the acid. We generally take one part of the dichromate to 300 of the sulphuric acid. We must take care to mix the distillate with two parts of sulphuric acid in the concentrated state, so that for the test we have considerably concentrated liquids. If we have not concentrated liquids we are liable to miss our test. If we pour a little of this into the mixture so that it sinks to the bottom, we perceive that where the one fluid touches the other there is a deep green colour, and then a ring of lighter green; and even if we have as little as one-fourth or one-tenth of a grain of alcohol in half an ounce of water, it will yet, by means of this test, be indicated. The test, therefore, is a very delicate one. Of course it is necessary that we should, before applying this test, have taken the precaution of distilling the fluid three times, as above detailed, otherwise the test will be fallacious on account of the organic matters not being alcohol decomposing the chromic acid in the same manner as alcohol.

Particulars of proceeding applied to urine.

The particulars of proceeding for determining alcohol in urine are the following: Test liquid, one part of dichromate of potash dissolved in 300 parts of sulphuric acid, that is, the solution which has already been described. If we make the reaction very nicely we can even discover the one-hundredth part of a grain of alcohol, but not in the quantity of half an ounce of fluid. Applied to the urine we need not generally take more than two ounces of urine. It is necessary that we should save labour as much as possible in these operations which have, in long researches, to be often repeated, and therefore it is well to know that two ounces will be a sufficient quantity to treat. Of that we distil off one-third under the precaution which I have mentioned as to tannic acid. Then of the distillate we draw off again one-third, so that we have one-sixth of the original; and of that again one-third, so that we have one-ninth of the original. During the operation of distillation, if we want to make quantitative researches it is necessary that we should close the whole of our apparatus so as to be air-tight, and we should provide the receiver with a mercurial valve.

Delicacy of test.

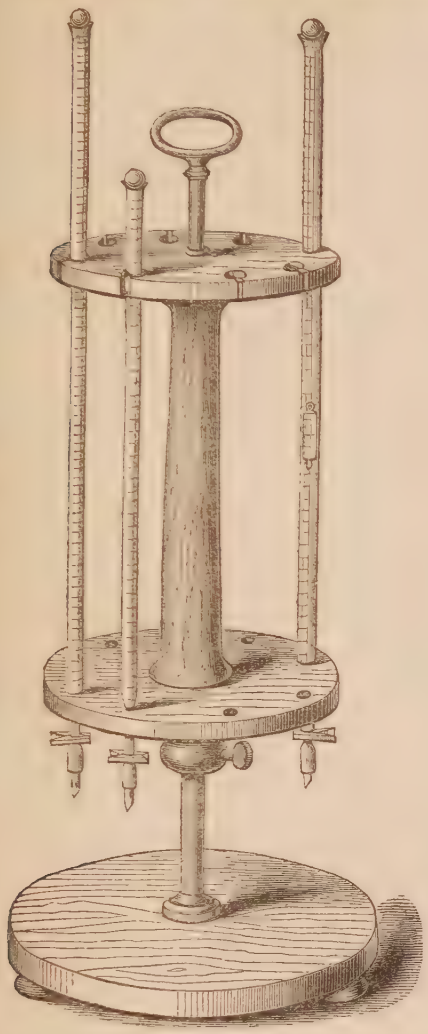
Normal urine when tested gives no reaction for alcohol under any circumstances unless alcohol has previously been taken. If we add one-tenth grain of absolute alcohol to two ounces of urine, and afterwards distil, we get a reaction very distinctly, which shows the great delicacy of the test. Only one source of fallacy exists with regard to it, and that is, that a small quantity of ether of some kind or other may be present, and that ether would, of course, in the process which we shall have to consider presently, be decomposed, and also be transformed into acetic acid and increase it. It is possible, for example, when we drink Greek wines, which contain a great quantity of aldehyde, that a quantity of that passes into our urine. There is not much physiological value in that fact, but nevertheless it is to be considered.

Dr. Dupré's new method of determining small quantities of alcohol.

Now, then, we have a quantity of alcohol so obtained from urine, and we want to determine how much it is. The tenth of a grain of alcohol in two ounces of water would not admit of any specific gravity determination. It would not be possible to immerse any instrument, or to put that small quantity on a balance sufficiently fine to determine that, and therefore it is necessary to take a somewhat circuitous but

still a quite certain route, and that is, we take the distillates and oxidise the alcohol therein contained to acetic acid, and determine it by quantitative analysis, or even make a salt of it. Alcohol does not combine with any other body; we cannot increase its weight; we cannot retain it in any way; whereas acetic acid combines with many, and owing to this property the quantity of the acid can be very easily determined, even in solutions. This is done in the following way: We enclose the distillate with a certain quantity of the dichromate and sulphuric acid mixture in a flask, and stop it air-tight with an india-rubber stopper, and tie it down well by means of wire. This bottle we now heat for two hours in a water-bath at a certain temperature, never amounting to boiling. During that time the whole of the alcohol is transformed into acetic acid. Then when we have oxydised the alcohol we have to distil that over, and for that purpose it is only necessary to distil the mixture down to one half in the same bath in which we have got the acetic acid. We now determine the acidity of our distillate by applying to it a caustic soda solution, a so-called standard solution, a solution of which we know the strength, and so ascertain the amount of acetic acid contained in the distillate. According to this plan the following experiments were made. The experiments on the large scale mentioned above were not so made, but resulted in the isolation of the pure absolute alcohol.

Transformation of alcohol into acetic acid.



Apparatus for applying Standard Solutions.

Experiment with Rhine Wine upon a Man.—The subject of the experiment voided all urine at 10.30 a.m., and took 10 oz. of Rhine wine containing 1 oz. by measure of absolute alcohol. While the urine passed at 10.30 had yielded no tests indicating the presence of alcohol,

Experiment with Rhine wine upon a man.

at 11.30 a.m. 2 oz. of urine passed contained alcohol.
at 12.30 p.m. 1¾ oz. ditto ditto
at 1.30 p.m. 1½ oz. „
at 2.30 p.m. 1 oz. „ } contained no
at 3.30 p.m. 1¾ oz. „ } alcohol.
at 4·30 p.m. 1½ oz. „ }
at 5.30 p.m. 3 oz. (2 oz. distilled) }

The urine from 5.30 p.m. to 9.30 a.m. of the next day, 13 oz. in all, was distilled repeatedly until it amounted at last to $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; it contained no alcohol.

When the reactions which were yielded by the urine which contained alcohol were compared to those of fluids containing a known amount of alcohol, it was estimated that less than $\frac{1}{10}$ (one-tenth) of a grain of alcohol was present in all. In this case, therefore, less than $\frac{1}{4000}$ of the alcohol taken appeared in the urine.

Experiment with Bordeaux wine upon a man.

Experiment with Red Bordeaux Wine upon a Man.—The subject emptied his bladder at 11 a.m., and the urine was found to be free from alcohol. He then drank 8 oz. of red Bordeaux wine, containing 1 oz. by measure of absolute alcohol. The urine passed at 12 o'clock (noon) measured $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and contained alcohol, but only the slightest trace, less than $\frac{1}{5000}$ of the whole taken. $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. passed at 1 p.m.; 2 oz. passed at 2; 1 oz. passed at 3; 2 oz. passed at 4 o'clock p.m., were all quite free from alcohol.

Experiment with rum upon a man.

Experiment with Rum upon a healthy Man.—The subject emptied the bladder at 11 o'clock p.m., took 2 oz. of rum of almost proof strength, and went to bed half an hour afterwards. All urine passed during 12 hours succeeding was collected, and amounted to 13 oz. After the addition of a little sulphuric acid it was subjected to distillation and 5 oz. of distillate were obtained. This was made alkaline and again distilled until $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of distillate were obtained. This was again made alkaline and 1 oz. of fluid drawn off. Of this last fluid 1 cubic centimetre mixed with the chromic acid test gave only the slightest possible reduction, and that only after some time. In order to obtain an estimate of some kind of the quantity of alcohol contained in the 1 oz. last distillate, 1 cub. centimetre of absolute alcohol was mixed with 2,000 CC. of water. 1 cub. cent. of this mixture added to 1 cub. cent. of chromic acid test gave a strong reduction, and even $\frac{1}{2}$ cub. cent. gave a slight effect, which became more marked on standing. We may therefore estimate that the last distillate contained less than 1 alcohol in 2,000 water, or the 1 oz. less than $\frac{1}{5}$ of a grain. Consequently of the whole of the alcohol consumed less than $\frac{1}{2000}$th part reappeared in the excretion.

Analysis of urine in regard to alcohol of great importance in study of treatment of acute diseases.

The question of the analysis of urine in regard to alcohol is of the utmost practical importance in reference to the treatment of fever and acute diseases, in fact any diseases whatever. Of late years the practice has arisen of treating diseases, particularly fevers, with large quantities of alcohol. This practice was mainly introduced by the late Dr. Todd, of King's College Hospital. In some cases there 30 and 40 ounces of brandy were consumed by a single patient in 24 hours, and according to the records which were kept, those persons experienced no disadvantage whatever from taking those enormous quantities of alcohol. 20 ounces of absolute alcohol would kill any ordinary healthy person if he drank it in 24 hours, but with these fever patients the higher their fever the more alcohol could they consume, and apparently without any disadvantage to themselves, but rather the contrary. Now there came, of course, the question, What becomes of this alcohol? Is it excreted? Is it used merely as chloroform is, only to produce anæsthesia, and does it then go away again or not? and Dr. Dupré therefore made the experiment here related.

Experiments with wine and brandy upon a case of typhus fever.

Experiments with Wine and Brandy upon a case of Typhus Fever.—The patient took 6 oz of. brandy daily, and on some days additional quantities of wine.

First day of exp.—Total urine from 24 hours 20 oz.; distilled with acid; alkali and acid, as in the experiment with rum. 1 oz. of final distillate contained less than $\frac{1}{7}$ grain of alcohol.

Second day.—6 oz. of brandy and 18½ oz. of wine. The last distillate of 1 oz. contained decidedly less than ½, a little more than ⅓ of a grain of alcohol.

Third day.—6 oz. of brandy and 15½ oz. of wine. The last distillate of 1 oz. contained less than ¼ grain of alcohol.

Fourth day.—6 oz. of brandy only. The final distillate from 620 cub. cent. of urine, amounting to 1 oz., contained less than ⅓, a little more than ¼ of a grain of alcohol.

Fifth day.—6 oz. of brandy only. The last distillate from 630 cub. cent. of urine contained less than ⅓, a little more than $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain of absolute alcohol.

Sixth day.—6 oz. of brandy only. The last distillate was oxydized by chromic acid, and the acetic acid produced was estimated; it indicated less than ½ grain of alcohol.

Seventh day.—6 oz. of brandy. The fæces were examined exactly like the urine, and less than $\frac{1}{10}$ grain of alcohol found to be present. ½ grain of alcohol was added to 18 oz. of water and distilled as the urine in the foregoing experiment. The last distillate of 1 oz. contained more than ⅓, only a little less than ½ grain of absolute alcohol. Controlling experiment upon water.

Now we see here the quantities of alcohol which proceed from the typhus body are not larger than those which would pass from an ordinary healthy person; consequently it was quite clear that these enormous quantities of alcohol taken are consumed in the economy, are oxidised. Whether they are beneficially consumed or otherwise must remain for future research to determine; but I have not the slightest doubt, from my own experience, that the giving to typhus patients considerable quantities of wines and alcoholic drinks, not concentrated, but refreshing, stimulating, good, well-tasting drinks, containing not much sugar, is one of the most beneficial things that can be done. Conclusion.

These researches might be multiplied. In fact they ought to be spread over a much larger number of cases.

We will now consider, for a short time, the physiological effects of alcohol, in order to make our case complete. It is found that alcohol, when taken in large quantities, before it produces collapse and intoxication lowers the temperature of the body considerably. Experiments have been made upon drunkards, or at least people who are in the habit of drinking a great deal, and getting what is popularly known as "mellow." If we take such a man, and let him drink as much as he can and likes, we find that his temperature when he is in that state is considerably decreased, even by one or two degrees. In ordinary persons who take the quantity of alcohol which I propose to make the standard, namely, two ounces in a given time, no lowering of the temperature takes place, but rather a slight increase, a quarter of a degree or so, but not more. Physiological effects of alcohol. Drunkenness diminishes temperature of body. Moderate quantities of alcohol warm the body.

There are yet some reactions of alcohol which should be mentioned. A reaction of alcohol which we make use of is its property of attracting water, by means of which it precipitates albumen. When we mix the alcohol with white of egg albumen is precipitated. For a time this precipitate is soluble in water, but after a certain time it is no longer so. The anatomical specimens which we have in our museums are all preserved in that way. The water is withdrawn from them by the alcohol, they are repeatedly steeped, and ultimately they are kept in alcohol almost unchangeable. Alcohol is also made use of for the preservation of many kinds of fruit, such as cherries. It is a very curious fact that the pulp of fruit has a very great power of retaining alcohol, so much so that in the making of wines in France it is very well known that there is more alcohol contained in the mure, Preserving power of alcohol. Fruit preserved in alcohol. Cherry brandy.

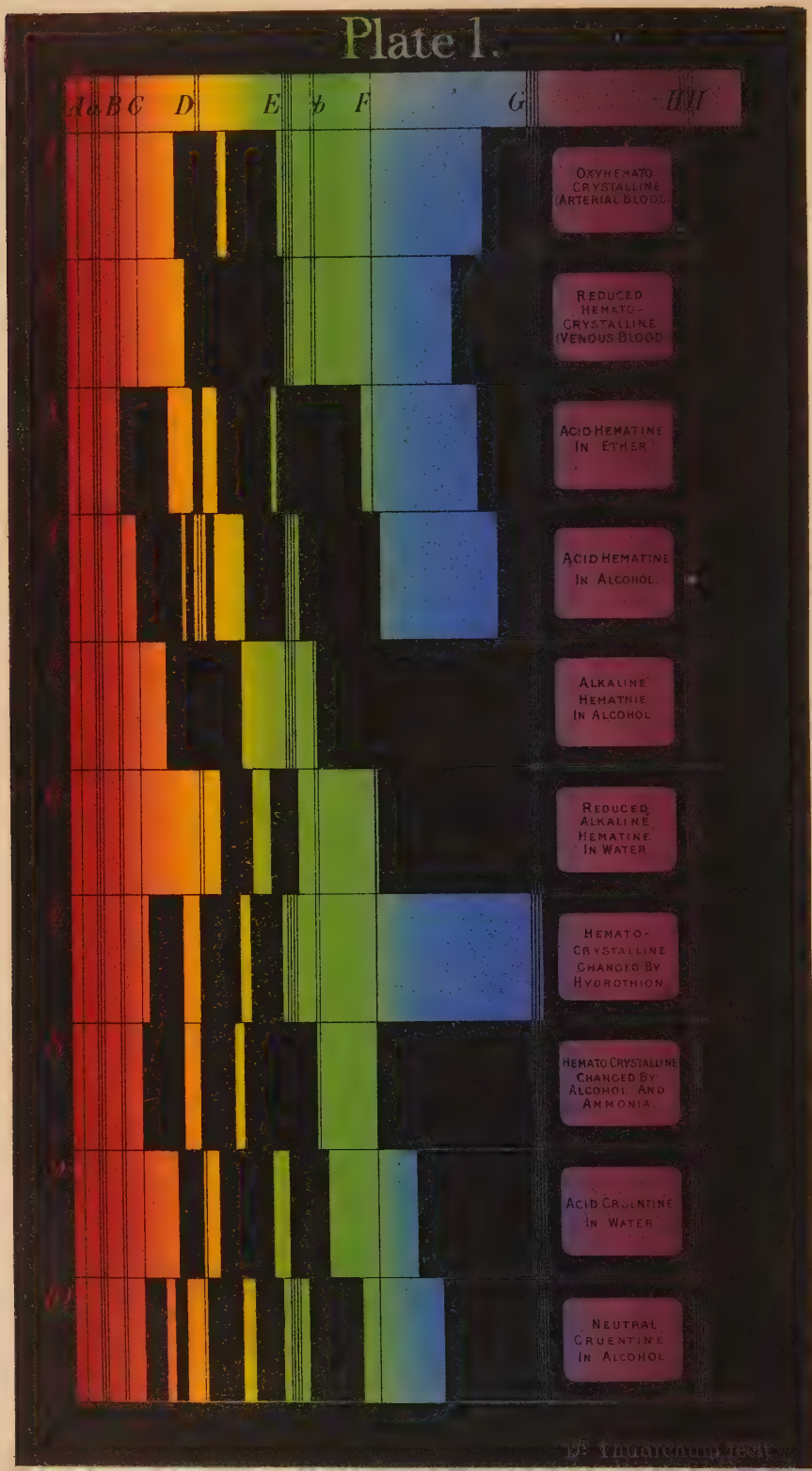
or the residue of the stalks, and the husks of the grapes, than there is in the wine which flows out, and that it is necessary to press the mure very strongly in order to obtain the alcohol which is in the mixture of mure and wine. And so when we steep pears, or apricots, or peaches, or any of those many fruits which are preserved in France, we always find that they attract a large quantity of spirit, and the liquid which we press out of the fruit itself is much stronger in respect to alcohol than the liquid in which it is suspended. Thus in eating brandy cherries we eat more concentrated brandy than we would drink if we were to drink the liquid in which they are kept.

Large amount of alcohol consumed in England.

I will for a moment consider the large quantities of alcohol which are consumed in this country. In England there are annually consumed many millions of barrels of beer. Wine is not comparatively much drunk in this country, but brandy is in enormous quantities. The tax upon alcohol as a whole realizes more than 10,000,000*l.* of revenue, and we can see, therefore, that alcohol is drunk by almost the whole of the population, with no very great exception. There is no doubt that by this practice of drinking alcohol in large quantities, particularly what are called "raw spirits," many diseases are engendered, and in London in particular a vast amount of the disease which shows itself in the hospitals is caused by the consumption of enormous quantities of porter on the part of the labouring classes, which may range up to 16 pints a day. If we observe labourers at work, in building houses, for example, we sometimes see them throughout the day drinking porter by the half pint or pint, and the potman comes round from the public-house every hour or half hour with fresh supplies; and this independently of what the labourer will drink at the public-house after his work is over. These cases furnish the staple of particular forms of kidney disease; and the habit of drinking large quantities of spirits and beer is to be deprecated as highly dangerous and objectionable. But when from this the conclusion is drawn that alcohol ought altogether to be abandoned, and that we all ought to do without any alcohol, I must say that that is one of the most overstrained propositions that could be made. Alcohol, when we have worked and are fatigued, is a great restorative and stimulant and food, and one of the greatest necessities of human life; and perhaps there has been no time and no nation in which some kind of alcohol has not been used, and mostly in the largest number of cases beneficially. If we do not exaggerate the quantity which we introduce into our stomach we will never have reason to fear that our kidneys will be damaged by that quantity of alcohol which will pass through them and be excreted.

Alcohol is a beneficial stimulant and restorative.

Plate 1.

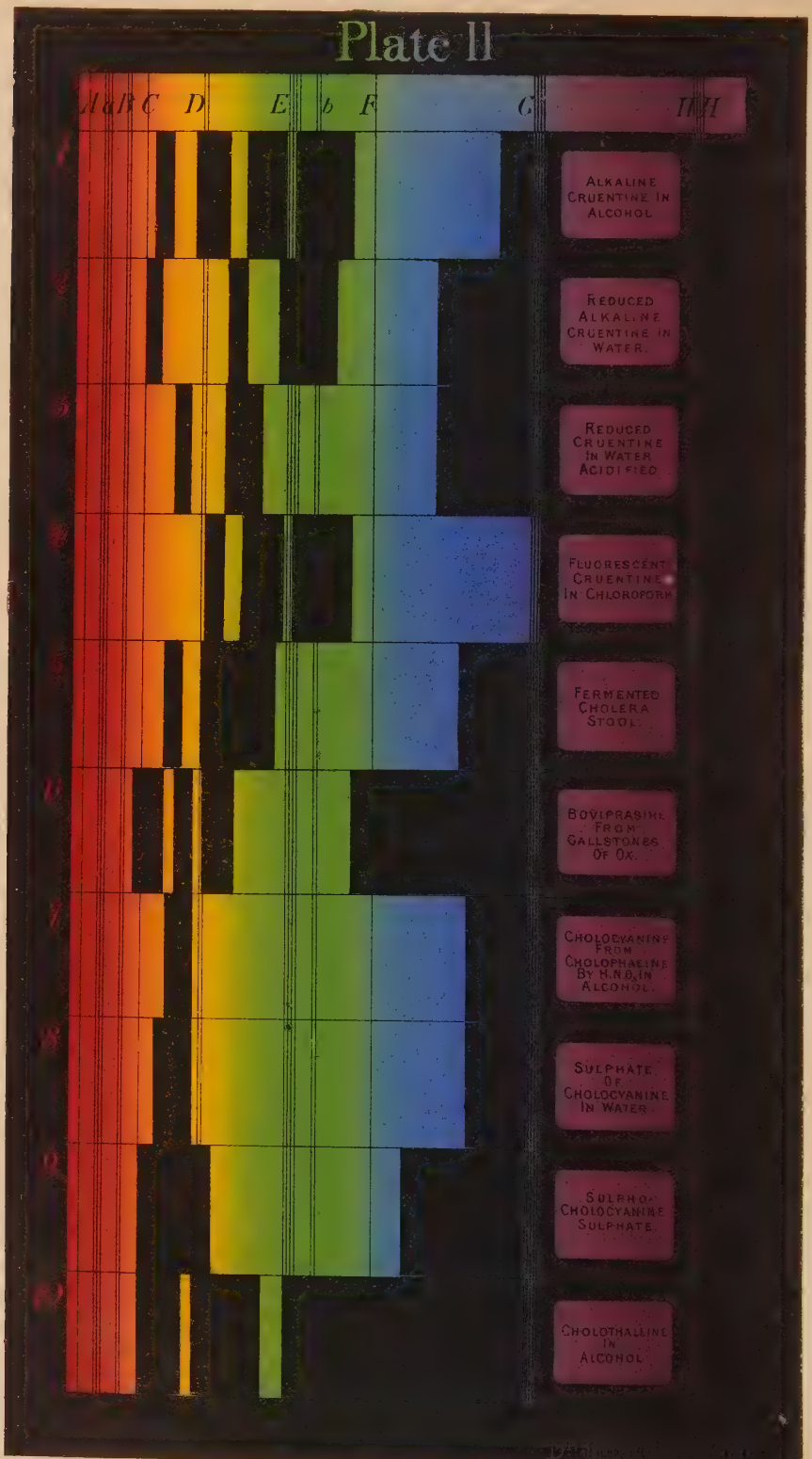

A a B C D E b F G H I
Oxyhemato Crystalline (Arterial Blood
Reduced Hemato-Crystalline (Venous Blood
Acid Hematine In Ether
Acid Hematine In Alcohol
Alkaline Hematnie In Alcohol
Reduced Alkaline Hematine In Water
Hemato-Crystalline Changed By Hydrothion
Hemato Crystalline Changed By Alcohol And Ammonia
Acid Cruentine In Water
Neutral Cruentine In Alcohol

Explanation of Plate I.

The top spectrum represents the continuous spectrum of the sun, with the main sun-lines indicated by Fraunhofer's letters. The dispersion is about equal to that of a sulphide of carbon prism of a refracting angle of 60 degrees.

1. Hematocrystalline in the oxydised state, being the spectrum of arterial blood, plainly termed blood-spectrum.—(See p. 197.)
2. Hematocrystalline in the reduced or deoxydised state, being spectrum of venous blood.—(See p. 198.)
3. Acid hematine in ether or four-banded hematine spectrum.—(See p. 201.)
4. Acid hematine in alcohol, or five-banded hematine spectrum.—(See p. 200.)
5. Alkaline hematine in alcohol spectrum.—(See p. 202.)
6. Reduced alkaline hematine in water spectrum.—(See p. 203.)
7. Hematocrystalline changed by hydrothion.—(See p. 199.)
8. Solution of cruor treated with alcohol and caustic ammonia.—(See p. 200.)
9. Acid sulphate of cruentine in water. (See p. 204.)
10. Neutral cruentine sulphate in alcohol, or five-banded cruentine.—(See p. 205.)

Plate II

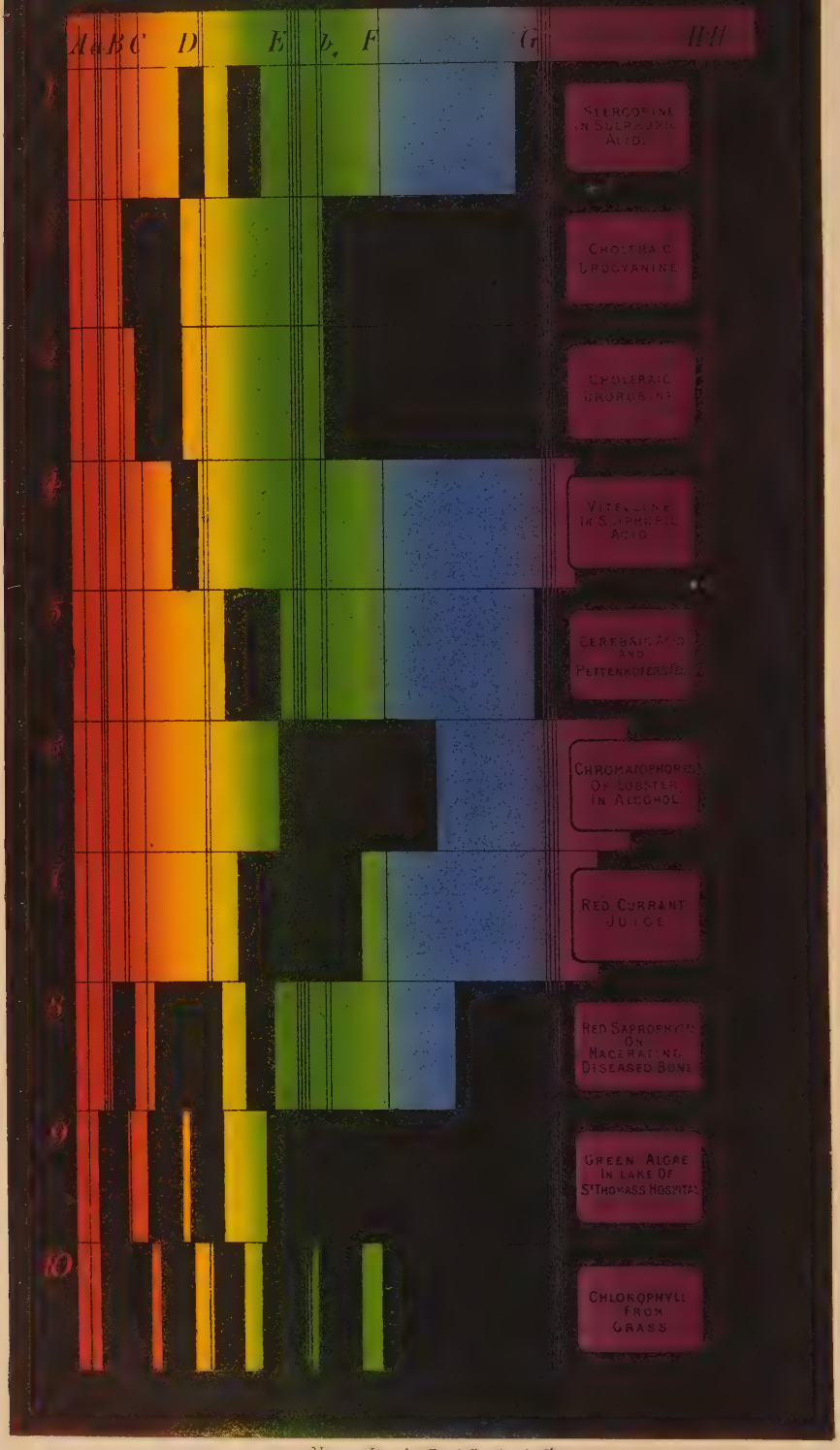

A a B C D E b F G H I
Alkaline Cruentine in Alcohol
Reduced Alkaline Cruentine in Water.
Reduced Cruentine in Water Acidified
Fluorescent Cruentine in Chloroform
Fermented Cholera Stool.
Boviprasine from Gallstones of Ox.
Cholocyanine from Cholophaeine by $H.NO_3$ in Alcohol.
Sulphate of Cholocyanine in Water
Sulpho-Cholocyanine Sulphate.
Cholothalline in Alcohol

Explanation of Plate II.

Normal sun-spectrum with sun-lines indicated by letters.

1. Alkaline cruentine in alcohol, or four-banded cruentine.—(See p. 205.)
2. Reduced cruentine in watery solution.—(See p. 206.)
3. Reduced cruentine in water acidified, being spectrum of dilute solution of cruentine sulphate.—(See p. 207.)
4. Fluorescent cruentine in chloroform. Compare the neutral fluorescent cruentine in chloroform, diagram, and description on p. 204.
5. Fermented cholera stool.—(See p. 159.)
6. Boviprasine from gallstones of ox.—(See p. 230.)
7. Cholocyanine from cholophaeine by nitric acid, dissolved in alcohol. —(See p. 228.)
8. Sulphate of cholocyanine dissolved in water.—(See p. 228.)
9. Sulphate of sulpho-cholocyanine. Concentrated solution.—See p. 228.)
10. Cholothalline in alcohol.—(See p. 229.)

Plate III.



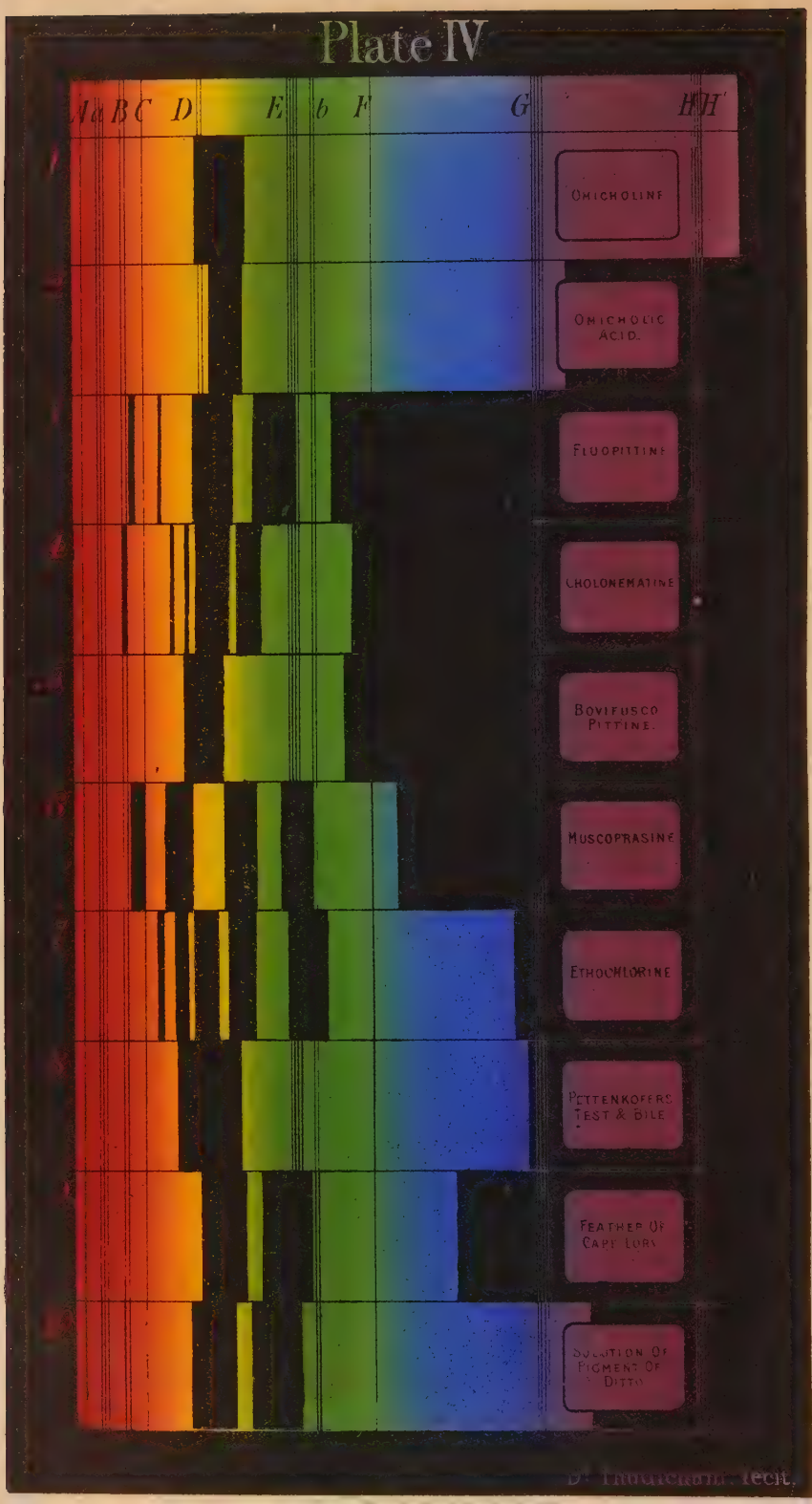
Vincent Brooks, Day & Son, London W.C.

Explanation of Plate III.

Solar spectrum with principal lines and letters.

1. Stercorine in sulphuric acid.—(See p. 158.)
2. Choleraic urocyanine in alcohol.—(See p. 248.)
3. Choleraic urorubine in alcohol.—(See p. 248.)
4. Vitelline or lecithine from yelks of eggs in sulphuric acid.—(See p. 161.)
5. Cerebric acid and Pettenkofer's test.—(See p. 161.)
6. Chromatophores of lobster ; alcoholic extract.—(See p. 191.)
7. Red currant juice.—(See p. 191.)
8. Green alcohol extract of red algæ growing on macerating diseased bone.—(See p. 191, where there is also a diagram of the spectrum of the red algæ themselves.)
9. Alcohol extract of green cellular algæ in lake of St. Thomas's Hospital.—(See p. 193.)
10. Alcoholic solution of chlorophyll from grass.—(See p. 193.)

Plate IV

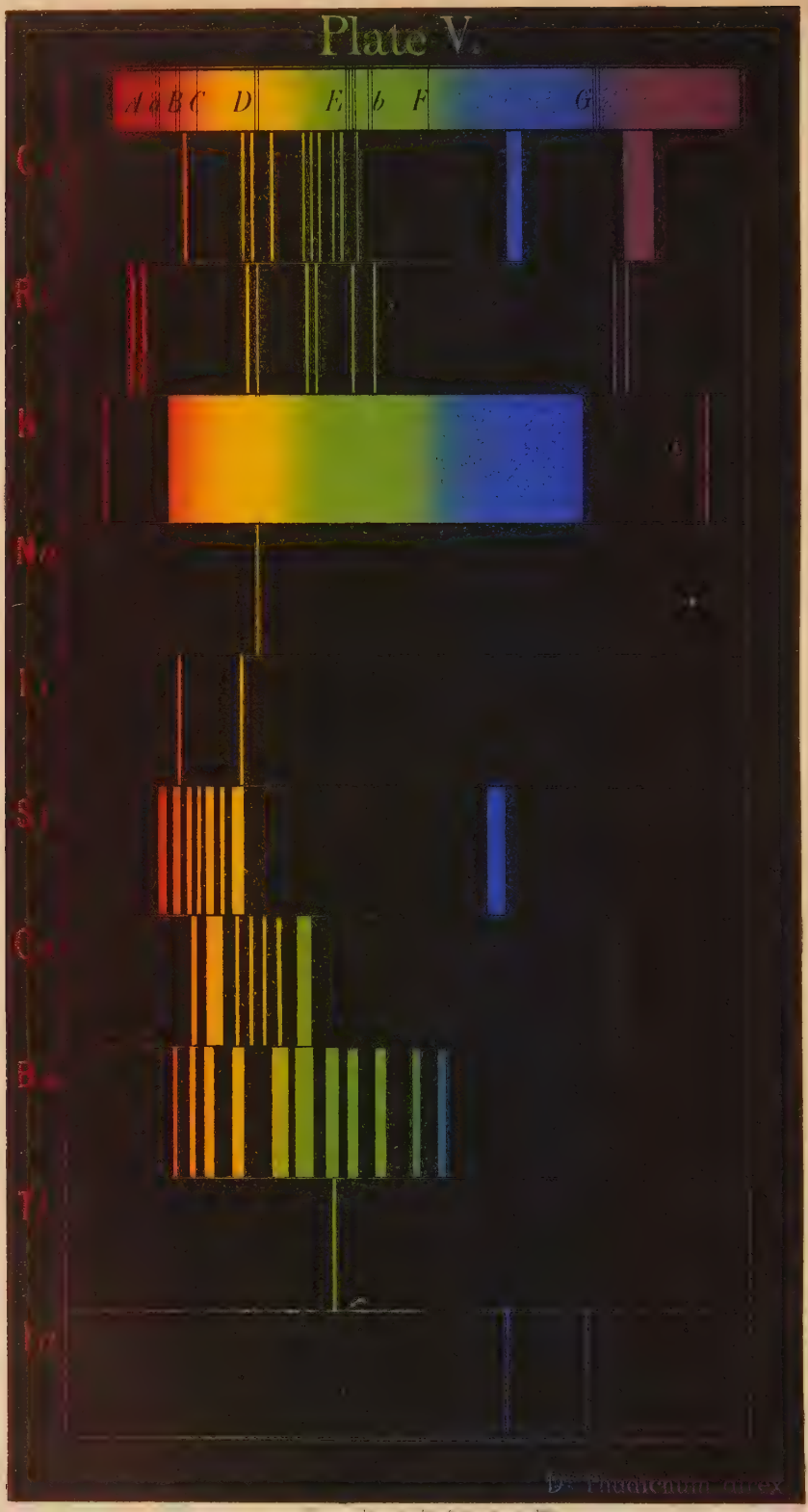

A a B C D E b F G H H'
Omicholine
Omicholic Acid.
Fluopittine
Cholonematine
Bovifusco Pittine.
Muscoprasine
Ethochlorine
Pettenkofers Test & Bile
Feather Of Cape Lory
Solution Of Pigment Of Ditto

Explanation of Plate IV.

Solar spectrum with principal lines and letters.

1. Omicholine in ether.—(See p. 247.)
2. Omicholic acid in ether.—(See p. 247.)
3. Fluopittine in alcohol.—(See p. 214.)
4. Cholonematine in ether.—(See p. 229.)
5. Bovifuscopittine in alcohol.—(See p. 230.)
6. Muscoprasine in alcohol.—(See p. 331.)
7. Ethochlorine in ether.—(See p. 231.)
8. Bile and Pettenkofer's test.—(See p. 232.)
9. Red feather of Cape Lory (Turacus albo-crystatus.)—(See p. 197, footnote.)
10. Alkaline solution of the pigment of the red feather of this bird.—(See p. 197, footnote.)

Plate V.



Explanation of Plate V.

Section of solar spectrum with lines and letters.

Cs.—Spectrum of cæsium ; 13 lines are represented, of which the red one, in the ultra-red heat region, is most remarkable and most difficult to observe.—(See p. 178.)

Rb.—Rubidium. (See p. 178.) All ten lines are represented. In this and the cæsium spectrum the continuous portion of light similar to that which appears in the potassium spectrum has not been represented, in order to fully define the lines in yellow and green.

K.—Potassium. Two bands, one red, one violet and portion of continuous spectrum. A feeble red luminosity at α has been omitted. —(See p. 178.)

Na.—Sodium. (See p. 177.)

Li.—Lithium. (See p. 178.)

Sr.—Strontium. (See p. 179.) Its eight bands are all represented.

Ca.—Calcium. (See p. 179.) Of the nine calcium bands only eight are represented. A feeble line close to one of the four narrow lines in the middle has been omitted.

Ba.—Barium. (See p. 179.) Of the 15 barium lines only 11 have been represented, as being the best definable and easily seen with every good spectroscope.

Tl.—Thallium. (See p. 180.)

In.—Indium. (See p. 180.) Name derived from its blue coloured vapour and blue and violet band.

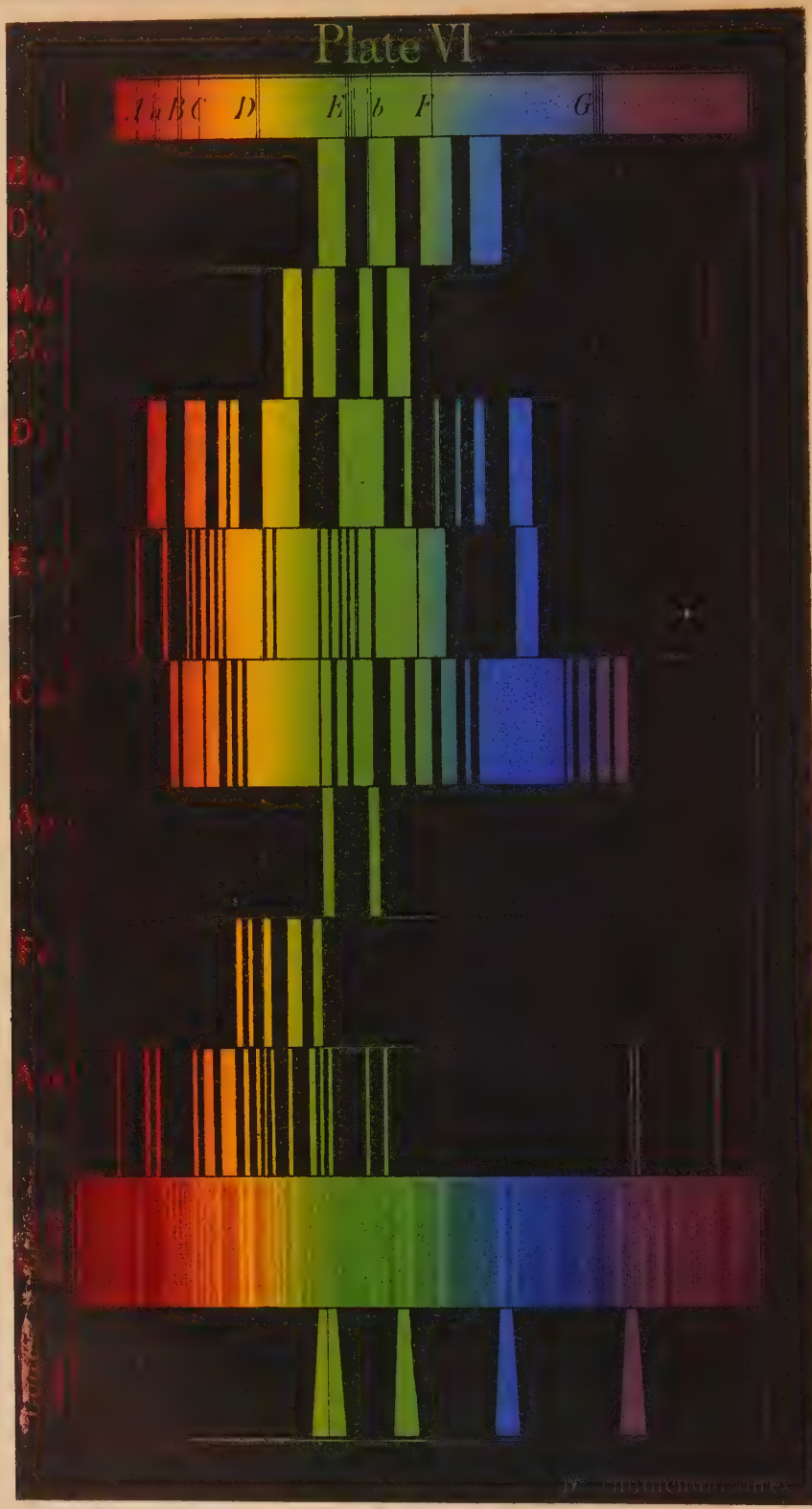


Plate VI
A a B C D E b F G

Explanation of Plate VI.

Section of solar spectrum, lines and letters.

Bo_2O_3.—Boracic acid in Bunsen's flame. Four bands in green and blue.

$MnCl_6$—Manganese chloride. Four bands in green, a line in violet.

Di.—Didymium. Series of 11 bands of different widths, situated in red, yellow, green, and blue. In solutions and crystals of didymium salts these bands are seen as dark absorption bands.

Er.—Erbium. Spectrum of a glowing bead of its earth.

Cu.—Copper. Spectrum of copper chloride in Bunsen's flame.

Ag.—Silver. Two principal bands of silver by electric spark; the electric spectrum omitted.

Fe.—Iron. Five bands of iron chloride, as evolved by arc in electric lantern.

Ash.—Spectrum of ash of the human body.—(See p. 177.)

Electric Brass.—Spectrum of the electric induction spark between brass poles. Metallic lines as much as possible omitted. Atmospheric and hydric lines.

Coal gas.—Spectrum of inner cone of coal gas burning from a Bunsen's burner, with blow pipe fixed in centre.

Note to the Maps which illustrate Dr. Buchanan's Report.

The object of these maps is to convey to the eye a general notion of the position and boundaries of each district, and of its broad geological features. They have been printed from an electrotype plate of the Index Map of the Ordnance Survey, supplied by that Survey. The district boundaries on the one map, and the geological lines on the other, have been obtained by photographic reductions from larger maps, by Mr. J. B. Jordan, of the Mining Record Office. The geological lines, which have been engraved by Mr. J. W. Lowry, show with accuracy and considerable detail the distribution of the surface geology. The colouring has been done by Mr. W. Bone, the colourist of the Geological Survey. Mr. Whitaker has kindly superintended the preparation of this map, using unpublished as well as published sheets of the Geological Survey. He and Mr. Topley have added a very useful section, exhibiting the relation of the several formations to each other.

The map of the Geological Survey that was actually employed in the preparation of the report measures, for the area here represented, about 110 by 53 inches, or upwards of 40 square feet—a scale large enough to show particular houses. It is evident that the little geological map here given does not pretend to furnish any authority for the statements of the report; and that from its scale many points cannot be demonstrated upon it.

Thus (1) Narrow tracts of alluvium along streams are not shown. (2) Brickearth is not separated from gravel. (3) The divisions of the Bagshot Beds are not given—they are of small moment. (4) The divisions of the Lower Greensand are not shown, and what is more important, (5) The divisions of the Hastings Beds into sands and clays is not made—these divisions are made in nature by no long and well-defined boundaries, but by very irregular and multitudinous lines which could not be exhibited on this small map. (6) Faults are not marked, and (7) Of the formations that are shown, very small detached patches are, from the necessity of the case, omitted.

What the geological map does profess to exhibit, viz., the distribution of the main formations, of the broader tracts of alluvium, and of the more important surface coverings of gravel and the like, it exhibits in a very exact and reliable way. Its only known inaccuracy is that, in a small area of the north-east of Kent, and again over a large tract in the neighbourhood of Chichester, there are certain gravels which are not shown by stippling. These gravels are only mapped in certain unpublished documents of the Geological Survey, and time did not permit of their being copied, reduced, and engraved. But they have all been carefully considered in the statements of the report.—G. B.

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